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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES
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FOR THE YEAR 1889.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1890.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 9.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 15, 1890.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, January 15, 1890. }

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, the manuscript of which, with the tables and appended papers, therein referred to, was furnished the State printer December 14, 1889, agreeably to the statute.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

72962

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1890.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| HON. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor..... | Albany. |
| HON. FRANK RICE, Secretary of State..... | Albany. |
| HON. EDWARD WEMPLE, Comptroller..... | Albany. |
| HON. CHARLES F. TABOR, Attorney-General..... | Albany. |

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>First Judicial District..</i> | WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York. |
| <i>New York County.....</i> | SAMUEL ALEXANDER, 95 Park Ave., New York. (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.) |
| <i>New York County.....</i> | (Vacant.) (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.) |
| <i>Second Judicial District.</i> | SARAH M. CARPENTER. |
| <i>Kings County.....</i> | JASPER W. GILBERT, Brooklyn. (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.) |
| <i>Third Judicial District.</i> | JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany. |
| <i>Fourth Judicial District.</i> | EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County. |
| <i>Fifth Judicial District..</i> | ROBERT McOARTHY, Syracuse. |
| <i>Sixth Judicial District..</i> | PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co. |
| <i>Seventh Judicial District.</i> | OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester. |
| <i>Eighth Judicial District.</i> | WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo. |

OFFICERS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| OSCAR CRAIG | <i>President.</i> |
| JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... | <i>Vice-President.</i> |
| CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany..... | <i>Secretary.</i> |
| JAMES O. FANNING, Albany | <i>Assistant Secretary.</i> |

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature.

In conformity with the requirements of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits this, its twenty-third annual report, for the year 1889, to the Legislature.

The institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, are composed of three classes, viz. : First, those founded and maintained by the State ; second, those instituted and controlled by cities and counties ; third, those under the supervision and management of incorporated benevolent associations. The Board is charged, also, with the supervision, care and removal of State paupers ; the removal of alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe ; the transfer of insane from county poor-houses to State insane asylums ; the commitment, care and support of insane Indians, and the examination and certification of incorporations for the custody and care of children. The extent and importance of its work in these directions may best be seen by summing up the value of the property held by the various institutions within its purview, their receipts and expenditures for the year, and the number of beneficiaries in their care, as shown by the reports of their respective officers, on file in the office of the Board.

PROPERTY VALUATION FOR 1889.

The appraised value of the property of all descriptions in the State, held for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, October 1, 1889, was \$57,695,499.27, as against \$54,310,658.17 October 1, 1888, as follows : By the State, \$11,921,849.47 ; by counties, \$2,760,949.01 ; by cities, \$4,848,600 ; by benevolent incorporated associations, \$38,164,100.79. Their reported indebtedness then was \$3,383,355.39, as against \$3,040,578.39, their indebtedness October 1, 1888.

RECEIPTS AND THEIR SOURCES FOR 1889.

The total receipts devoted to charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889,

according to the returns of the officers of the various institutions, footed up \$16,156,466.66, as against \$14,591,817.68, the receipts as returned for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, viz.: From the State, \$1,673,033.08; from counties, \$2,013,242.31; from cities, \$4,435,900.93; from private paying patients, \$787,900.95; from donations, contributions and legacies, \$2,229,515.98; from interest-bearing investments, \$581,759.76; from all other sources, \$4,435,113.65.

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FOR 1889.

The whole expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, as reported by the managers of the various institutions, summed up \$14,868,733.77; as against \$13,315,698.97, expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888, as follows: For outstanding indebtedness at the beginning of the year, \$902,128.20; for salaries, wages and labor, \$1,942,631.76; for provisions and supplies, \$2,622,444.66; for clothing, \$439,917.36; for fuel and lights, \$558,447.49; for furnishing, \$212,269.94; for buildings, improvements, renewals, betterments and other extraordinary expenses, \$2,305,175; for investments, \$1,431,336.88; all other purposes, \$4,454,382.48.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FOR 1889, CLASSIFIED.

The number of inmates of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, October 1, 1889, as shown by the returns of their respective officers, was 67,781, as against 64,322 October 1, 1888, as follows: Insane, 15,482; idiotic and feeble-minded, 1,330; epileptic, 584; blind, 657; deaf and dumb, 1,328; orphan and dependent children, 20,949, juvenile offenders and delinquents, 4,765; adult reformatory prisoners, 944; sick and otherwise disabled soldiers and sailors, 973; hospital and infirmary patients, 3,782; adult and aged persons in asylums and homes for the friendless, 7,007; poor-house and alms-house inmates, other than the above classes, 9,980.

During the year the various dispensaries and hospitals of the State furnished medical and surgical relief to 443,341 out-door patients, of whom 26,097 were visited and gratuitously treated at their homes. The various counties and cities also relieved 59,761 out-door sick and poor in the course of the year, as against 48,950 the preceding year. The expenditures in this direction were \$671,671.36, as against \$576,515.83 the previous year. The statistical and financial tables, hereto appended, further classify the receipts and expenditures of the various institutions of the State, during the year, and show also their financial condition and the number of inmates in each respectively, at its close.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1889.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Board for 1889, constituted early in the year, viz:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Milhau, Foster and Letchworth.
2. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners McCarthy and Van Antwerp and Secretary Fanning.
3. On Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb: Commissioners Foster, Stewart and Lowell.
4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioner Carpenter.
5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.
6. On City Alms-houses: Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.
7. On County Poor-houses: Commissioners Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.
8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.
9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.
10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Letchworth, Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.
12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

A number of special committees have also been formed by the Board during the year, the better to classify and conduct its work, and many of the recommendations in this report are based upon the examinations and inquiries of these standing and special committees.

VISITATIONS AND EXECUTIVE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The Board has kept up its visitations during the year, to the various institutions which it is authorized and required by the statute to visit. The work of the several standing committees has been confined to the institutions for the visitation of which they were respectively constituted, and the various commissioners have devoted considerable time to the visitation of institutions in their respective districts. The time of the secretary has mostly been spent in the examination of State and alien paupers, and in providing for their removal to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, while the general office

work, including the collection and tabulation of statistical and financial returns, has been performed by and under the direction of the assistant secretary.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD FOR 1889.

The Board has held five stated public meetings during the calendar year 1889, all of which were at its office, State Hall, Albany. The members in attendance upon each of these meetings, here reported in accordance with the statute, were as follows :

January 9, 1889. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Walrath and Craig.

April 10, 1889. Present—Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

July 10, 11, 1889. Present—Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Foster, Craig and Letchworth.

October 9, 1889. Present—Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

December 11, 12, 1889. Present—Commissioners Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Letchworth, Foster, Craig, McCarthy and Walrath.

All of these meetings, in which the business of the Board has been publicly conducted, have been attended by a quorum of its members, and at most of them, it will be seen, the attendance has been nearly full.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Sixteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in San Francisco, California, commencing September 11, and closing September 18, 1889. The number of States represented was fifteen, of which seven were by boards of charities and the number of delegates, other than from California, was eighty. The local representation was unusually large, and great interest was maintained in the proceedings from the opening to the close. This Board was represented by its secretary.

During the conference, reports respecting the condition of charitable, reformatory and correctional work in the various States represented, were presented and read, and also reports and papers as follows : On Charity Organization ; on The Insane ; on Public Aid for the Feeble-minded ; on Hospitals and Infirmaryes ;

on Reformatories ; on The Ideal Prison System of a State ; on Employment in Poor-houses ; and on The Care and Disposal of Dependent Children. The proceedings are being published, and will soon be ready for distribution.

The next annual conference will be held at Baltimore, Md., in 1890, at such time in the year as may be determined by the executive committee.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Nineteenth Annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of New York was held at Plattsburgh, commencing August 13, 1889, and continuing three days. There were about forty counties represented in the convention, including among the delegates not only county superintendents of the poor but also supervisors and numerous officers of various charitable and reformatory associations and institutions. The State Commission in Lunacy was represented, and this Board was represented by its secretary.

During the convention the several counties represented were called in alphabetical order, and reports were presented and read by the superintendent, supervisor or other delegate in attendance, upon the management and affairs relating to the support, relief and care of the insane, dependent and vagrant classes in their respective counties, especially upon the following points, as set forth in the programme, viz.:

- "1. What are the principal causes of pauperism in the county?
- "2. What proportion of the paupers supported and relieved are American and what proportion foreign born?
- "3. What are the facilities for the separation of the sexes, and classification in the alms-house?
- "4. What are the means for the employment of the inmates, and what is the discipline and diet?
- "5. How are the sick cared for in the alms-house, and what is the number of officers, employés and attendants in connection with the institution, and their wages?
- "6. What was the average number of inmates for the last fiscal year, and the average weekly cost of the maintenance exclusive of the products of the farm?

- "7. What is the size of the alms-house farm, the nature of the soil, the kinds and value of the crops raised and the live stock kept during the year?
- "8. How is out-door relief furnished, and is it increasing or diminishing?
- "9. What is done with able-bodied paupers and tramps?
- "10. How are dependent children provided for?
- "11. How are the insane provided for? If in the county, what is the character of the buildings in use, the average number of patients, the means for their classification, medical supervision and care, and for their amusement and employment, and what is the diet?"

The local attendance was quite large, and much interest was manifested in the convention from the opening to the close. Its proceedings are being published, and measures will be taken to secure their wide distribution. The next convention is to be held at Lockport, in the second week of August, 1890.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1889, as reported to the Board by their respective officers, is shown in the following table :

| INSTITUTIONS. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| In the State hospitals for the acute insane | 1,069 | 992 | 2,061 |
| In the State asylums for the chronic insane | 1,444 | 1,640 | 3,084 |
| In city asylums and city alms-houses | 3,108 | 3,882 | 6,990 |
| In county asylums and county poor-houses | 1,046 | 1,210 | 2,256 |
| In private asylums | 325 | 525 | 850 |
| In the Asylum for Insane Criminals | 203 | 16 | 219 |
| In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants | 5 | 17 | 22 |
| | 7,200 | 8,282 | 15,482 |

It appears from this table that the number of insane in the custody and care of the institutions of this State, October 1, 1889, was 15,482 as against 14,772 October 1, 1888. Of these 7,200 were males and 8,282 females. The State Asylum for Insane Immigrants decreased four, and the county asylums and county poor-houses decreased five, while all the other classes of institutions show an increase as follows : In the State hospitals for the acute

insane, 149; in the State asylums for the chronic insane, 100; in city asylums and city alms-houses, 330; in private asylums, 136; in the Asylum for Insane Criminals, four; total increase, 710.

The following table shows the number of insane in the custody of the various institutions of this State, with the annual increase from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1889, inclusive, as compiled from the annual reports of their respective officers to this Board, on file in its office:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Annual increase. |
|----------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------|
| October 1, 1880..... | 4,211 | 5,326 | 9,537 | ... |
| October 1, 1881..... | 4,458 | 5,599 | 10,057 | 520 |
| October 1, 1882..... | 4,709 | 5,996 | 10,705 | 648 |
| October 1, 1883..... | 5,045 | 6,298 | 11,343 | 638 |
| October 1, 1884..... | 5,429 | 6,694 | 12,123 | 780 |
| October 1, 1885..... | 5,763 | 6,944 | 12,707 | 584 |
| October 1, 1886..... | 6,175 | 7,363 | 13,538 | 831 |
| October 1, 1887..... | 6,371 | 7,691 | 14,062 | 524 |
| October 1, 1888..... | 6,821 | 7,951 | 14,772 | 710 |
| October 1, 1889..... | 7,200 | 8,282 | 15,482 | 710 |

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in the institutions of this State has steadily increased each year, the total increase since October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1889, a period of nine years, having been 5,945, an average annual increase of about 660. The ratio of increase during this period, it thus appears, has been over sixty-two per cent, while the ratio of increase in the population of the State, in the same time, has been only about eighteen per cent, upon the basis of a present population of 6,000,000, as generally estimated. The excess in the increase of the insane in the State over the increase of its population for the past nine years, as thus shown, has been more than forty-four per cent. There are no accurate data as to the insane in family care, but assuming the number to be the same as found by the Federal census of 1880, which is probably not far from correct, it would give a present total of about 20,000 insane in this State or one to every 300 of its estimated inhabitants.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients in each of them during the past fiscal year, and the number under treatment and care October 1, 1889, with the average weekly cost of their support, as

reported by their respective medical superintendents, are shown in the following table :

| INSTITUTIONS. | Capacity. | Average number of inmates. | Number under care Oct. 1, 1889. | Average weekly cost of support. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| State Lunatic Asylum, Utica | 600 | 645 | 653 | \$4 44 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 750 | 476 | 493 | 4 74 |
| State Homœopathic Asylum | 525 | 537 | 514 | 4 94 |
| Buffalo State Asylum | 350 | 384 | 403 | *4 67 |
| | 2,225 | 2,042 | 2,063 | ..... |

*Inclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries; exclusive of these, \$4.01.

The following table shows the movements of the population of these institutions and the results of treatment during the year ending September 30, 1889, according to the reports of their respective superintendents :

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number under care October 1, 1889. | Admitted during the year. | Total under treatment. | DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | Died. | UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Not insane. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| State Lunatic Asylum | 611 | 466 | 1,077 | 125 | 78 | 135 | 17 | 69 | 326 | 327 | 653 |
| Hudson Riv. State Hospital | 476 | 298 | 774 | 102 | 62 | 79 | 2 | 46 | 267 | 226 | 493 |
| State Homœopathic Asy'm. | 469 | 250 | 709 | 101 | 28 | 49 | *2 | 15 | 274 | 240 | 514 |
| Buffalo State Asylum | 368 | 293 | 661 | 90 | 53 | 67 | 10 | 38 | 203 | 200 | 403 |
| Total | 1,914 | 1,307 | 3,221 | 418 | 211 | 330 | 31 | 168 | 1,070 | 993 | 2,063 |

*Escaped.

A summary of the preceding table gives the following results, viz.: The whole number of patients admitted to these hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 1,307 as against 1,235 admitted to them during the year ending September 30, 1888, an increase of 72. The whole number under treatment in the course of the year was 3,221; the number the preceding year, 3,043, an increase of 178. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, 418; improved, 211; unimproved, 330; as not insane, 31; died, 168.

The following table shows the receipts of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889:

| RECEIPTS. | New York State Lunatic Asylum. | Hudson River State Hospital. | State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane. | Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane. | Total. |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cash balance, October 1, 1888... | \$12,184 87 | \$98,245 97 | \$31,846 72 | \$2,979 59 | \$145,257 15 |
| Received from the State..... | 51,826 49 | 184,271 26 | 75,145 85 | 69,234 51 | 380,478 11 |
| Received from cities, counties and towns..... | 111,480 89 | 93,931 24 | 55,326 37 | 70,197 41 | 330,935 91 |
| Received from individuals for the support of inmates..... | 41,081 74 | 31,778 25 | 93,581 60 | 14,566 59 | 181,008 18 |
| Received from all other sources, including interest and sales of farm and garden produce. | 3,801 89 | 3,164 92 | 1,861 57 | 1,245 34 | 10,073 72 |
| Total | \$220,375 88 | \$411,391 64 | \$257,762 11 | \$158,223 44 | \$1,047,753 07 |

The classified expenditures of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, are exhibited in the following table:

| EXPENDITURES. | New York State Lunatic Asylum. | Hudson River State Hospital. | State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane. | Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane. | Total. |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| For salaries of officers, wages and labor..... | \$65,963 12 | \$48,033 26 | \$60,447 11 | \$39,226 79 | \$213,670 28 |
| For provisions and supplies..... | 50,361 61 | 53,895 88 | 52,935 79 | 31,521 75 | 188,715 03 |
| For clothing..... | 5,323 45 | 6,325 29 | 6,126 28 | 2,586 86 | 20,261 88 |
| For fuel and lights..... | 13,795 92 | 11,854 52 | *18,030 56 | 6,861 92 | 50,542 92 |
| For medicines and medical supplies..... | 2,656 68 | 1,558 93 | 986 11 | 1,135 11 | 6,336 83 |
| For furniture, beds and bedding..... | 6,088 10 | 5,420 79 | 8,159 10 | 2,557 94 | 22,225 93 |
| For transportation and traveling expenses..... | ..... | 890 13 | 173 12 | ..... | 563 25 |
| For ordinary repairs..... | 12,516 51 | 1,619 87 | 11,332 38 | 2,745 39 | 28,214 15 |
| For all other ordinary expenses, including expenses of trustees or managers..... | 12,802 68 | 1,348 55 | 7,510 79 | 6,686 24 | 28,348 26 |
| For buildings and improvements..... | 36,884 69 | 154,220 61 | 62,921 20 | 57,496 46 | 311,522 96 |
| For extraordinary repairs..... | ..... | 14,796 21 | ..... | ..... | 14,796 21 |
| For all other extraordinary expenses..... | ..... | 55,761 66 | ..... | ..... | 55,761 66 |
| Total | \$206,292 76 | \$355,225 70 | \$228,622 44 | \$150,818 46 | \$940,959 36 |

* Of this sum \$4,200 was for 1888.

The assets of these institutions, September 30, 1889, applicable to current expenses, appear in the following table :

| ASSETS. | New York State Lunatic Asylum. | Hudson River State Hospital. | State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane. | Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane. | Total. |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance in cash, October 1, 1889. | \$14,083 12 | \$56,165 94 | \$29,139 67 | \$7,404 98 | \$106,793 71 |
| Due from cities, counties and towns..... | 33,566 16 | 42,340 84 | 18,876 56 | 19,088 40 | 113,871 96 |
| Due from individuals..... | 6,209 50 | 3,777 61 | 7,050 00 | 3,866 15 | 20,903 26 |
| Total | \$53,858 78 | \$102,284 39 | \$55,066 23 | \$30,359 53 | \$241,568 93 |

These tables are compiled from the returns of the officers of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, and the results also appear in the appended tables Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, relating to the State institutions.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

This institution had a cash balance of \$12,184.87, October 1, 1888, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$51,826.49, of which \$15,000 was for salaries of officers, and \$36,826.49 special appropriations; from counties, \$111,480.89; from private paying patients, \$41,081.74; from sales of farm and garden produce, \$1,770.71; from all other sources, \$2,031.18; total, \$220,375.88. Its expenditures were \$206,292.76, of which sum \$36,884.69 was for buildings and improvements, and \$169,408.07 for current expenses, viz: For salaries, wages and labor, \$65,963.12; for provisions and supplies, \$50,361.61; for clothing, \$5,223.45; for fuel and lights, \$13,795.92; for medicines and medical supplies, \$2,656.68; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$6,088.10; for ordinary repairs, \$12,516.51; for all other ordinary purposes, \$12,802.68. The average number of inmates during the year was 645, the reported weekly average cost of support \$4.44, and the charge to the counties \$3.75 per week. The institution was free from debt October 1, 1889, and had available assets as follows: Cash, \$14,083.12; due from counties, \$33,566.16; from individuals, \$6,209.50; total, \$53,858.78.

The movement of the population of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1889, was as follows: Number of patients at the commencement of the year, 611; number received during the year, 466; total under treatment, 1,077; discharged recovered, 125; improved, 78; unimproved, 135; not insane, 17; died, 69; under care October 1, 1889, men, 326; women, 327; total, 653. The institution has no spare room, and has been occupied to its full capacity most of the year.

The last Legislature appropriated 19,000 to this institution, which has been expended as follows: A green-house has been erected and is nearly ready for use. As a protection against fire a pipe has been laid to a neighboring pond, which furnishes a fuller water supply, and a new chimney has been erected to the boiler house. A watchman's regulator clock has been provided, communicating with all the wards in the institution. Additions have been made to the laundry, and improved machinery has been introduced, making the arrangements for washing more complete, and an additional story has been added to the work shop. All the wards for men have been painted and stenciled, and additional furniture has been purchased. It is said that these several additions, improvements, etc., have been effected within the sum specified in the appropriation.

The managers of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval for legislative appropriations for the coming year to cover, among others, the following items: For additional lands, \$40,000; for furniture for the female department, \$3,000; for air clocks and telephone exchange, \$1,900; for an infirmary for male patients, \$30,000; for alterations in various wards of female department, enlargement of dormitories with skylights, enlargement of alcoves, new ceilings, renewal of timbers and lowering windows, \$1,160; for hard wood floor in the chapel, tiling bath-rooms and water-closets and painting entire female department, \$10,100; for skylight for center staircase and corrugated iron ceiling in south kitchen, \$1,000; and for two fire-proof staircases in the female department, \$7,000.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution, and inquired and examined into its needs respecting the alterations, improvements, etc., enumerated, and have reported in favor of a legislative appropriation for these purposes, and the Board accordingly recommends an appropriation therefor, but

in the absence of detailed estimates regarding their cost, it is unable to certify as to the actual amount required.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$98,245.97, cash on hand at its commencement, were \$411,391.64. Of this sum \$171,500 were special appropriations from the State, and \$12,771.26 for officers' salaries. The balance was derived as follows: From cities and counties for public patients, \$93,931.24; from private paying patients, \$31,778.25; from the sale of farm and garden products, \$481.56; from all other sources, \$2,683.36. Its total expenditures were \$355,225.70, of which sum \$224,778.48 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary purposes, and \$130,447.22 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$48,033.26; for provisions and supplies, \$53,895.88; for clothing, \$6,325.29; for fuel and lights, \$11,854.52; for medicines and medical supplies, \$1,558.93; for furnishing, \$5,420.79; for ordinary repairs, \$1,619.87; for all other purposes, \$1,738.68. Its assets, October 1, 1889, less \$1,026.80, outstanding claims, were as follows: Cash, \$56,165.94; due from counties and cities, \$42,340.84; from individuals, \$3,777.61; total \$102,284.39.

The number of patients in the institution, October 1, 1888, was 476, and the number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 298, thus making a total of 774 under care in the course of the year. Of these, 102 were discharged recovered, 52 improved, 79 unimproved, 2 as not insane, and 46 died. This left 493 in its care, October 1, 1889, viz.: Men, 267; women, 226. The average under treatment during the year was 475, and the average weekly cost of support, \$4.74; the charge to the counties for public patients was \$4.20 per week.

During the past year, the new buildings in connection with this institution have been completed and furnished, and, in October last, some 280 male patients were transferred to them from the main building. A new boiler-house with coal-sheds, conduits and other accessories, has been erected, and new boilers set in, and an electric-light plant and fixtures have been put up. The new buildings are warmed by steam and lighted by electricity. The wards vacated by male patients in the main building have been renovated and are occupied by female patients. No application

has been made to this Board for its approval of any extraordinary appropriations for the coming year.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MIDDLETOWN.

This institution had a cash balance of \$31,846.72, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$75,145.85, of which sum \$62,979.16 was from special appropriations, and \$12,166.69 for salaries of officers; from cities and counties for public patients, \$55,326.37; from private paying patients, \$93,581.60; from all other sources, \$1,861.57; total, \$257,762.11. Its expenditures for the year were \$228,622.44, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$62,921.20, and for current expenses, \$165,701.24, as follows: For salaries, wages and labor, \$60,447.11; for provisions and supplies, \$52,935.79; for clothing, \$6,126.28; for fuel and lights, including \$4,200 for the previous year, \$18,030.56; for medicines and medical supplies, \$986.11; for furnishing, \$8,159.10; for ordinary repairs, \$11,332.38; for all other purposes, \$7,683.91. The institution was free from debt October 1, 1889, and its assets were then reported as follows: Cash, \$29,139.67; due from cities and counties, \$18,876.56; from inmates, \$7,050; total, \$55,066.23. The average number of patients during the year was 537, and the average weekly cost of their maintenance and care \$4.94, the charge to the counties being \$3.75 per week.

The movement of the population of the institution during the year ending September 30, 1889, was as follows: The number of patients October 1, 1888, was 459; admitted during the year, 250; total under care, 709. The discharges were 195, viz.: Recovered, 101; improved, 28; unimproved, 49; escaped, 2; died, 15. This left 514 under care October 1, 1889, of whom 274 were men, and 240 women. The maximum number in care at any one time during the year was 584, the minimum 460. The institution has no spare accommodations.

During the past year the residence for the medical superintendent, in connection with this institution, has been completed, furnished and occupied, and the new kitchen has been furnished and fitted up with suitable appliances for its purposes. The addition in the rear of the main building, for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature, has been built, the day-rooms enlarged, bath-rooms and water-closets put in; neces-

sary repairs have been made, and, in the second story of the main building, a metallic ceiling has been substituted for the plastered one. It is said that these erections, improvements and repairs have been fully completed within the appropriation set apart for the purposes.

There is now in course of construction a two-story brick pavilion, intended for 140 male patients, which, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy next spring. The foundations of the building intended for an amusement hall and chapel have been laid, the walls are being erected, and it will probably be completed in the summer of 1890. The lands, for the purchase of which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Legislature of 1888, have not as yet been secured, but negotiations are pending with the prospect of an early conclusion. The appropriation of \$6,000 for electric-lighting has not been used, owing to the failure of making suitable arrangements with the company, at Middletown, which was to supply the light from its plant. It is proposed that the institution purchase and put on its own premises the plant and fixtures necessary to provide the number of incandescent electric lights requisite for its purposes.

The medical superintendent of the institution has furnished the standing committee of this Board on the insane, the following list of its requirements for which legislative appropriations will be asked, viz.: For furniture for the new pavilion hospital, \$5,000; for farm implements, under drains and stone fences, \$3,000; for a new laundry and necessary machinery, \$6,000; for elevators for pavilions, \$1,500; for books and instruments, \$1,000; and for an electric-light plant, complete, \$9,000. The committee has examined and inquired into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends an appropriation for the several purposes named, and the Board approves the same, but is unable to certify as to the amount required, owing to the lack of detailed plans and estimates therefor.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including a cash balance from the preceding year, were \$158,223.44, as follows: From the State \$69,234.51, of which \$13,075 was for officers' salaries, and \$56,159.51 a special appropriation; from counties and cities for public patients,

\$70,197.41; from the pay of private patients, \$14,566.59; from all other sources, including \$275.41, sale of farm and garden products, \$1,245.34. The expenditures footed up \$150,818.46, of which sum \$57,496.46 was for improvements of new ward building and summer houses, and \$93,322 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$39,226.79; for provisions and supplies, \$31,521.75; for clothing, \$2,586.86; for fuel and lights, \$6,861.92; for medicines and medical supplies, \$1,135.11; for furnishing, \$2,557.94; for ordinary repairs, \$2,745.39; for all other purposes, \$6,686.24. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$7,404.98, and the institution then had outstanding claims against counties and paying patients amounting to \$22,954.55, and was free from debt.

The number of patients of the institution October 1, 1888, was 368, and it received 293 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, thus making a total in its care in the course of the year of 661. The discharges during the year were as follows: Recovered, 90; improved, 39; much improved, 24; unimproved, 67; inebriates, 9; morphia habit, 1; died, 38. The number remaining October 1, 1889, was 403, of whom 203 were men and 200 women. The average number of inmates for the year was 383, and the average weekly cost of support, exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries, was \$4.01; including these it amounted to \$4.67. The charge to the counties is \$3.75 per week.

Under the appropriation of the last Legislature, three substantial and convenient summer houses have been erected, two in front of the building and one in the rear; drains and receivers have been constructed, some 2,000 shrubs and trees planted, and the laundry and repair shops have been furnished with new machinery. The building to accommodate 150 additional patients for which the last Legislature appropriated \$199,784.76, is in process of construction, with a prospect of its being completed early in the spring of 1891, within the sum specified.

The superintendent of the asylum stated to the standing committee of the Board on the insane, in its visit to the institution, that the managers propose to apply to the next Legislature, among others, for appropriations as follows: For the enlargement of the present building and coal-house, and for an additional boiler required to heat the new buildings, \$13,727.19; for furnishing, \$10,000; and for piping, wiring fixtures for lighting and for filling about the new building, \$3,140.

The committee has examined and inquired into the grounds for this application, and reported in favor of an appropriation for these purposes, and this Board approves of the same, but as no detailed estimates have been furnished as to the cost therefor, it is unable to certify as to the amount necessary.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The number of insane in the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums during the year ending September 30, 1889, the changes occurring in each of them during the year, and the number in their custody October 1, 1889, together with the daily average in their care, and the weekly charge to the counties, are shown in the following table, compiled from the returns of the respective medical superintendents of these institutions:

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number of patients October 1, 1888. | Admitted during the year. | Total supported. | Discharged during the year. | Died. | UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | | Daily average dur- ing the year. | Weekly charge to counties. |
|----------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | | |
| Willard Asylum | 1,962 | 268 | 2,230 | *200 | .... | 966 | 1,064 | 2,030 | 2,004 | \$2 25 |
| Binghamton Asylum | 1,077 | 164 | 1,241 | 64 | 69 | 524 | 584 | 1,108 | 1,100 | 2 25 |
| Total | 3,039 | 432 | 3,471 | 264 | 69 | 1,490 | 1,648 | 3,138 | 3,104 | ..... |

* Includes deaths.

From this table it will be seen that the whole number of patients in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1889, was 3,471 as against 3,391 for the year ending September 30, 1888, an increase of 80. The daily average under care during the year was 3,104 as against 2,980 the preceding year. The number in their custody October 1, 1889, was 3,138 as against 3,039 October 1, 1888, of whom 1,490 were men and 1,648 women. The increase, at the close of the year, as thus appears, was as follows: At the Willard Asylum, 68; at the Binghamton Asylum, 31.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$31,254.69, balance of the previous year, were \$315,024.24, as follows: From the State, \$26,505.54, of which \$14,305.54 was for salaries of officers, and \$12,200, a special

appropriation; from counties for the pay of patients, \$253,061.80; from the sales of farm and garden produce \$2,704.96; from all other sources, \$1,505.25. Its whole expenditures were \$284,871.58, of which amount \$14,310.30 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$270,561.28 for current expenses, viz.: For salaries, wages and labor, \$96,179.55; for provisions and supplies, \$83,984.41; for clothing, \$21,730.40; for fuel and lights, \$19,888.22; for medicines and medical supplies, \$2,961.91; for ordinary repairs, furniture, beds and bedding, \$23,191.94; for all other purposes, \$22,624.85. It had a cash balance of \$30,160.66, October 1, 1889, and claims against counties at the same time, amounting to \$19,230.40, and was free from indebtedness. The whole number of patients during the year was 2,230, and the number in its care October 1, 1889, was 2,030, as against 1,962 October 1, 1888, of whom 966 were men and 1,064 women. The daily average number for the year was 2,004, and the weekly charge to the counties, exclusive of clothing, was \$2.25 per patient. The institution has no spare accommodations, and the managers have been unable to receive patients during the year, only as vacancies have, from time to time, occurred.

The expenditures in connection with this institution, under the appropriation of 1889, have been as follows: A detached residence for the medical superintendent has been erected and roofed, and will probably be finished early next spring. A horse-barn and cow-shed, with stone foundations and slate roof, have been completed, and the road and cement sidewalk provided for have been constructed. The alterations for ventilating the roofs of three kitchens have been satisfactorily made; eight corridors connecting second stories in detached buildings have been built according to the plans, and iron fire escapes have been put up at each end of the main building.

The trustees of this institution declare their purpose to ask the next Legislature for appropriations as follows: For extra repairs and reconstruction of a portion of detached group No. 1, erected in 1872, rendered necessary by the insecure and dilapidated condition of the foundations and exterior walls, \$25,000; for a new Worthington pump and enlargement of the pump-house, \$9,000; for repairing and altering the residence on the Meddick farm, so as to accommodate twenty selected male patients, \$2,000; for repairs to farm and other buildings, \$2,000; for tile floors in water-

closets and bath-rooms in detached buildings, kitchen and laundry, \$3,000; for furnishing the residence of the medical superintendent, new office and library, \$2,500.

The standing committee of the Board on the insane has visited the institution, and upon inquiry and examination has reported that its needs, in the respects referred to, exist. The Board accordingly recommends an appropriation for these purposes to be based upon detailed plans and estimates as to the cost, which have not been furnished.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$7,357.28, balance from the preceding year, were \$229,097.92, derived as follows: From the State, \$71,000, of which \$10,500 was for salaries of officers, and \$60,000 special appropriations; from counties for the support of patients, \$147,489.95; from sales of farm and garden products, \$2,898.80; from all other sources, \$351.89. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$29,704.19; for salaries, wages and labor, \$67,265.97; for provisions and supplies, \$58,406.08; for clothing, \$11,728.75; for fuel and lights, \$16,677.01; for medicines and medical supplies, \$858.74; for furnishing, \$3,590.53; for ordinary repairs, \$4,642.87; for all other purposes, \$5,986; total, \$198,860.14. The institution had a balance of \$30,237.78 October 1, 1889, and outstanding claims against counties, for the support of patients, amounting to \$6,443.59. It was then indebted \$18,623.61, leaving a net balance of \$18,057.76.

The average number of inmates during the year was 1,100, and the number under care October 1, 1889, was 1,108 as against 1,077 October 1, 1888, of whom 524 were men, and 584 women. The reported average weekly cost of support was \$2.57, while the weekly charge to the counties, exclusive of clothing, was only \$2.25. Under chapter 427 of the Laws of 1889, the institution is authorized to charge the counties the actual cost of maintenance and care of patients, and the managers have accordingly fixed the rate for the current fiscal year at \$2.57 per week. The institution is badly crowded, and no patients at present are admitted.

In compliance with section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, establishing the asylum, a special committee of this Board,

appointed for the purpose, at the stated meeting held at Albany, October 9, 1889, visited the asylum October 30, 1889, and after conference with the medical superintendent and examination of the official records, made a personal inspection of its inmates, with the view of directing the removal of any quiet and orderly insane patients of the institution, to the counties from which they were respectively committed. The committee found sixteen such insane in the institution — six men and ten women — belonging to counties having suitable local provision for their custody and care, and by written order to the medical superintendent of the asylum — a copy of which is filed in the office of the Board, agreeably to the statute — directed their removal to the counties to which they respectively belonged, as follows: To Albany county, 2; to Allegany county, 1; to Columbia county, 2; to Delaware county, 1; to Dutchess county, 2; to Orange county, 1; to Otsego county, 2; to Rensselaer county, 3; to Steuben county, 1; and to Queens county, 1.

The new building for violent, excited and filthy patients, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 was made last year, is in course of construction, the foundations having been laid and the walls built up one story. Under the appropriation of last year, stone walls have been laid and buildings painted, and a feed mill, horse-carriage house and a mechanics' shop have been erected. The contemplated repairs and alterations on the Barlow and Phelps cottages, to accommodate forty patients, have been completed, and the other improvements and betterments provided for have been effected. It is said that these improvements and betterments have been made within the appropriation for these purposes.

The trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of legislative appropriations for 1890, as follows: For a new building for 100 demented, untidy and noisy men, \$60,000; for a smokestack and addition to the boiler-house near the river, \$8,000; for conduit for steam-pipe from detached building to new building, \$3,500; for furniture of building now being erected, \$5,000; for 400 hair mattresses to take the place of straw beds, \$2,500; for two gas plants, one each at the Barlow and Phelps cottages, \$1,000; for ice-cooler in mortuary, and for pumps and pipes, \$400; for stone walks, \$1,000; for roof over the

chapel, \$600; for extra water-closets for wards now in use, \$260; for finishing rooms for teamsters in wagon shed, \$300; for changing cooler and dairy room, to enlarge the bakery, \$600; for material for fencing, \$800, and for a watchman's clock and fire-alarm, and for telephone service to the farm and detached buildings, \$900.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its needs respecting these several items, and reported in favor of an appropriation therefor; and the Board recommends the same but, owing to lack of details and estimates as to the cost, it is unable to certify as to the amount that will be required for the purposes.

INSANE INDIANS.

There was but one insane Indian committed under chapter 451 of the Laws of 1888, during the past fiscal year, viz.: Amos Gordon, from the Cattaraugus Reservation, to the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, May 11, 1889, by the county judge of Cattaraugus county. At the suggestion of the medical superintendent of the asylum, he was transferred to the Willard Asylum, November 22, 1889. The number of insane Indians now in the custody of the State is four, all of whom are at the Willard Asylum, viz.: Amos Gordon, Lewis Jackson, Fidelia Tommy and Louise Garlow. These are all disturbed, violent and troublesome cases, complicated by epilepsy, and entirely unfit to be at large. The total expenditures under the act to October 1, 1889, have been \$526.92, and the balance of the appropriation then was \$1,315.83. Unless further commitments soon follow, no appropriation will probably be required for the current year. If commitments should occur, rendering an appropriation necessary, the Legislature will be timely informed in regard to the matter.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The following is a list of the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, in pursuance of chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, with the number of insane in the asylum of each, as reported by their respective resident officers October 1, 1889.

Number of insane, October 1, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Broome | 89 | 45 | 84 |
| Cattaraugus | 42 | 39 | 81 |
| Chautauqua..... | 59 | 61 | 120 |
| Chenango | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| Cortland..... | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| Erie | 207 | 184 | 391 |
| Jefferson | 7 | 36 | 43 |
| Lewis | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Madison | 26 | 23 | 49 |
| Oneida | 152 | 170 | 322 |
| Onondaga..... | 44 | 75 | 119 |
| Orange | 36 | 35 | 71 |
| Oswego | 35 | 45 | 80 |
| Queens | 57 | 64 | 121 |
| Suffolk..... | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| Tioga | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| Ulster..... | 43 | 41 | 84 |
| Wayne | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Wyoming..... | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Total | 871 | 960 | 1,831 |

It appears from this table that the asylums of the exempted counties contained 1,831 insane, October 1, 1889, of whom 871 were men and 960 women. The number in these institutions, October 1, 1888, was 1,741, the increase during the past year being 90. Of this increase 49 were in consequence of the exemption of Madison county, which is included in the list this year for the first time. The balance accrued in the other counties, the greatest increase being in Erie and Oneida counties. All of these asylums, except that of Cattaraugus county, are practically full, and many of them considerably crowded. The Willard and Binghamton State asylums having no spare room during the year, the Board has been unable to exercise its powers in securing removals from the counties to these institutions. As a consequence, nearly all of the county asylums contain more or less disturbed, violent, and troublesome insane, for which they were not designed, and who are the source of much annoyance and embarrassment in the administration of the institutions.

INSANE IN COUNTIES HAVING SEPARATE PROVISION FOR THEIR INSANE, BUT NOT EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The counties named in the following table, not exempt by the Board, make separate provision for the more quiet and orderly of their chronic insane, either in buildings designed for the purpose, or in detached wards of their poor-houses, sending their disturbed and troublesome cases to the State asylums. The number and

sex of the insane in each of these counties October 1, 1889, as reported by the proper officers, also appear in the table :

Number of insane, October 1, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Albany..... | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Cayuga..... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Clinton..... | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| Columbia..... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Herkimer..... | 19 | 25 | 44 |
| Livingston..... | 22 | 32 | 54 |
| Montgomery..... | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Rensselaer..... | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 16 | 26 | 42 |
| Total..... | 98 | 152 | 250 |

The total insane in these counties October 1, 1889, it thus appears, was 250, of whom 98 were men and 152 women. The authorities in all these counties employ attendants, but the proportion of such attendants in most of them is quite small. The medical services are performed by attending physicians whose visits are made at regular intervals, or on call, as occasion may require. The standard of supervision and care is not, however, equal to that generally found in the asylums of the exempted counties.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES HAVING NO SEPARATE PROVISION
FOR THEM.

The following table shows the counties of the State in which chronic insane are kept in poor-houses, with the number and sex in each, as reported by their respective keepers October 1, 1889 :

Number of insane October 1, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Allegany..... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Essex..... | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Fulton..... | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Genesee..... | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Greene..... | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Ontario..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Orleans..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Otsego..... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Richmond..... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Rockland..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Saratoga..... | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Schenectady..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Schoharie..... | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| Seneca..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Steuben..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Sullivan..... | 10 | 24 | 34 |
| Tompkins..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Warren..... | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Washington..... | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Westchester..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Yates..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 77 | 98 | 175 |

COUNTIES HAVING NO INSANE IN THEIR POOR-HOUSES.

The following counties reported that they had no insane in their poor-houses, October 1, 1889, the authorities sending all of this class to the State institutions, viz : Chemung, Delaware, Dutchess, Franklin, Monroe, Niagara and Putnam.

THE INSANE IN CITY ALMS-HOUSES.

The number of insane in city alms-houses, October 1, 1889, as reported by their respective keepers was 15, of whom 11 were in the Newburgh and 4 in the Poughkeepsie city alms-houses. The alms-houses of Kingston and Oswego cities, according to the reports, had then no insane in their custody.

THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylum of Kings county, October 1, 1889, was men, 737; women, 1,054; total, 1,791, as against 1,681, October 1, 1888, an increase of 110. These were distributed as follows: In the buildings at Flatbush, 368 men and 734 women, total 1,102; in the frame cottages on the St. Johnland county farm on Long Island, 369 men and 320 women, total, 689; aggregate, 1,791. The buildings at Flatbush are still more or less crowded, and the cottages on the St. Johnland county farm have no spare room. Plans for additional cottages for 600 more patients, to be built of brick on the county farm on Long Island, are being considered, and it is said their erection will probably be commenced early in the coming year.

THE INSANE OF MONROE COUNTY.

The number of patients in the Monroe County Insane Asylum October 1, 1888, was 290, and the number admitted to the institution during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, was 123, thus making a total of 413 in its care during the year, as against 390 in its care during the preceding year. The discharges during the year were as follows: Recovered, 16; improved, 33; unimproved, 16; died, 23. This left 325 in its custody October 1, 1889, as against 290 October 1, 1888, of whom 150 were men and 175 women. The institution has capacity for only about 290 patients, and it has therefore, been crowded the entire year. The expenditures for the year were as follows: For current expenses, \$44,075.46; for

extraordinary purposes, including \$700 for the rent of farm lands, \$8,374.24; total, \$52,449.70. The average number of patients during the year was 310, and the average weekly cost of support \$2.73, as against \$2.66, the average weekly cost the preceding year. The rented lands are said to have been a source of considerable profit to the institution, besides furnishing useful and beneficial employment to the patients.

There has been no addition to the buildings of this institution during the year. The improvements have been as follows: The first story front of the north building has been remodeled and fitted up as a dining-room for women, thus relieving the heretofore crowded table accommodations for this class. A system of incandescent electric lighting has been perfected, and a night-watchman's clock and an electric fire-alarm system have been introduced. The grounds in rear of the buildings have been properly graded and planted with flower-beds, and canvas tents have been used on the lawns for the shelter and protection of feeble and infirm patients when out of doors. A course of clinical and other instruction for the attendants has been established and conducted by the medical superintendent, and the attendants, both male and female, are provided with suitable uniforms. The system of entertainments, theatrical, musical, etc., have been kept up and improved upon during the year, and are said to be the source of much enjoyment and benefit to the inmates. Three of these entertainments have been given wholly by the attendants and patients, but they are chiefly maintained and conducted by outside volunteer societies, organizations and clubs.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane of New York county, in public custody October 1, 1889, was 4,858, as against 4,665 October 1, 1888, viz.: Men, 2,213; women, 2,645; an increase of 193. Of these 309, all men, were then in the cottages recently erected on the Central Islip farm on Long Island, and the balance in the various asylums of the city. These asylums are all greatly crowded, and the farm cottages have no spare accommodations. The increase of the insane of the city, for several years past, has been at the rate of over 200 annually, and the necessity of a more rapid extension of the accommodations for this class is urgently pressing itself upon the authorities.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE INSANE.

The Board can not conclude this subject of the insane without again protesting against and reiterating its opinions heretofore expressed, in opposition to the erection by the State of great buildings for the concentration of the insane, adapted more for local ornament and impressiveness than for the purpose claimed—that of improving the condition of, or for the better accommodation and care of, those deprived of their reason. Buildings of this character, like many of those now in use, and the one now in process of erection as a new additional State institution for insane occupants, at an expense that bids fair, when finally completed and furnished, to cost somewhere near \$2,500 for each occupant for shelter alone, is an extravagant misuse of funds obtained by State taxation for “charitable” purposes. The houses or homes of the people of the State, throughout its extent, are tabulated in tax assessment lists at the average cost of less than \$2,000 each, and they accommodate families averaging five persons to each house, or but \$400 individually for comfortable shelter.

Truly it is not needful, on the ground of necessity, to spend a million or more, on one vast building, its furniture and other accessories, to accommodate patients at quadruple cost, or about \$2,500 for each insane person committed to it, merely to gratify local or official pride. The investigations of philanthropists, and the experience of alienists in Europe, and of those of the highest type and attainments in our own country, now condemn the herding together in large numbers of those afflicted with insanity. They are not insensible to their forced associations when confined, as in a prison, and it has been found that the best results in treatment, to say nothing of cures, are obtained in smaller, separate and inexpensive buildings, capable of a larger range of classification of the differing cases of mental aberration, and affording more intimate personal acquaintance with and observation of their patients, by the medical and other attendants, and also securing greater individual safety of the insane inmates, than can be had in great buildings of prison-like structure, even of stately external grandeur.

THE INSANE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

During the past year, Commissioner Letchworth has prepared and published a work dedicated to his excellency, the Governor, and to this Board, on "The Insane in Foreign Countries," based upon his personal observations while abroad. The work is one of such public importance and value, that the Board at its meeting, October 9, 1889, adopted and entered upon its minutes the following :

"The members of this Board have, with pleasure and pride, received the work entitled 'The Insane in Foreign Counties,' by Commissioner Letchworth.

"And they desire to place upon record their appreciation of this work which, in their opinion, is one of great interest and value, and has become one of great distinction among alienists and specialists.

"The book is worthy to be the monument of Commissioner Letchworth's life-long labors in behalf of the insane, and his superior attainments and self-sacrifices as a trained and distinguished philanthropist."

The work of Commissioner Letchworth has received large attention and favorable comment, not only in this country but abroad, and it is a source of congratulation to the Board that one of its members, by untiring efforts and zeal in behalf of the insane, has contributed so largely towards the literature and work of reform in the treatment and care of this class.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The institutions for these classes are : The New York Asylum at Syracuse, for the education, training and care of teachable idiots, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark. The operations of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, as set forth in the annual returns of their respective managers, was as follows :

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The balance of this institution, October 1, 1889, was \$23,537.99, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$114,867.03, as follows : From the State \$102,317.13, of which \$75,000 was for current account, and \$27,317.13 for extraordinary

purposes; from counties, \$8,147; from private paying pupils, \$3,985.20; from the earnings of the inmates, \$70; from all other sources, \$347.70. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$34,277.20; for supervision, maintenance, education and care, \$85,531.78; total, \$119,808.98. The cash balance October 1, 1889, was \$18,596.04. At the same time it had outstanding claims against counties and individuals amounting to \$1,180.72, and was indebted \$7,989.32. The average number of pupils during the year was 474, and the average *per capita* cost per week, exclusive of clothing, was \$3.28. The number of pupils October 1, 1889, was 477, as against 450, October 1, 1888, of whom 236 were males and 241 females.

The residence in connection with this institution, for the superintendent and his family has been completed during the year and is now occupied. The several appropriations of the last Legislature to the institution have been expended in accordance with the statute, viz.: The additional lands specified, adjoining the Fairmount property, amounting to about forty-two acres, have been purchased and a title secured to the State. An additional boiler, of sixty horse power has been purchased, the flues in the old boilers renewed, and the proposed chimney erected. Two detached brick water-closets have been put up, properly plumbed and supplied with facilities for heating. These several purchases and improvements, it is said, have been effected within the legislative appropriation. The authorities of this institution have declared the intention to apply to the Legislature of 1890 for appropriations, as follows: For the purchase of seventy-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres of additional land for farming purposes—at present under lease expiring April 1, 1890, at a cost of \$150 per acre; for the change of location of three of the boilers now in use, at an estimated expense of \$5,000; for a corridor connecting the main building with the new south wing, \$4,000; for furnishing the new south wing and plumbing the same, \$4,000; for a new mangle of more capacity than the one at present in use, \$650. An increase in the maintenance account of \$5,000, over that of last year, will also be required.

The standing committee of this Board, on the idiotic and feeble-minded, has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its necessities in respect to the purchase of additional lands

and the constructions and improvements referred to, and reported in favor of a legislative appropriation therefor, which is approved by the Board; but, as no sufficient evidence as to the value of such lands, or the necessary cost of such constructions and improvements has been furnished, this approval is made without determining the amount required.

It is the opinion of this Board that the present farm for the custody of male idiots, at Fairmount, now under the care of the trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, may properly be the nucleus for the formation of increased accommodations for unteachable male idiots, with the view and declared purpose of separating such custody and placing it under the care of a new organization, leaving the present institution to the exclusive, as well as most important, work of teaching and training idiots capable of receiving instruction.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

This institution had a balance of \$2,905.19, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, for maintenance and care, \$28,500, and for buildings, \$28,666.38; from all other sources, \$235.58; total, \$60,307.15. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, \$29,725.85; for buildings, improvements and repairs, \$30,869.40; total, \$60,595.25. The number of inmates October 1, 1889, was 250 as against 194 October 1, 1888. The average in the institution during the year was 202, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of support \$2.35.

The additional building of this institution, constituting its left or west wing, the erection of which was begun in 1888, has been completed during the year, and is now ready for occupancy, giving the institution proper capacity for 375 inmates. The new chapel, dining hall, balcony and kitchen provided for by the last Legislature have been erected, the steam boilers put in and the furniture procured. The dining and assembly rooms have been connected by corridors with the main building and also with the east and west wings, and the laundry and steam-heating apparatus are complete and in full working order. Arrangements have been made with the water-works company of Newark by which the institution is furnished with water for both domestic uses and fire protection, and the supply is ample and properly distributed for these purposes.

The proper authorities of this institution intend to ask for an appropriation for constructing refrigerators ample for the preservation of provisions, for grading and improving the grounds, for stone sidewalks in front of the premises to the street, and leading therefrom to the various buildings, for repairs to the roof on the old or main center building, and for a separate hospital for contagious diseases. The standing committee of this Board on the idiotic and feeble-minded has visited the institution and examined and inquired into the necessity of the proposed constructions, improvements and repairs, and reported in favor of the same, and the Board recommends an appropriation for these purposes upon the presentation of satisfactory plans and estimates therefor to the Legislature.

IDIOTS MAINTAINED BY NEW YORK CITY.

New York city also maintains about 300 idiots — children and adults; teachable and unteachable—on Randall's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

THE BLIND.

The public provisions for the blind are threefold, viz.: Educational, custodial and home aid. The educational institutions are the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. The following table, made from the annual reports of the respective managers of these institutions, shows the average number of pupils in each, and the average *per capita* weekly expense of their education, maintenance and care for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889:

| INSTITUTIONS. | Average number during the year. | Average weekly cost of support. |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| New York Institution for the Blind, New York..... | 206 | \$4 87 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia..... | 117 | 5 62 |
| Total | 323 | ..... |

The total average attendance in these institutions for the year was 323, as against 339 the preceding year. The average in the New York Institution fell off 3; in the New York State Institution, 13; total, 16. Each of these institutions has some spare room,

and their accommodations are believed to be fully adequate to the present requirements of the State in this direction.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$9,009.04; from the State, \$45,089.38; from cities and counties, \$7,389.70; from interest and dividends on investments, \$12,307.67; from all other sources, \$13,897.05; total, \$87,692.84. Its expenditures were: For current maintenance, education and care, \$65,872.15; for investment, \$11,949.11; total, \$77,821.26. It had a cash balance of \$9,871.58 October 1, 1889, and other available assets amounting to \$17,246.17, subject to outstanding claims footing up, \$7,781.01. The number of pupils October 1, 1889, was 199, as against 205 October 1, 1888.

The educational and industrial systems of this institution, brought to a high standard by long and ripe experience, have been fully maintained during the past year. It has a large corps of well-trained and competent teachers, which enables an extended classification of the pupils, and thus brings them more closely in personal contact with their instructors than could otherwise be attained. The studies take a wide range, and in case of the older and more intelligent pupils, embrace the higher branches usually taught in the schools for seeing pupils. The principal industrial pursuits are mattress making, cane seating and the running of sewing and knitting machines. A cooking school, with ample and convenient appliances for its purposes, has recently been put into operation, and now contains a class of twenty-four girls. These are taught plain cooking, the making of bread, cakes and pies, and they are also instructed in the care of kitchen and table furniture and utensils, and in the maintenance of cleanliness and order in the kitchen and dining apartments. The results thus far realized in these directions have proved quite satisfactory, and seem to warrant the continuance of this industrial training, and its extension, as opportunity may offer, to a much larger number of pupils.

There has been no material change in the buildings of this institution during the year, nor is any change at present contemplated. The appropriations for the current year will, it is thought, be fully adequate to its purposes, and it is said that the ordinary

pro rata appropriation only, will be necessary for the coming year. There has been no severe sickness in the institution the past year, and the school opened this year with the children in a healthy condition, which still continues.

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

This institution had a balance of \$3,748.89, October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$40,000; from counties, \$3,253.60; from the earnings of the pupils, \$450.27; from all other sources, \$321.48; total, \$47,774.24. Its expenditures were \$44,457.51, of which sum \$40,298.79 was for current maintenance and care, and \$4,158.72 for extraordinary improvements. It was free from debt October 1, 1889, and its balance then was: Cash, \$3,316.73; due from counties, \$2,670.99; total, \$5,987.72. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 121, as against 124 at the close of the preceding year.

The instruction in this institution is similar to that of other schools for the blind in this country, and it is well supplied with the apparatus and appliances for its purposes. The industrial training comprises broom and mattress making, cane seating, the running of sewing machines and plain hand-sewing and various kinds of bead-work. The smaller children are instructed in kindergarten work, and piano tuning is also taught to those adapted to this pursuit. The attendance the past year has been steady, and no serious sickness prevailed during the year. The schools for the current year opened with about the same number of pupils as last year, and no increase in the usual pro rata appropriation will therefore probably be required.

The trustees of this institution have signified their intention to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation to reconstruct and improve its sewerage system, which is regarded as highly defective, and this Board approves of the same; but, as no evidence of the necessary cost of such reconstruction and improvement has been furnished the Board, the question of expense and amount of appropriation, as well as that of the system and construction is left open. It is recommended that the question of system and construction be referred to the State Board of Health, and that the question of expense be referred to the State Engineer and Surveyor.

THE BLIND IN NEW YORK CITY.

In New York city there are about 100 adult blind paupers maintained in the alms-house on Blackwell's Island, and the Department of Public Charities and Correction also distribute annually \$20,000, appropriated for the purpose, *pro rata*, to the adult indigent blind of the city not inmates of any public or private institution. It requires two years continuous residence in the city to share in the appropriation and in no event can any one person receive more than fifty dollars per year. The number enjoying its benefits last year was 540, thus giving thirty-seven dollars to each person.

There is also in New York city a private home for destitute blind persons, ineligible to the educational institutions, or who have been educated therein, where they are taught mechanical trades and supplied with the materials necessary to their work. There were fifty-eight inmates on October 1, 1889, of whom twenty-five were men and thirty-three women. The support is almost entirely received from private sources.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of pupils in the various educational institutions for the deaf and dumb in the State, October 1, 1889, was 1,271, as against 1,294 October 1, 1888, of whom 717 were males, and 554 females. A list of these institutions, and the number of pupils in each of them respectively, as reported to the Board, appear in the following table :

Number of pupils, October 1, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|-------|---------|--------|
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York..... | 213 | 109 | 322 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York..... | 97 | 79 | 176 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome..... | 85 | 59 | 144 |
| Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo..... | 76 | 65 | 141 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham..... | 113 | 143 | 256 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..... | 88 | 73 | 161 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..... | 45 | 26 | 71 |
| Total..... | 717 | 554 | 1,271 |

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, according to the reports of their respective managers, footed up \$460,395.11, as against \$450,964.12 the pre-

ceding year, as follows: Cash balance at the commencement of the year, \$16,507.60; received from the State, *per capita* appropriations, \$228,348.31; from counties and cities, \$135,537.37; from all other sources, \$80,001.83. The entire expenditures of these institutions for the year were \$438,510.77; for the preceding year, \$436,097.47. These institutions have all been visited by the standing committee of the Board on the Deaf and Dumb, during the year, and its report in regard to them is hereto appended.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

This institution reported a cash balance of \$17,273.13 October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, derived wholly from the State, were \$160,000, as follows: Special appropriations, \$10,000; deficiency appropriation, \$50,000; general appropriation, \$100,000. Its expenditures during the year were: For buildings and improvements, \$23,088.64; for current expenses, \$137,109.01. The average number of prisoners during the year was 922, and the reported average weekly cost of support, \$2.86. The number in custody October 1, 1889, was 944.

It is the opinion of this Board that no extension of the limits of this institution should be encouraged; that there should be no increase of its population, inasmuch as the personal government of its inmates, essential to the best results in the way of their reformation, is inconsistent with such increase; and that the appropriation of \$200,000, proposed by its managers for the enlargement of its accommodations, should be directed to the beginning of a similar reformatory in some other part of the State, if the necessity exists.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including \$4,853.30, balance of the preceding year, were \$49,943.30, of which sum \$45,000 was from the State. The current expenditures were \$39,632.10; extraordinary expenditures, \$2,881.96; total, \$42,514.06. The balance, October 1, 1889, was \$7,429.24, and the institution was then reported free of debt. The number of inmates, October 1, 1888, was 108, and the number received during the year, 94, making a total of 202 in its custody in the course of the year. Of these, 1 was discharged by

the court, 22 were conditionally discharged by the managers, and 3 died, leaving 176 in custody, October 1, 1889. The average weekly *per capita* cost of support, including salaries, all ordinary repairs and current expenses was \$4.38.

The House of Refuge for Women receives women between the ages of 15 and 30 years guilty of misdemeanors and disorderly conduct, and is intended for their education and reformation. The managers may, if it seems to them desirable, discharge an inmate provisionally to work outside under suitable guardianship, and may when assured of her probable reform, discharge her finally at any time, or they may retain her in the House of Refuge for a term of five years, if it seems necessary for her own moral good or for the protection of the community. The institution receives inmates from all counties excepting from New York and Kings, and of the total number—216—received since the opening of the institution, 104 were from the counties of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

It is very undesirable that the House of Refuge for Women should be filled to its utmost capacity (nominally 250, but this includes twenty-five beds in the hospital and twenty-five in the main building, besides ninety-six cells in the prison building), because in such a case, all power of transfer from one building to another would be stopped, except as discharges gave occasion for promotion, and the discipline would be much interfered with. The Board therefore recommends that the Legislature establish a second House of Refuge for Women, to be situated in the western part of the State.

When the passage of the law establishing the present House of Refuge for Women was advocated, it was stated to the Legislature that one such institution would provide only for about one-fourth of the young women in the State (outside of New York and Kings counties) needing such reformatory education as it was designed to afford them there and that, in case the proposed experiment were to succeed, the request would then be made to the Legislature to increase the number of such institutions.

The time for such increase has, in the opinion of this Board, now arrived, and it recommends not only the one additional institution above referred to for the four western judicial districts, but also a third for the use of New York and Kings counties, in which localities at present the only public places of confinement

for young women over 16 years, guilty of misdemeanors and disorderly conduct, are the workhouse in New York and the jail and penitentiary in Kings county. In all these institutions they are associated with older and more depraved offenders, and suffer the ruinous effects of repeated short sentences.

It would be a very unwise thing to add to the present buildings of the House of Refuge for Women, except for the better accommodation of 250 inmates, the number for which it was originally intended. To increase that number would be a great injury to the institution as a reformatory, and go far to defeat the object for which it was established.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The operations of the houses of refuge for the past year may be briefly summarized as follows :

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, including balance of \$5,751.71, from the previous year, were \$124,537.64, derived as follows : From the State \$110,000 ; from all other sources, \$8,785.93. Its expenditures during the year were : For current supervision and maintenance, \$115,371.13 ; for extraordinary purposes, \$3,757.11 ; total, \$119,128.24. The institution had a cash balance of \$5,409.40, October 1, 1889, and was reported free of debt.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, AT ROCHESTER.

This institution had a cash balance of \$12,041.62 October 1, 1889, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows : From the State, \$151,200, of which sum, \$66,200 was a special appropriation ; from the sales of farm and garden products, \$649.28 ; from the earnings of the inmates, \$2,124.74 ; from all other sources, \$338.64 ; total, \$166,354.28. Its expenditures during the year were \$157,891.66, viz. : For current supervision, maintenance and care, \$115,893.46 ; for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$41,998.20. It had a balance of \$8,462.62 October 1, 1889, but was indebted \$9,354.91. The average number of inmates during the year was 598, and the average weekly cost of support \$3.63. The number in its care October 1, 1889, was 702. Of these 576 were boys and 126 girls.

Attention is invited to the report of the Standing Committee of this Board on Reformatories for further information in regard to these institutions for the past year.

THE STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, AT BATH.

This institution had a cash balance of \$3,106.70 October 1, 1888, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were as follows: From the State, \$180,000, of which sum \$70,000 was for buildings and improvements and \$110,000 for maintenance; from loan, \$25,000; from all other sources, \$2,626.69; total, \$210,733.39. Its expenditures were \$206,909.85, viz: For buildings, improvements and repairs, \$69,896.65; for current expenses, \$137,013.20. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$3,823.54. The average number of inmates during the year was 950, and the weekly average cost of support, \$2.77. The greatest number under care at any one time during the year was 1,102; the least number was 838. The number under care October 1, 1889, was 973.

During the past year, buildings, additions and improvements to this institution have been completed, as follows: A new administration two-story brick building has been erected for the offices of the superintendent and adjutant, as headquarters. The old administration building has been remodeled and enlarged, the first story being divided into a reading-room and library, and the second story fitted up as dormitories for about 100 inmates. A well-arranged bakery, a row of work-shops and a large amusement hall have been completed and put to use. The two-story hospital addition in the rear, the construction of which was begun in 1888, has been completed and occupied, and the space formerly devoted to kitchen and dining-rooms is being remodeled and fitted up as wards for the sick.

Under the appropriation of 1889, a building is being constructed in the rear of the hospital, for bath-rooms, water-closets, and a special laundry for the hospital, and when this is completed, the old closets and bathing arrangements will be removed. The boiler-house has been enlarged and additional boilers put in, so that the buildings are now all heated by steam and lighted by electric lamps. The sewage disinfecting works have been perfected, and are in successful operation. The work of the enlargement of the dining-rooms, provided for last year, has not

as yet been entered upon. It is said that these several buildings, additions and improvements have thus far been made within the legislative appropriation, and will be fully completed for the amount named for these purposes.

The trustees of this institution purpose to apply for legislative appropriations the coming year as follows: For additional buildings for 250 more inmates, to meet the increasing demands, \$23,000; for the enlargement of the kitchen, the construction of towers and water-closets, the reconstruction of the boiler-house, the conversion of the dry-earth closets into water-closets, and other necessary minor repairs, \$25,000. A special committee of this Board has visited the institution and examined and inquired into its needs in respect to additional buildings and the improvements referred to, and reported in favor of the same. The Board, accordingly, recommends a legislative appropriation for these purposes.

Attention is invited to the report of the special committee, hereto appended, for further details in regard to this institution and its operations for the past year.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The number of these institutions reporting to the Board the past year was 215. They are composed of three classes, viz.: Those having the exclusive care of children; those devoted to both children and adults; and third, those providing for adults only. The returns from these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, furnish the following: Value of their property of all kinds, \$22,472,905.95, against \$21,776,687.07, the valuation the previous year; receipts, \$7,007,596.56, expenditures \$6,407,031.23, against \$6,531,879.14, receipts, and \$5,997,184.25, expenditures, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The number of inmates in their custody and care October 1, 1889, was 32,366, against 30,822, October 1, 1888, viz.: Adult males, 2,262; adult females, 5,131; boys, 14,021; girls, 10,952. Tables Nos. 18 to 21, inclusive, give a list of these institutions, appraise their property, classify their receipts and expenditures, respectively, for the year, and show the number of inmates in each at the close of the year.

The incorporations of the following institutions, for the custody and care of children, have been approved and duly certified by the

Board during the year, pursuant to chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883, viz : April 10, an amended certificate of incorporation of the Messiah Home for Children, New York ; July 11, an amended certificate of incorporation of St. Michael's Home in the city of New York ; October 9, the River Side Nursery, of New York, and the Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

It is the opinion of this Board, that whatever may be said in favor of or against corporal punishment by whipping of children in families or in common schools, its tolerance in corporate and private institutions, without its natural restraints of parental instinct in the family, and of public criticism in the common school, is a tolerance that can not be divorced from an inevitable tendency to abuse. This opinion is the result of careful observation and comparison ; and is held by this Board and in this State not only, but by the great majority of competent judges in such matters in other States, as was shown by the expression, at the last annual National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

An illustration of what may be accomplished by local boards of managers acting in harmony with this Board in abating abuses and evils in these institutions is given in the action of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, the two local boards of which jointly first requested an examination by the resident commissioner, and then by individual donations from the trustees paid the expenses thereof, and last by resolution of the managers substantially adopted his recommendations on such examination. The general management of this asylum will sustain its former high reputation if its rules abolishing whipping of its wards shall be faithfully and carefully carried out by the selection of proper officers, competent to exercise due discipline and wise and kind government under such rules, and by diligent supervision on the part of the managers.

Attention is invited to the appended papers in this matter, including the findings and general conclusions of the commissioner, approved by this Board July 12, 1889, and the resolutions of the local board, dated October 19, 1889, with the commissioner's final report, dated December 11, 1889.

SPECIAL INQUIRY REGARDING CHILDREN IN ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During the past year the Board directed the collection of certain special information respecting the orphan asylums of the State, and accordingly, on the first of October, a schedule of inquiries was addressed to these institutions. This schedule included the following questions :

1. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were orphans? How many were half-orphans? How many had both parents living?

2. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were of native parents? How many were of foreign parents?

3. How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were maintained or supported at public expense and at what rate per capita? How many were supported at the expense of parents, guardians or relatives, and at what rate per capita? What efforts are made by officers of this institution, or public officials to collect payment, wholly or in part, for the support of children in the institution, from parents, guardians or relatives of known or supposed ability to pay or contribute thereto? How many children in the institution are known or supposed to have been committed thereto, by or through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or relatives able to support them?

The orphan asylums very generally responded, and with as complete and accurate information as was probably in their power to furnish, and such parts of their returns as admit of tabulation, have been so arranged, and are appended to this report.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

During the past year, Commissioner Lowell has made quite extended examinations of orphan asylums and other institutions having the care of dependent children, and reported to the Board upon the subject, which report is hereto appended, and to which attention is invited.

HOSPITALS.

The number of incorporated hospitals in the State is 64, of which 15 are special and 49 general in their objects. These institutions held property October 1, 1889, valued by their managers at \$14,932,169.35, as against \$14,045,551, the valuation October 1,

1888. Their total receipts for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1889, were \$3,122,615.81 and their expenditures \$2,704,183.68, as against \$2,601,174.75 receipts, and \$2,203,921.74 expenditures, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The patients in their treatment and care October 1, 1889, numbered 3,782, as against 3,686, October 1, 1888. Tables Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the year, show the number of patients under treatment and the results during the year, and exhibit their respective financial condition at its close.

DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries in the State reporting to this Board, is 34. The property of all kinds held by these institutions October 1, 1889, was appraised by their managers at \$759,025.49, as against \$682,599.26, the appraisal October 1, 1888. Their entire receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$273,957.09. Their expenditures for the year were \$246,110.34; for the preceding year \$207,082.72. The classified operations of these institutions for the year, are shown by the tables Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29, hereto appended.

PAUPERS RETURNS.

The returns of the county superintendents of the poor and other proper officers to this Board, for the year ending October 31, 1889, furnish the following:

The number of in-door paupers during the year was, in county poor-houses, 17,567; in city alms-houses, 58,756; total, 76,323; as against 70,563, the preceding year. The number under care November 1, 1889, was, in county poor-houses, 7,159; in city alms-houses, 13,590; total, 20,749, as against 19,615 November 1, 1888. Of these 10,709 were males, and 10,040 females. Of those supported during the year, 29,040 were native and 47,283 foreign born. The number of persons temporarily relieved by public officials during the year was 59,761, as against 48,950 the previous year.

The expenditures during the year were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$702,894.07; in city alms-houses, \$2,292,667.79; total, \$2,995,561.86, as against \$2,521,406.65, the preceding year. The out-door expenditures for the year were \$671,671.36; for the preceding year they were \$576,515.83.

The appended tables Nos. 8 to 17 inclusive, classify the inmates of these institutions, and also show their receipts and expenditures for the year; tables Nos. 39 and 40 show the average number of persons in county poor-houses and city alms-houses from 1868 to 1888, inclusive, with the annual expense of maintenance and care; and table No. 41 shows the same by counties, from 1869 to 1888, inclusive.

STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers in the custody of this Board, pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, October 1, 1888, was 201, and the commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were 1,757, as against 1,665 committed during the year ending September 30, 1888. The total number under care in the course of the year was 1,923, as against 1,824 the preceding year. The following changes occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year, viz.: Discharged recovered and able to provide for themselves, 420; adopted into families, 2; absconded, 59; transferred to State insane asylums, 3; removed to their places of legal settlement, or to the care of relatives or friends in other States and countries, 1,174; died, 38. The number under care October 1, 1889, was 263, as against 201 October 1, 1888, of whom 227 were in State alms-houses, 35 in State insane asylums, and 1 in an orphan asylum.

The following is a summary of the operations of the act from its going into effect October 22, 1873, to and including September 30, 1889, viz.: Whole number committed as State paupers, 21,348, of whom 16,654 were males and 4,694 females; discharged able to maintain themselves, 5,948; provided with situations in families, 79; absconded, 1,241; transferred to insane asylums and other institutions, 119, of whom 36 are still in custody; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 13,207; died, 527; remaining in State alms-houses, 227; in other institutions, 36; total, 263. Attention is invited to the appended tables Nos. 30 to 35 inclusive, for further details respecting the operations of the law.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, were \$39,969.13, as against \$39,708.44, the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1888. The balance October 1, 1889, was \$2,319.23. The outstanding claims under the act did

not then exceed \$100. Table No. 38, hereto annexed, shows the expenditures for the year, itemized and classified as provided for by the statute.

In view of the fact that the number of commitments the past year was somewhat increased, and that no material decrease is probable for the current year, the usual appropriation of \$40,000 will be required to carry out the law for the coming year, and an appropriation for this amount is recommended.

REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHERWISE INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

The number of crippled, blind, lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers, removed by the Board to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, was 229, viz.: To England, 44; to Ireland, 38; to Scotland, 7; to Germany, 102; to Austria-Hungary, 14; to France, 8; to Italy and Sweden, each, 4; to Denmark, 3; to Switzerland and Russia, each, 2; and to Holland, 1; total, 229.

The condition of these persons, who were found in the various poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, was as follows: Lunatics, 10; imbecile, 6; epileptic, 8; paralytic, 3; feeble-minded, 62; old and decrepit, 31; vagrant and disabled, 42; crippled, 12; dwarfed, 4; blind, 5; otherwise infirm, 46; total, 229. The examinations show that these conditions existed at the time of their landing, and that most of them had been dependent upon the various cities and counties of this State since their arrival in the country, and that they gave little or no promise of ever becoming self-supporting.

The following are the ports at which these persons were landed, viz.: At New York, 157; at Philadelphia, 20; at Boston, 6; at other United States ports, 25; at various Canadian ports, 21; total, 229. A few of these were sent to this country in sailing vessels and landed unnoticed, while those coming by the way of Canada escaped official examination, and entered the State without hinderance. The most of them, however, reached the country through the regular channels of ocean travel, and were allowed to land at various United States ports in violation of the Federal immigration statutes, to find their way into the charitable and

other institutions of this State, as burdens upon its cities and counties.

The examinations show that these helpless persons were deported from their several European homes to this country by the following agencies, viz: By cities, counties, towns and other municipalities, 63; by relatives, guardians and friends, 125; by various benevolent organizations and associations and immigration societies, 23; by individuals under contract to labor, but cast off when found worthless, 18; total, 229. Notice of the return of these persons, as far as practicable, has been sent to the various agencies by which they were deported to this country, and no complaints of improper removals have been made, nor have any of them, thus far, reappeared.

The total expense for the removal of these 229 helpless, chronic paupers to their several European homes was \$4,901.24; the *per capita* expense, \$21.40. The whole number of removals under the act to October 1, 1889, has been 1,391; the total expenditure, \$29,609.68; expenditure per person, \$21.29.

It is gratifying to know that measures are, at last, in prospect of being matured during the present Congress for the better protection of the States from the evils resulting from the deportation to this country, through agencies in Europe, of so many pauper immigrants of the kind that have hitherto become dependent upon our public charities almost as soon as landed. The majority of this undesirable class this State has for many years been burdened with the care and support of in alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other institutions, for the reason that they arrive mainly through its principal port of entry, the city of New York. Our representatives in Congress should be requested to use their efforts to pass the bill or bills required to alleviate an evil of such magnitude in the unnatural and unjust burdens it imposes. Meanwhile, the usual appropriation of \$5,000 to enable this Board to carry out the provisions of the law of 1880, for the removal and return to their homes abroad of such as find their way into this State by the way of Canada, or by any other channels, will be necessary, as a wise and a partially protective remedy, until federal action is assured and perfected in the direction of a more thorough one.

The saving of future expenditures to the State by these modest annual ones is so enormous, that it almost passes the belief of

those not familiar with the subject. It amounts in economy to millions, as can be proved, by estimating the cost of supporting in institutions 1,391 persons at only two dollars each per week (making no estimate of the cost of the added "plant" or buildings necessary to contain them), a total of nearly \$2,800 per week, and of \$145,600 per annum for the whole number.

Estimating the duration of life of this class of dependents, had they been allowed to remain in the country, at the minimum average of fifteen years, the result of the wise forethought of the State in annually appropriating the small sums used since 1880, to return foreign paupers found in it, an ultimate saving of \$2,184,000, independent of the expense of housing them and providing salaried officers for their care-taking for that period of time (fifteen years), is definitely proved, and an illegitimate burden on our people thrown back where it originated and where it justly and naturally belongs.

Obviously no measure can be more prudent for the State, than to protect itself, as far as it can, from the noisome sediment that forced pauper immigration from all Europe deposits almost immediately upon arrival in its institutions, supported by taxation, and also in those of its counties, cities and towns, locally supported in like manner.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports, which have been read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature with its annual report, are hereto appended :

Findings and conclusions on an investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, by Commissioner Craig.

Final report on the investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, by Commissioner Craig.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on reformatories.

Report of the standing committee of the Board on the deaf and dumb.

Report of a special committee of the Board on the State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Report on dependent children, by Commissioner Lowell.

Special inquiry into the condition of children in asylums, by the assistant secretary.

By order of the Board.

OSCAR CRAIG,
President.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,
Vice-President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

Dated, ALBANY, *December 12, 1889.*

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

ON AN

INVESTIGATION OF THE ROCHESTER
ORPHAN ASYLUM.

By OSCAR CRAIG, COMMISSIONER.

1889.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *July 12, 1889.*

The following are true copies from the minutes of the stated meeting of the State Board of Charities, held at its office in the State Hall, at Albany, July 11, 1889, and of the Commissioner's memoranda of findings of fact and general conclusions now on file in said office.

JAMES O. FANNING,
Assistant Secretary.

To the State Board of Charities:

I respectfully submit the memoranda of my findings of fact and general conclusions in the matter of the investigation of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, dated this 11th day of July, 1889.

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

The following minute, offered by Commissioner Van Antwerp, was unanimously adopted :

This Board having listened to the report in full of the Commissioner of the Seventh district in respect to the investigation by him, asked for by the parties interested in the case of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, feels that the said investigation has been carefully and systematically made, with a manifest endeavor to do justice to every interest involved ; especially so with reference to the inmates of the institution, and unanimously indorses the general conclusions arrived at by Commissioner Craig.

Commissioner Milhau moved that the report of Commissioner Craig be accepted as an appended paper for the next annual report of the Board, and that 500 extra copies be printed immediately for the use of Commissioner Craig. Carried.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

IN AN

INVESTIGATION OF THE ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES
FOR THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS TO
INQUIRE AND EXAMINE INTO THE GOV-
ERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE INMATES, AND THE OFFICIAL
CONDUCT OF THE MATRON OF THE
ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

*Memoranda of Findings
and Conclusions by the
Commissioner.*

Under the statute, the ultimate end of this examination before me as the resident Commissioner of Charities, is to ascertain the condition of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, including the management and government of its inmates, and the official conduct of its managers, officers and employés. (Laws of 1867, chapter 951, sections 4 and 8.) Only as means to this end is it important, in ordinary cases, to hear or determine any particular question of fact. But the charges brought by members of the Rochester Humane Society, as complainants, against the matron, amounting to cruelty and malfeasance in her office, which the board of trustees, with the separate board of managers of the asylum, have requested me to try and decide, have to be disposed of as independent matters in this case. The board of managers separately, and subsequently the two boards jointly, had made inquiry to some extent, but having found it impossible to secure the attendance of witnesses, administer legal oaths or elicit evidence in a trustworthy way, they, by a joint committee, addressed a written invita-

tion to the resident Commissioner, asking him to conduct an official examination.

Under this written request, and on notice to the representative persons through whom the charges and complaints were preferred, the hearing on the examination was held in the Chamber of Commerce in Rochester, on appointed and adjourned days in February, March, April and May last, with the aid of counsel, who appeared for the respective parties as follows: Hon. James L. Angle and Thomas C. Montgomery, Esq., in behalf of the two boards of the asylum; Hon. Thomas Raines and George A. Carnahan, Esq., for the complainants, and Horace McGuire, Esq., in behalf of the matron. The examination was closed on the twenty-fourth day of June last, when the matter was submitted by the respective counsel for the complainants, the matron and the asylum, in writing.

In pursuance of an agreement between the counsel, the hearing was conducted with doors closed to all save representatives of the respective parties.

The counsel for the complainants requested that while their witnesses should be under examination the matron might be excluded; but the Commissioner refused so to order.

In opening the examination, the Commissioner announced, among other things, that while testimony might not be admitted and rejected always in strict accordance with the rules of evidence, it would be governed by the conclusions that the State Board had derived from its accumulated experience. (Vol. 1, page 3.) The sequel, however, shows that there has been hardly an exception to the strict application of the very terms, as well as reasons and spirit of the law of evidence, controlling trials in courts of criminal law. (Vols. 1 to 6.)

The trustees and managers provided for all the expenses of the investigation, to wit, the fees of the stenographers and of the witnesses called by the complainants, as well as those called by the matron.

The evidence offered to sustain the affirmative covered a period of ten years and more, and would have been barred by rules excluding stale cases, had not the counsel for the Board finally advised that all such limitations of time should be disregarded, in order that the examination might determine all matters in dispute or discussion.

In thus moving the investigation, in defraying its cost and in enlarging its scope, as well as in other ways, the trustees have exhibited a sincere and single purpose to discover the truth. The managers also have acted evidently in good faith, in declining to assume that the charges and complaint were true before they were investigated, for a large part of them have been proved to be false, in fact, or frivolous.

On the other hand, the complainants are justified, inasmuch as some of the charges made by or through them, have been established as true; and the institution, being a charitable corporation, receiving and administering public moneys in the discharge of public trusts and duties, is properly open to public criticism of any of its officers or employés.

The counsel for the complainants stated at the opening, and repeatedly during the conduct of the examination, that they had no charges or criticisms to make against the managers. There is no need or reason for any personal conflict between the complainants and the managers. Such contentions are against public policy, in that among other things they tend to prevent the fair and full development or discovery of the truth.

The evidence does not comprise any of the numerous affidavits previously prepared by the complainants, but besides a few exhibits, consists wholly of the testimony of seventy-four witnesses, orally examined and cross-examined under oath, which, reduced to type-writing and filling over 1,400 pages, will be duly preserved for reference by leaving with the respective counsel the manifold copies now in their hands, and by filing the minutes of the Commissioner in the office of the State Board of Charities, at Albany.

Reserving for closing statements all conclusions respecting the general condition of the asylum, I first find the facts on the particular complaints tried before me, giving briefly therewith, on questions where there is serious conflict of testimony, the reasons for my opinion and decision.

FIRST.—FINDINGS OF FACT.

From the evidence before me I find as follows on the complaints against the official conduct of the matron: (1) Separating such specifications as relate to the nursery containing the younger children from (2) those respecting generally the other departments

and older inmates of the institution, and (3) supplementing the mixed presentations of opinions and findings from the evidence, with a final summary of the facts proved.

I. THE NURSERY.

The lower nursery containing such children under one year of age as have no mothers capable of taking care of them, in accordance with the by-laws of the asylum, and other children up to four and five years old, making an average population of a dozen inmates, more or less, has been made a special subject of complaints relating to food and care. Owing to the rule of admission, and the want of funds to procure a wet nurse for each of the babies, they have been bottle fed. I find, from the voluminous evidence in the matter of food, that the babies and other inmates of this nursery have been properly fed; that the complaints of insufficient and inadequate food are false; that the orders of the visiting physician, Dr. David Little, fixing the quantity of milk and the times of giving it to the bottle-fed babies have been sometimes violated by overfeeding; that such violations have been by nurses who made the charges of underfeeding, and have been usually followed by fatal or serious illness of the helpless victims of such experiments; that the milk thus directed by the medical officer has been supplied from cows set apart for the nursery, and has been kept and administered with ordinary care, and usually in proper condition, subject only to such accidents or exceptions as may occur in well-regulated institutions or families; that solid food in proper proportions has been ordered and supplied to the older children in this nursery, according to their respective ages; that the charges to the contrary are unqualifiedly false, and that the said misconduct of the nurses and other causes of exceptions to the ordinary routine in this department, has not been due to any malfeasance or negligence on the part of the matron. (Vol. 1, pp. 118, 154; vol. 2, pp. 316, 324; vol. 3, pp. 582, 599 and 682; vol. 4, pp. 682, 742, 755, 848; vol. 5, pp. 34, 45, 52, 70, 136, 156, 180, 181; vol. 6, pp. 358, 361.)

I find that all charges of baby farming are absolutely false. The chairman of the committee on children in two cases recommended the placing of sick babies with a competent nurse outside of the institution, under circumstances showing that the welfare of the babies only was consulted, the rates paid to said nurse being

in excess of charges by the asylum. The nurse was qualified to give better care than could be given in the institution, and was in every way unexceptionable, as was admitted by the counsel for the complainants on the hearing. One other case was that of an infant only a few hours old, with a mother able to care for it, which was refused admission under the by-laws. The proofs are conclusive in favor of my finding in the matters of this general and indefinite charge of baby farming. (Vol. 3, pp. 401, 403; vol. 5, pp. 143, 159, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 190, 269; vol. 6, pp. 477, 488.)

I find that the complaints charging the feeding of paregoric or other opiates to the children in this department, in order to promote sleep or quiet, under the direction or with the permission of the matron, are entirely false; that she never directed or knowingly permitted the giving of such doses, except as medicines for sickness, and under the specific or general prescriptions of the attending physician; that a few cases of such doses by nurses, which came to the matron's notice, were followed by their discharge or discipline; and that such exceptional cases occurred without fault of the matron, who has not been able to discharge all her duties as both housekeeper and matron, and be present in each department of the institution at all times, day and night. (Vol. 1, pp. 29, 41, 67, 73, 129; vol. 2, p. 314; vol. 3, pp. 462, 464, 551, 552, 554, 573; vol. 4, pp. 677, 682, 850; vol. 5, pp. 27, 136; vol. 6, pp. 359, 361.)

I find that the allegations relating to the child adopted by Eliza Borderick, which I am advised were reported in the *Elmira Telegram* and other newspapers, are altogether false or frivolous, being untrue in part and in the other parts immaterial on this investigation. The evidence shows that the child was subjected to no punishment or injury while in the nursery; that it was well cared for there, and that it has been returned to the institution. (Vol. 3, pp. 476, 509, 543; vol. 4, p. 851; vol. 5, pp. 20, 26, 59, 132, 193; vol. 6, p. 455.)

The complaints that the babies have been waked improperly and too early in the morning, ranging, according to the different affirmative accounts, from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock and afterward, do not appear to be founded in fact. It is shown that the bell calling servants in all departments to rise has been rung at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that the ringing of the bell, or the noise of

activity in the asylum, may have awakened the babies before the natural time; but it is not proved that the babies were voluntarily aroused for the purpose of taking them up, though there is much contradictory testimony on the point. On the other hand, it is proved that the early hour of putting them to bed would give abundant time for sleep at night, before the alleged early hour of the morning. (Vol. 1, pp. 11, 12, 91, 127; vol. 3, pp. 416, 420, 585, 589, 593, 606; vol. 4, pp. 669, 680, 850; vol. 5, p. 28.)

I find, however, that in the absence of couches or other accommodations for the young children to sleep on in the daytime, they have been improperly kept from lying on the beds, through fear of mussing them, and forced to sleep lying on the hard floor or sitting upright in their little chairs. (Vol. 1, pp. 68, 128; vol. 2, p. 264.)

The charges that babies about one year old were whipped have been disproved (vol. 1, pp. 34, 42), except in one case where a nurse whipped several of her charges, but was for that offense immediately discharged by the matron (vol. 5, pp. 32, 34, 45, 52, 70; vol. 6, p. 359); and a case of whipping of one child by another nurse who was therefore reprimanded by the matron; and another case of a child fifteen months old bearing marks of whipping, of the cause of which all knowledge was denied by the night nurse at the time, in August, 1888, on inquiry by the matron, and was also denied by the day nurse under oath on the hearing. (Vol. 3, p. 377; vol. 5, pp. 27, 74; vol. 6, p. 387.)

The charge that the matron whipped one baby less than one year old with a ruler, about eight years ago, being denied by the matron, is not established as a fact by proofs satisfactory to me. (Vol. 3, p. 342; vol. 5, pp. 3, 13, 18; vol. 6, pp. 42, 390.)

But I do find that the matron punished a child three years old for crying in his bed at night by whipping him with a hair brush, first giving two or three blows with the bristle side, and then giving two or three more blows with the other side of the brush on his bare skin; that the bristles left on the skin dark marks which remained two or three days; that the use of the bristle side of the brush was due to mistake, and not design; but that such mistake was caused by anger or excitement on the part of the matron, which I regard as the most material point in this case. (Vol. 6, pp. 436, 539.)

The charge that the matron pinned towels over the mouths of young children to suppress their crying, or ordered the same, though with testimony tending to sustain it is, perhaps, on the matron's denial under oath, entitled to the Scotch verdict of not proved. (Vol. 1, p. 64; vol. 6, pp. 353, 391.)

The story that the matron refused to let a woman, who was sick at the hospital, see her grandchild is refuted by the testimony of Miss Hopkins, the city missionary. (Vol. 1, p. 118; vol. 4, p. 740; vol. 6, pp. 372, 441.)

Various other complaints and criticisms appear generally false or frivolous, with the exception that a sufficient number of nurses have not always been employed in this department, especially during times of prevailing sickness. (Vol. 1, pp. 63, 120, 128, 134; vol. 2, pp. 267, 270; vol. 3, pp. 579, 582, 608, 642; vol. 4, p. 675; vol. 5, pp. 25, 30, 35, 38; vol. 6, p. 526.)

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, it is established by the proofs that the general care, as well as the food, of the children in the lower nursery have been good. The vital statistics of the institution show this conclusively. (Exhibits, p. 1.)

This evidence is to be taken with the testimony of the four eminent physicians commenting on the same, and on the vital statistics of the other departments; citations of and references to which are, for convenience sake, reserved to the consideration of those departments.

II. THE GENERAL WARDS OF THE ASYLUM.

On the complaints against the official conduct of the matron, relating to the departments and inmates of the institution outside of the lower nursery, I make the following statement of my reasons and opinions respecting the proofs, with my findings of fact in the three matters of (a) government, (b) food and (c) general care.

(A.) THE GOVERNMENT.

The accusations respecting discipline in the general wards of the asylum have specified punishments by means of (1) the whip, (2) the bath-tub, (3) the wet sheet, (4) fasting, (5) seclusion and confinement, and have included (6) other corporal punishments and (7) miscellaneous matters.

(1.) *Corporal Punishments by Whipping.*

It is to this class of corporal punishments that the briefs of the respective counsel are chiefly addressed, though the evidence relates diffusively to other matters of complaint. The counsel for

the matron claims, in effect, that the testimony of discharged employés is generally unworthy of belief, and that if it is to be credited in any case it certainly should not be where the witness failed, during his employment, to report the evidence to the managers. While there is some force in this claim, it can not be pressed beyond very moderate limits with justice to either the witnesses or the children, who are the real parties in interest. It appears that during a considerable period the domestics and subordinate agents in the institution understood that complaints, if any, were to be made, not to the managers or any of their committees, but only to the matron, as will be seen in findings on that subject. Again, as servants, after their discharge, may be influenced by hate or other unworthy motive to publish matters and affairs which would be better never to have been discovered; so servants, from fear of discharge or other unworthy motive, may be influenced to conceal what should be made known. In either case, it is unfair to create the presumption that all persons subject to the inducement or temptation of such hate or fear, or other unworthy motive, will commit perjury. Moreover, it is against public policy to suppress any means of discovery of abuses or evils in the internal administration of public or private institutions. Where evidence has been given, tending to show that such discharge was due to causes reflecting unfavorably on the character of the witness, as in more than one instance, there has been no decision on the evidence for impeachment, but the testimony of the witness thus questioned has been ignored. Without determining the value of the testimony of the two janitors, B. and Van W., or whether it is trustworthy or not, I have simply eliminated all the evidence given by these two witnesses for the complainants. The many conflicts between and among the persons who have testified may generally be resolved as relating to incidents or immaterial features, leaving a residue of matters of substance established with common certainty. Such conflicts may be explained without resorting to any theory implying perjury or dishonesty. Sufficient to account for them is the law of mental and moral action, that the wish is father to the thought, and desire fashion's belief, which is applicable, in a greater or less degree, to all persons, good and bad, high and low, and, therefore, to all witnesses and all persons related to either the complainants or the respondents in this examination.

Simply to state the results in these matters or conflict, without referring to the steps or to any reasons or opinions justifying or explaining the same, would be futile, inasmuch as the decision is rather moral than legal in its effect. But to follow the lines of all the cases through all the contradictory testimony would be equally profitless, if patience would permit it. It seems best, therefore, to take a few cases, or classes of cases, as typical or illustrative of all, for analysis of the evidence and special findings therein, and thus show, in the light of these examples, how the general findings are determined by the evidence.

Considerable controversy is over the question, what instruments were used in whipping? Three whips were put in evidence; two on the part of the complainants, and one on the part of the matron. The two exhibits produced by the complainants are before me; each consists of twisted hide or leather, being in substance and form an ordinary rawhide. In size they are, according to measurements which I have caused to be made with yard-stick and calipers described respectively as follows:

| | Entire length. | Diameter at 1 inch from butt. | Diameter at $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from 1 inch from butt. | Diameter at $\frac{1}{2}$ distance from 1 inch from butt. | Diameter at tip. |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| Red rawhide | 37 in. | $\frac{5}{8}$ in., scant | $\frac{1}{2}$ in., scant | $\frac{1}{4}$ in. | $\frac{1}{8}$ in. |
| Light rawhide . . . | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | $\frac{1}{2}$ in., scant | 9-16 in. . . . | 5-16 in. . . . | $\frac{1}{8}$ in. |

Neither of these two rawhides was brought from or had ever been in the asylum. They were exhibited as aids to relative measurements and descriptions of the whips that had been in the asylum, and used up or laid aside and lost sight of. This is considered in such reasonable compliance with the spirit of the rules of evidence in such matters as is justified in this examination, under the announcement made at its opening. The exhibits were received, not to show the whips actually used, but to form convenient standards for measurements and descriptions by the witnesses, and were so received without objection. (Vol. 1, pp. 174, 175.)

The exhibit produced by the matron was, without authority, destroyed by her at the close of the hearing on the same day. My impression is that it was in size similar to the red rawhide exhibited by the complainants, in which representatives of the respective parties concur. In material and make it was also similar,

except that in order to secure finish and durability the twisted leather was covered with a firm and hard but smooth substance, which was frayed at the tip, disclosing the rawhide proper. Referring to the whip that has been destroyed, the matron testified as follows: "I have never used any whip larger than that." (Vol. 6, p. 366.) Her own testimony being silent except as to size, her exhibit itself establishes the fact that a rawhide was used in the asylum. It is evident that if the covered rawhide was called a lady's riding whip, it was none the less a rawhide. The issue as to whether a rawhide or a ladies' riding whip was used, is thus narrowed down to the question whether the rawhide was covered or was uncovered. This question is not very material, as it is evident that the severity of the blow would not vary much on account of the difference in the style of whips. Several employés were brought to sustain a denial that rawhides were used, but their testimony is mainly of that negative sort which consists chiefly in stating that the thing or act in question had not been observed by them. On the other hand the testimony of the witnesses for the affirmative is generally positive. William Ellis, a man of high character, testified that he was the janitor in the year 1881, and (referring to one of the two present exhibits) that "the red one is something such a whip as was there, and that he bought it on the bridge at Mrs. Knight's order." (Vol. 1, p. 271.) Enos Hunt, called in behalf of the matron, on his cross-examination testified that under the direction of the matron he bought a rawhide, "a little rawhide, should think in the neighborhood of two feet long; a small one, twisted; a light color, rawhide color; matron said she had two rawhides since." (Vol. 6, p. 293.) The recollection of this witness, though varying from that of other witnesses, aside from the exhibits, as to size, is explicit and absolute as to the twisted make and material and the general character of the whip. Theodore Scheib, another witness called in behalf of the matron, testified, in substance, that he was an inmate of the asylum for five years and until three years ago; that he never saw riding whips, but had always seen rawhides in the asylum, and that the said whip, since destroyed, was like the rawhides he had seen there. It was produced by this witness. (Vol. 6, pp. 307, 337.) The testimony of these three witnesses named, with that of several other witnesses (vol. 1, p. 140; vol. 2, pp. 177,

300, 304; vol. 3, p. 361; vol. 4, p. 529), leaves no doubt in my mind that rawhides of both sorts were used.

Dr. E. M. Moore was one of the three eminent medical men called by the Commissioner, and as he was specially examined on the character of the whips his evidence on that subject is quoted as follows :

Q. We have assumed in the question that a riding whip was used; I will assume now that a rawhide is used? A. That is pretty bad; don't like to hear about a rawhide; that is a hard instrument and generally a heavy one; a severe blow. (Vol. 5, p. 228.)

Subsequently, the two present exhibits of rawhides having been produced, the examination of the same witness was continued as follows :

Q. Look at these instruments; what do you say of them as instruments? A. I should say they were very bad; I should say they are very bad; bad, very bad; that is the answer to that question.

The definition of the verb "to whip," in Webster's dictionary, is as follows: "To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or anything lithe, which pains without bruising; to lash; to beat; as to whip a horse."

I find that the smaller rawhide, one of the present exhibits produced before Dr. Moore, and the exhibit subsequently produced and destroyed, are both of them improper instruments to be used in whipping children in any orphan asylum, but that such instruments, as well as smaller whips, have been so used in the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

A case of positive evidence in the affirmative, opposed not by positive denial but only by purely negative evidence, is found in that of the alleged beating of a child four or five years old with a scantling of board. During the progress of the examination a citizen of Monroe county, not related to any party on the hearing, wrote to me that years before some painters had told him of the occurrence. Two of them came forward as witnesses at my instance, and though appearing separately on different days, told essentially the same story, in substance as follows, to wit: That when at work kalsomining in the asylum, under the employment of Mr. Ernisse, eight or ten years ago, one day they were eating their lunch in the basement, when they heard the screams of the child on the floor above; that ascending to that floor they pushed open the door of a room leading from the hall, and saw the child

lying on the floor of the room and the matron beating it with the stick; that after witnessing three or four blows, one of the men, with threats, ordered her to desist; that she complied, but that subsequently, their interference having been reported to Mr. Ernisse, they were admonished by him not to meddle with matters in the asylum. Both Mr. Ernisse and Mrs. Knight testify respectively that they do not recall the occurrence. One of the managers testifies to the effect that some time ago, the year not being fixed even approximately, she was told by one of the women employed at the asylum that she, the employé, had that day engaged in a struggle with a child to get possession of a board; that the struggle was witnessed by some workmen, and that she feared it would be reported. The question is: What is the effect of that testimony, taken together? I can not find any motive for the workmen to commit perjury, as certainly they did if their story is not substantially true. The incident reported to the managers has few features in common with the one charged. The eye witnesses gave the alleged occurrence directly, distinctly and concurrently, though separately, and each of them positively identified the matron as the actor in the scene. The failure of Mr. Ernisse to recall the matter is natural enough. He, not being an eye-witness, received an impression which was not vivid, and which, consequently, has faded from his mind, that has since been subjected continually to new impressions in the multiplied affairs of his business.

I find from all the evidence, that there was an occurrence corresponding to the testimony of the two eye-witnesses, but that it does not appear that the blows were delivered with such force, or on such parts of the person or clothing, as to injure the child, or that it did in any way sustain any injury. (Vol. 2, p. 319; vol. 3, pp. 347, 489; vol. 4, p. 643; vol. 5, pp. 80, 84; vol. 6, pp. 298, 385.)

A case of changes of recollection, or inference, or opinion in each of the principal actors in another scene is that of the boy, Rutherford Gilman. The undisputed evidence shows that the attending circumstances were as follows: The boy, who was 12 years of age, had, in the winter of 1889, been assigned to do daily work in the bath-room before 9 o'clock, the morning hour for school; and on failure to do his work in time for punctual attendance at school, and after several reports of his teacher for tardiness, had been repeatedly admonished by the matron. One morning, in the

hall, on his way from the bath-room to the school-room, fifteen minutes late, he met the matron, who, for his dilatory action, then and there inflicted on him a castigation with the whip which she carried in her hand. At the end of this chastisement it was found that he had suffered a cut just over the right ear, from which the blood was flowing. So far the facts are proved by the essentially concurrent testimony of both the matron and the boy. The point in dispute is, whether the cut on the head was sustained by the boy in trying to dodge the blows, and thus coming in contact with the edge of an adjacent brick wall, or was inflicted by the whip. The first witness examined on this point, Delia Lynch, a cleaning girl, gives little information. She says: "I was going out of the bath-room and I saw her whipping him; I saw blood on the side of the head, she bled him on the side of the head and Dr. Woodruff had to be sent for after his being taken ill; after she beating him." The next witness in order of time is one called in behalf of the matron, Thomas McEwen, one of the present wards in the asylum, who testifies as follows:

I was in the room undressing, and I saw blood on his ear, and I asked, Rudie, what is the matter? He said Mrs. Knight was whipping me, and I jumped around and struck my head on the casement, and some blood came ——. He told the boys since this has been up that he went to dodge the blow, and he got struck in the neck with the whip, and it caused the blood to run.

Another witness, Frank Hibbard, employed in the bath-room, and called in behalf of the matron, testifies on this point in her direct examination, as follows:

Q. Do you know about this boy, Rutherford, being cut in the head? A. I know he was punished.

Q. And he was in your bath-room that day? A. In my room, yes, sir; in my room, lying down.

Q. Did you hear him say anything about how he got the cut in the head? A. No, sir.

Q. Or how it occurred? A. He told me Mrs. Knight whipped him.

Q. Was there anything said about his dodging against bricks? A. Yes, sir; he says that is how he got his cuts; that is what he says himself.

And the same witness testifies on cross-examination as follows:

Q. Did you have any talk with Rutherford at the time of that whipping? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't have any talk with him at all, did you? A. He was crying, and he told me he had been punished.

Q. That was all, wasn't it? A. That was about all.

Q. At that time he didn't say anything about bricks? A. He did shortly after.

Q. How long after? A. I could not tell exactly, at all.

Rutherford Gilman, himself, was examined as follows :

Q. Was there ever an occasion when the side of your head was injured and blood came? A. Yes, sir; but not with a whip.

Q. Where did she strike you? A. On the legs and back.

Q. Did she strike you on the face or head? A. Not as I remember.

Q. How did you get hurt? A. I can't remember if I got hurt with the whip or knocked my head against the bricks; I don't remember which it was.

On the examination of the matron on her own behalf, she testifies in this matter as follows:

I whipped the boy and he dodged around; I thought at first that I hit him with the whip, but he told me afterwards that he hit his head on the bricks, and he told the same thing to Mrs. Sage in my presence; I bathed his head in cold water and witch hazel and he was a little faint; I said: "I don't see what makes you faint;" he said he guessed it was hitting his head so hard against the bricks, and he lay on the sofa awhile and then got up and went to school; we put adhesive plaster on the mark after bathing it with witch hazel; the physician was called about a week after; he had sick headache; he had sick headaches before; he has indigestion.

The physician Dr. Woodruff, testifies, on examination, as follows :

I recollect the occasion,

Q. Have you any record of the time? A. I have not.

Q. How did you find him? A. Nervous.

Q. Who sent for you? A. Mrs. Knight.

Q. How was his pulse? A. It was high.

Q. Did the boy tell you that he had been punished? A. He did not.

Q. Did anybody tell you he had been punished? A. Mrs. Knight said she had punished him.

Q. Have any fever? A. His temperature was above normal; so long ago I have forgotten how much.

Q. Can you tell all the remedies you gave him? A. I don't remember but one; I know I gave him a nerve sedative, bromide of soda.

There is no decided presumption in aid of the proofs, on either side of the question. It is not at all improbable, under the circumstances, that the boy in dodging, or turning, should receive a blow from the whip at the place cut; or that a weapon of the sort indicated by the one exhibited, and afterward destroyed, should inflict a cut like the one described. The whole evidence, in view or the appearance of the witnesses, has produced the conviction in my mind that the boy is truthful and well disposed; that his

physical and mental energy is, as it obviously has been, below par; that his expressions referring to the brick wall, having been made some time after the transaction and with his mind somewhat dazed by his experience, were most likely first responsive to suggestions of that sort from some source, and then came to be subsequently repeated automatically or without reflection; that such expressions can not fairly be received to impeach his present statements under oath; that his sworn statements show that he has no recollection of hitting his head against the wall; that in the absence of recollection on the part of the boy, or any one else, to the contrary, the impression of the matron should govern; that her thought at the time of the transaction, that the wound was inflicted by the whip in her hand, was in accordance with the fact; and, therefore I so find the fact. (Vol. 3, p. 425; vol. 4, pp. 812, 842, 843; vol. 5, p. 61; and vol. 6, pp. 317, 443 and 475.)

There are in evidence at least three similar cases in which the matron, by missing the proper mark or the dodging of the child, has inflicted wounds on the face with her whip. One is that of a girl eight years old, which the matron admits; another is that of a little girl, which is not denied. (Vol. 1, pp. 25, 48 and 142; vol. 2, p. 296; vol. 3, p. 343; vol. 6, p. 373.)

A case of whipping in the year 1881, is an example illustrating the difficulties and doubts resulting from the direct conflicts and contradictions in the evidence. In this case Mr. William M. Ellis, the janitor at that time, testified as follows: "I heard a screaming at the bottom of the stairs, and I went and looked over the railing. I suppose I was not seen by anybody; and she had this rawhide, and she was putting it on as fast as she could put it on a small boy." He further testified, on his first direct examination, to the effect that the president of the board of managers afterwards, and within an hour, examined the back of another and larger boy without discovering any marks of whipping; and on his cross-examination he testified that he did not report the case to her. In answer, the president testified in substance that the janitor reported the case to her and gave the name of the boy whipped; that within an hour or two she went to the asylum and examined the boy's back and legs, but found no marks and so advised the janitor at the time. In reply the janitor denies that he gave the name of the boy to the president, or even reported the case to her. The witnesses are believed to be equally and per-

fectly honest. The explanation is that, in the lapse of time, some facts have faded from memory, or that some inference or other mental product or process at some time has been unwittingly substituted for recollection from memory of actual occurrences, and so afterwards innocently recalled as representing a fact, when in truth it is an invalid or incomplete representation. Either or both of these witnesses may be unconsciously subjected to such sources of error. The occurrence may have been reported by some person other than the janitor, or reported by him without giving the name. On the other hand the supposed evidences of excessive whipping, in the loud cries or screams, may have been false pretenses on the part of the boy, but have so impressed the mind of the janitor as to make him infer that the wrong boy was examined, which he afterwards, from imperfect memory, recalled as a process of observation instead of inference. But these alternative explanations, being mere suppositions, justify the decision, not that this alleged case of cruel or excessive punishment is proved or disproved, but simply that it is not proved, and I, therefore, so find. (Vol. 2, pp. 273 and 285; vol. 5, pp. 119, 205 and 270, and vol. 6, p. 513.)

The same janitor testified that on the occasion of a picnic at the Sea Breeze in the same year, 1881, he saw marks of whipping on the back of each of three several boys, who, with others, were partially undressed for bathing. His wife testified that she was present on the same occasion and called attention to the said marks of whipping; that one of these three boys was about seven years of age, and that another of them was a boy, referred to in the foregoing, whose back the president of the board of managers examined on another occasion. Other witnesses testified that they were present on the occasion of the picnic, and that they had opportunities for observation, but did not observe the marks. This negative not being a denial of the affirmative, I find that the marks existed as affirmed. (Vol. 2, pp. 275 and 294, and vol. 3, p. 335.)

Other cases of alleged marks of whipping are supported by similar evidence, consisting of positive testimony in the affirmative, opposed only by such negative testimony as contains not a direct denial of the fact alleged, but simply a denial that the witness observed the same. In some such cases the affirmative testimony is unsatisfactory. In other cases it is convincing, and establishes the fact so affirmed. The marks of whipping thus proved, include

red marks and blue or dark marks and welts and embrace those lasting several days. (Vol. 1, pp. 25, 48, 52, 55, 142, 167; vol. 2, pp. 253, 297, 304, 332; vol. 3, pp. 343, 354, 460; and witnesses called by matron, vol. 5, pp. 75, 301, 307; vol. 6, pp. 514, 542; see, also, cases discussed *supra*.)

A controversy more earnest even than that concerning the foregoing, related particularly to the question whether marks of whipping, if established, included cuts or abrasions of the skin, giving rise to slight effusion of blood. This contention is, however, of little practical consequence or concern. For, as shown by the opinions of the physicians hereinafter cited, the same force applied with the same whip may produce on one skin exudation of blood, indicated by such welts or marks as are established by the proofs, and on another skin a little effusion through a slight breaking of the cuticle.

Here again in the absence of any presumption or probability against the alleged cases, and with equivocal or insufficient denials of the same, we have the affirmative and positive evidence of several witnesses that, in addition to cases of accidents like that of Rutherford Gilman, and the other cases already cited, there have been whippings on bare legs and feet, producing cuts or abrasions of skin, indicated by slight appearance of blood, and I, therefore, so find. (Vol. 1, p. 167; vol. 3, p. 366; vol. 6, pp. 514, 524, 527.)

The testimony of the matron on these subjects is indefinite and equivocal. I believe that as a witness she has intended to tell nothing but the truth; but from confusion of thought, or other cause, her testimony on these points is contradictory. For example we find the testimony of this witness, on her examination relating to Willis G., as follows:

Q. Did you ever whip him so that there were any marks left on him? A. I don't know; I have never examined the boys to see if there were any marks on them or not; I have never heard of any marks until this investigation began.

Q. Never heard of it at the orphan asylum; none of the nurses or girls in the bath-room said anything about it? A. No, sir; I am positive I never whipped a child to draw blood on them yet.

This testimony is followed by that on examination of same witness concerning her castigation of the daughter of Mrs. M., as follows:

I didn't know there were any marks on her until some time afterwards she told me there was.

Again the further examination of the same witness discloses the following :

Q. But you whipped so as to leave marks, did you not? A. Well, not very many ; I don't think I have left very many marks. I have left some marks, but they have not been of such a character as has been said. (Vol. 6, pp. 352, 384, 405.)

That castigations producing such marks as are established by the proofs are improper in any orphan asylum should go without saying. But how far the marks indicate the excess or the degree of punishment it is now difficult if not impossible to determine. On this question three eminent physicians and surgeons were examined, not at the request of either the complainants or the respondents, but at the instance of the Commissioner, viz.: Dr. W. S. Ely, Dr. E. M. Moore and Dr. E. V. Stoddard. Their opinions are received as final, and being regarded as so many particular findings by the Commissioner, are to the effect that the legitimate and proper administration of corporal punishment of children by whipping "requires the very greatest exercise of judgment, discrimination and knowledge of temperaments ;" that a passionate or excitable person should not inflict such punishments in an asylum ; and that while marks left by such whippings, lasting several days, do not necessarily indicate permanent injury or extraordinary suffering, they would denote great suffering and injury in children of certain nervous and not uncommon temperaments or physical conditions ; and my general findings are accordingly so made. I further find that there is no proof of such knowledge or of the exercise of such discrimination or judgment on the part of the matron ; but there is evidence, in some of the cases, to the contrary. (Vol. 5, pp. 207 to 241, and vol. 6, pp. 489 to 510 ; and cases cited *supra*.)

The counsel for the complainants claims that the said cases of corporal punishment, as established on this examination, present legal causes for indictment and conviction of the matron as a misdemeanor ; but I do not so find. There is no evidence tending to show that any of the subjects of those castigations, thereby sustained any permanent injury or suffered any serious illness. The proofs do not warrant a finding of such elements of cruelty in any of those cases as would reside in the intention, or in most of those cases as would depend on evidence of the character of the offenses or condition of the offenders. But I do find that the

said corporal chastisements, considered in the foregoing cases and classes of cases, are, in their very nature, one and all, excessive and improper in relation to orphan children in asylums.

That the matron has inflicted most, if not all, of these unduly severe castigations while under the influence of good or indifferent motives, but in a state of nervous excitement rendering her incapable of proper discrimination can hardly be questioned. It is a matter, not only of reasonable presumption, but, also, of direct proofs. The matron, to her credit, as a witness, makes no unqualified denial. (Vol. 1, pp. 141, 142-3; vol. 2, pp. 180, 271, 272, 301; vol. 6, pp. 365, 367, 431 and 433, and cases cited *supra*.)

One question remains respecting these corporal chastisements that have been administered in passion or with undue severity, namely: Are they examples of, or exceptions to, the rule. The large amount of merely negative evidence already alluded to, which, while not destroying the specifications established, denies all observation or recollection not only of such specified cases, but, also, of any similar cases, is entitled to great respect in this relation where the inquiry regarding the particular acts or things in issue is not, are they true, but are they the rule? Many of the past, as well as present, employes in the institution show, by this species of negative testimony, that the extraordinary cases established, are the exceptions. And there is positive testimony to the same effect. (Vol. 4, pp. 612, 696, 700, 702, 714, 715, 721, 731, 756, 763, 769, 774, 781, 792, 796, 802, 810, 835, 838.)

In further verification is the evidence hereinafter cited under "General Care," showing the attitude and affection of the children toward the matron.

It is claimed, by the counsel for the matron, that the general evidence in favor of the matron is sufficient to overthrow the particular proofs against her. The contention of the counsel for the complainants, on the other hand, is in effect that each established case of excessive whipping establishes it as a class and raises the presumption that all other cases of whipping belong to the same category. In my opinion, these positions of the respective counsel are not well taken. Negative testimony, which denies not the particular act or thing in issue, but only that the witness has observed the same or similar acts or things is not sufficient to overthrow affirmative, positive and specific testimony

from other trustworthy witnesses to that particular act or thing. On the other hand, it is not competent to prove one transaction by proof of another transaction, or to establish a class or rule by evidence in one case, even in the absence of other evidence relating to other cases. These considerations are in accordance with legal rules of evidence, as well as with my own personal conviction and belief, that the proofs establish the particular cases of castigation round by me to be excessive, but do not establish these cases as indicating the general class or rule, the contrary whereof appears by equally satisfactory evidence. I therefore find that the corporal chastisements by the matron on her charges in this asylum, so far as they have been administered in anger or undue excitement, or inflicted in excess or undue severity, are not examples of, but exceptions to, her general rule and practice.

Nevertheless, the proofs establish the further fact that the matron, according to her own admission, has done a great deal of whipping: that it has been in great part for simple irregularities or trivial offenses, such as talking in the play-room against orders when the children have been marshalled to march into the dining-room; and that the total number of cases in which the rod has been resorted to is large in proportion to the number and nature of the population of this asylum. (Cases cited *supra*; see, also, vol. 1, pp. 123, 124; vol. 2, pp. 271, 276, 307; vol. 3, pp. 358, 376, 431, 443, 466; vol. 6, pp. 286 to 297, 309, 510, 512.)

The question may be asked, why this analysis of evidence and these distinctions *pro* and *con.*, and decisions for and against the allegations of the complainants? To such an interrogatory the first obvious answer would be, that the local board of managers, having held in abeyance the exercise of its authority to make one sweeping conclusion on general impressions, has reserved its decision to take counsel with its associate board of trustees and the State Commissioner, and has voluntarily submitted to this inquiry into each accusation, in order to inform its own conscience, as a court of equity would do under similar circumstances. A further answer must be made, that the Commissioner conducting the inquiry can not vary one hair's breadth in his findings from the evidence, on account of any supposed wish or need of any person related to the asylum. The primary and the absolutely directive question is, "What does the evidence prove?" And this first and imperative question demands specific answers of fact,

independent of the good or other end of any agent, beneficiary or benefactor of the institution.

Nevertheless the foregoing findings of fact, having been made as determined solely by the evidence, without regard to their bearings, do for this very reason bear most legitimately and conclusively upon ultimate points of the status of the institution and the action and duty of its boards. For while the general rule and practice of the matron in the matter of corporal chastisements prevent any conclusions inconsistent with her good intention and worthiness of character, or with the common usefulness of the institution, the flagrant exceptions proved and found, seriously reflect upon the question of her special fitness for the difficult discharge of the duties of her office.

Within these limits or lines of investigation, the evidence will be further examined respecting other sorts of corporal punishment practiced in this asylum.

(2.) *Punishment in Bath-tubs.*

The accusation is that, by the matron or under her orders, one or more boys, being placed in bath-tubs containing water, were threatened with drowning and greatly frightened. Alice Hadley, a nurse employed in the bath-room in the year 1881, testifies, on examination, as follows :

Q. Do you know anything about punishing a child in the bath-room?
A. No, sir; it was in the laundry, little Joe Swartz, a German boy; Mrs. Knight told me to take him there and put him in there and let the water run and make him believe he was going to be drowned; of course she didn't intend to drown him, but the boy thought so; he was as well frightened as though he had gone through the drowning.

By Judge ANGLE:

Q. Was that all that was done to him? A. No, sir; he was put in the water and it was running.

By Mr. RAINES:

Q. He was told it was going to drown him? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

Q. Were you present when he was put in the laundry? A. I put him in.

Q. And she told him he was going to be drowned? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make an answer to it? A. No, sir; I don't know that I did.

By the COMMISSIONER:

Q. Did you tell the child he was going to be drowned? A. I don't think I told him; I think Mrs. Knight told him.

The matron, being examined by her counsel, gave her testimony including the following :

Q. Where were you ? A. In the boys' bath-room ; I drew the water into the bath-tub, hot and cold, until it was the right temperature — not more than half full ; I took the boy up and put him in.

Q. Soused him right in ? A. Yes, sir ; but didn't put his head under ; I said : " Now, will you be a good boy ? " He said : " O, yes ; I want to kiss you."

Q. It cooled him down ? A. Yes, sir ; cooled him down ; it is the only instance where I ever put a boy in the bath-tub in that way.

Q. You didn't tell him you were going to douse him in ? A. No, sir ; didn't tell him anything about it ; just put him in.

Cross-examination by Mr. CARNAHAN :

Q. You are very sure you didn't use the word " drown " to any one ? A. No, sir ; I am very sure I did not.

Q. You remember the time Miss Fannie Sheldon was at the asylum ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember an occasion upon which she helped you put a boy in the water in a bath-tub for punishment ? A. No, sir ; I do not.

Q. Don't remember any such occasion ? A. No, sir.

Q. On an occasion like that where you used the word " drown ? " A. I don't remember anything of the kind.

Miss Fannie Sheldon, the matron of the Women's Christian Association, was employed in the orphan asylum as assistant matron in 1886 and 1887, and at one time prior, as appears on her first examination ; being recalled she testified as follows :

Q. At the time you were in the orphan asylum, do you remember an occasion upon which a child was punished by being put in the bath-tub ? A. I do.

Q. You may describe that. A. I undressed the boy ; the boy's name I don't remember ; I have in my mind two boys, George Webb and another that was sent to Syracuse, but I won't say which one it was. It may not have been those, as I stated when I was asked the question, but I undressed the boy. I fixed the water for the bath and the water was tepid. I know how it was. After he came out I dressed him, or helped him to dress. Mrs. Knight doused him in the water and held him there, and said to him, " Shall I drown you," in that way, and shook him in the water ; put her hand on the back of his neck. I can tell the bath-room and the bath-tub he was put in.

By the COMMISSIONER :

Q. How long was he held in the water ? A. Only a few moments.

Q. How old was the boy ? A. Might have been seven or eight.

Q. Did you observe any ill effects ? A. He was frightened ; he begged to be taken out of the water ; he trembled.

By the counsel for the matron :

Q. Was the boy's face under water ? A. He was doused in the water, face down.

Q. His face put down under the water ? A. Yes, sir.

The matron denies only that she remembers this occurrence. She states, with reference to the former occurrence, on her direct examination, that it was the only instance where she ever put a boy in a bath-tub in that way. The "way" may refer to putting a boy in a tub with his clothes on, as on the direct examination the witness did not deny that she threatened to drown the boy. She refers to an occurrence in the bath-room ; but the witness for the affirmative to one in the laundry.

Two other witnesses, Bridget Jakway and Frank Hibbard, neither of whom claims she was present at the time and place of these two alleged occurrences, or of either of them, testify that they did not know of them.

After considering the testimony in its relations, I believe that the two occurrences are proved substantially as related by the witnesses for the affirmative ; and that the evidence shows other similar cases, and so find from the proofs. (Vol. 1, pp. 88, 90 ; vol. 3, pp. 441, 447, 493 ; vol. 4, p. 787 ; vol. 5, p. 58 ; vol. 6, pp. 362, 430, 465.)

As to the character of such acts, Dr. Ely testifies : "In a child young enough to think that this effect (of drowning) would really follow, I think it would be decidedly injurious ; I think it would be a cruel and wicked act to threaten a young child with drowning as a punishment." Dr. David Little, the visiting physician to the asylum, than whom no other authority would be more just or conservative, characterizes such an act as "an outrageous piece of cruelty." (Vol. 3, p. 577 ; vol. 5, p. 215.)

(3.) *Punishments with Wet Sheets.*

The undisputed evidence shows that children, for wetting sheets and bed, through the infirmity of weakness or disease, were punished by whipping or having the wet sheets put over their heads and faces ; that such punishments for such involuntary causes were continued at least four or five years, uninterrupted, until within a period of three years or less, notwithstanding the sufferings thus inflicted on the little martyrs were shown to be fruitless of amendment. The malicious acts of

a few boys, in soiling the beds of other boys to get them into trouble, are not to be confounded with the involuntary acts of boys wetting their beds, which were more general, and are the acts in question. (Vol. 1, pp. 59, 138, 144; vol. 2, p. 313; vol. 3, p. 448; vol. 4, p. 749; vol. 5, pp. 142, 192.)

On this subject the matron has given her testimony, on direct-examination, from which are made the following excerpts:

Direct examination by her counsel, Mr. McGUIRE:

Q. Now, won't you tell us your experience in regard to wetting and soiling the beds, and what you have done to prevent it? A. Yes, sir; among the older children I have punished a good deal; I used to—

Q. About the wet sheet over the children's heads; how long did you keep it there? A. I usually brought them down before breakfast, set them on the bench in the play-room, put the sheet over their heads loosely; never pinned it there; and left them there a half an hour.

Q. How long ago was that? A. Several years ago; I haven't punished at all for those things for the last three years.

Q. Did you find, in your experience, to give that question up, endeavoring to stop children from that habit? A. I found that punishment does not do much good.

Q. What did Dr. Little say? A. He said the best thing I could do was to give them a spanking; it was only carelessness. (Vol. 6, p. 353½ and 425; but see p. 373 for testimony of same witness showing such punishments continued to within one or two years instead of three years.)

Thereupon Dr. LITTLE, being recalled and further examined by Mr. RAINES, testified as follows:

Q. Have you at any time said to Mrs. Knight, or advised her, or approved the punishment of children for wetting the bed? A. No, sir.

Q. A statement was made by Mrs. Knight, her testimony was, as I recollect it, that she asked you with reference to the matter, and that you told her to spank them? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever tell her to spank children, or advise her to spank them for wetting the bed? A. No, sir.

Q. Would you regard such punishment as cruel, to punish a child for that? A. Assuming that wetting the bed was done by the child during sleep, and not done maliciously, I should consider it cruel, because unnecessary.

Q. No one but a physician could determine, except in very clear cases, whether a child did it maliciously or from weakness, I take it? A. I don't think anyone could determine unless he caught them.

By Mr. McGUIRE:

Q. Has Mrs. Knight conferred with you about the habit of children wetting the bed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And some few years ago she was in the habit of putting a sheet over their heads and inflicting some mild punishment of that kind for it, and subsequently discontinued all punishment for it, so her testimony was yesterday; did she talk with you about the habit or what could be done for it, and if so, what advice did you give? A. I think I testified on that question here before, didn't I?

Q. I think so; but we better have it again. A. I don't remember anything about the modes of punishment for children under those circumstances, but I have an indistinct recollection of a conversation with Mrs. Knight several years ago on this subject, and I then told her that punishment—considering it to be a disease—was useless, and therefore cruel; advised her to have the person who retired last in the house, go up and take such children up, allow them to use the vessel, and then put them back to bed, and have the same thing repeated in the early morning; and I think I prescribed some drug; now, I think, that, perhaps, it is due to Mrs. Knight to explain that there was another trick that the children were given to—that of rolling their beds, and not only their beds, but other children's beds, and it is very likely I may have said that spanking was too good for such children, because there was viciousness shown instead of disease, where children wet their beds in sleep.

Q. Would you think if a boy, apparently healthy and active, from 9 or 10 years of age, would continue the habit of wetting the bed, that punishment of putting the wet sheet over his head for a half hour, in the morning would be a cruel punishment? A. That is homœopathic treatment; I should not approve of it.

Q. What would you think of it as a means of punishment; cruel—a boy of that age, apparently healthy? A. I think it is a disgusting sort of thing to do.

Q. Would you not think it would tend to mortify the boy? A. It might mortify him, and it might make him ugly; it would depend on the boy.

Q. Then if continued, it would be an indication that it was viciousness? A. I don't think a child wets the bed knowingly; I think it don't tend to the child's comfort and I don't think they do it purposely, ever.

Q. It may result from carelessness; what do you say to that, doctor; may it not? A. Well, I don't think so. (Vol. 6, pp. 457 to 465.)

Dr. Moore was asked as to the effect upon the child's health of putting the wet sheet over its head and face, and he answered: "That is a contemptible thing to do, but I don't see that that had much to do with it one way or the other. The urine, in itself, is not unhealthy particularly, unless it is decomposed; I can not answer that question, it is too vague." (Vol. 5, p. 232.)

I find from the evidence that the punishment by the wet sheet does not appear to have had an unfavorable influence upon the physical health of its subjects; but that, nevertheless, both this

punishment and that by whipping for the involuntary and innocent, though unpleasant, cause described was cruel, and calculated to either humiliate or harden the moral nature of the boys subjected to it, and that the continuance in it was without result in lessening the unpleasant symptoms; but that the matron's persistence in this species of cruelty, notwithstanding the absence of any evidence of improvement in the physical habits of its subjects, and its evident tendency to injure their moral character was, nevertheless, owing, not to any cruel disposition on her part, but to mistaken views of what is proper discipline, and a certain form of ignorance and incompetency in such matters.

These punishments last considered are the only class of all the unjustifiable descriptions of corporal punishments in evidence, which were not exceptions to the general rule and practice of the matron; and, therefore, they are the only class out of all the other sorts of corporal punishments, respecting which it may be a fair presumption that notice of them came to the managers, if not in definite form, still in ways that would naturally put them on inquiry. It is significant that the matron's testimony is in accordance with this presumption, as she here makes a claim, which she makes in relation to no other abuse found in the evidence, namely: "That, so far as she knew, the board of managers considered it proper." (Vol. 6, p. 425.) But it is fair, also, to presume that all the circumstances did not come to the knowledge of the board, or of any of its members, with the distinctness and completeness which would make them fully responsible, inasmuch as the occurrences were at early-morning hours before the usual times of inspection by persons non-resident in the institution. On this subject the president of the board, speaking of the punishment by wet sheet, says: "I should not like to have it done very often; I know it was done; I never knew of its being done but once or twice. * * * Whipping doesn't do any good for that. I don't know whether it has been tried or not." (Vol. 5, p. 192.)

Mrs. Andrews testifies to the effect that she does not know of any punishment adopted by the board, or by the children's committee, except that relating to the bags. (Vol. 5, p. 93.)

I find that on receiving notice of these abuses, the visiting physician advised that the matron discontinue them, which she did accordingly.

(4.) *Punishment by Enforced Fasting.*

It is established by the evidence that punishments by enforced fasting were common, and were generally accompanied with seclusion; that fasting for one meal was the ordinary penalty, but that it was sometimes extended so as to include two successive meals, and in other cases from mid-day to next morning. The witness, Fannie Sheldon, thinks that if a child had not taken a hearty breakfast, it was not deprived of dinner; and that no child was ever sent to bed without bread and water, if it had been deprived of supper. But the witnesses, Anna M. Waldo and Anna Davis, state that children were deprived of two meals in succession. And two witnesses, called by the matron, viz., Thomas McEwen and Lucinda Dinehart, testify that children were sent supperless to bed with nothing to break the fast from mid-day dinner to next morning's breakfast. (Vol. 1, pp. 22, 121, 165; vol. 4, p. 818; vol. 5, pp. 59 and 78.)

(5.) *Punishment by Seclusion and Confinement.*

The evidence is undisputed that boys have been punished by seclusion in bath-rooms, in clothes-presses, and in a space inclosed in the attic known as the dungeon. But some of the features and circumstances characterizing such seclusion were matters of controversy. The seclusion in these places was generally accompanied by enforced fasting for one or two meals.

The bath-rooms contain each a closet, bath-tub and stationary wash bowl. With sufficient light and with steam-heating and plumbing apparatus supposed to be in fairly good condition, worse places might be provided. But it does not appear to be in accordance with proper sanitary precautions, physical or moral, to shut up a boy for a day or half a day in a place containing so much plumbing, whether he is fasting or not, and whether subject to the visits of other boys using the room or not. (Vol. 4, p. 761. and vol. 6, p. 313.)

The clothes-presses are small closets, unventilated and unlighted save by doors opening outward. Evidence was given showing that the door was sometimes accidentally closed against the child immured therein; and this evidence was not contradicted by any specific or sufficient denials, though there is satisfactory proof that the rules and general practice were to the contrary. I have no doubt of the general practice

and the rule, or of the accidental exceptions. On account of the liability to such accidents, these closets do not seem to be proper places for the seclusion of young children. (Vol. 1, pp. 14, 20, 131; vol. 4, pp. 829, 830; vol. 5, p. 1, and vol. 6, pp. 319 and 390.)

The dungeon, though ventilated by two small openings on opposite sides near the top, is quite gloomy, with faint rays of reflected light when the door is closed. There is no excuse for putting in such a place young children with weak nerves and superstitious imaginations, and leaving them, whether accidentally or intentionally, until the shades of night people the place with ghostly terrors and put the little prisoners into nervous fright, as was done in more than one case according to the proofs. (Vol. 1, p. 168; vol. 3, pp. 438, 448, 557; vol. 4, pp. 815, 817; vol. 5, pp. 180, 214, 247, 344, 345; vol. 6, pp. 457 and 546.)

It would seem wise to set aside some proper place for the punishment of small children by seclusion, even if this "dungeon" shall be retained for the imprisonment of older boys who have no nervous fears of shadowy or ghostly forms.

The punishments by confinement were executed in two forms, viz.: By tying children to posts, etc., and by tying them in bags. Voluminous evidence was given on the subject of the bags, with the result that they are made to appear, not like the bags in which Eastern despots cause their victims to be sewed up, but so innocent and childlike that a boy might be tempted to draw himself into one of them. Each bag, according to the proofs, includes an opening for the face, and large enough for the accommodation of the mouth, nose and eyes of the boy encased therein. The evidence shows that the children confined in these bags often affect to make light of them. (Vol. 1, pp. 17, 57, 79, 139, 147; vol. 3, pp. 443, 539, 558, 577, 612, 670, 747, 750, 759, 769, 782, 804, 830, 838; vol. 5, pp. 76, 116, 138, 245; vol. 6, pp. 342, 343.)

I find that while there is no evidence that children have suffered injury or serious discomfort in the use of these bags, approval of them should be qualified with a word of caution, lest, unhappily, sometime some small child should be confined in a large bag with the hole above his head, and through forgetfulness left so long as to suffer from want of ventilation.

The precautionary devices to prevent accidents occurring through negligence in the asylum, should be greater, of course, than in

families, where the parental instinct is the natural provision for the protection of its young and helpless members.

That confinement and seclusion in institutions for children are proper forms of corporal punishment, when practiced with due safeguards and precautions, is evident without argument; that the methods adopted in the Rochester Orphan Asylum for confinement of children, including the bags, have been humane and moderate, appears from the evidence; but that the places for seclusion have not been furnished with proper accessories and provisions is also proved; and I find each of these three several propositions.

(6.) *Other Corporal Punishments.*

I find that the complaints to the effect that the mouths of children have been stopped with small handkerchiefs or cloths, for their improper speech, are true; but in the absence of any proof or claim that any child was ever subjected thereby to any injury or painful or undue suffering, I make no further finding on the subject.

I find, as charged, that children's mouths have been washed with soap-suds, but not, as also charged, with ashes and water; that such punishments were ordered for obscene or profane language; that, so far as given in evidence, there was no excess of strength or quantity of alkali in the washes, which thus would appear to be quite sanitary in a physical as well as a moral sense, cleansing the mouth from germs of evil and impurities, and thereby symbolizing the need of cleansing the heart, for "those things which proceed out of the mouth come forth from the heart, and they defile the man." (Vol. 5, pp. 115, 263.)

The case of Jennie Johnson consumed much time. The charge is that punishment was inflicted on her by applying a mustard plaster over her mouth, with the result on the next day of a violent attack of illness, threatening pneumonia. It is proved that the illness did occur, as claimed; but that it was the consequence of ill-treatment, as alleged, or that there was any antecedent such as charged, are points which the direct evidence leaves in some doubt, and which are not settled by any preponderating probabilities either way, though there are presumptions both ways. The contradictions in the mass of testimony on the subject are so irreconcilable that I shall leave them undetermined, gladly availing myself of the opportunity to do so, which appears in the

proofs and allegations, showing that if there was any such outrageous act as alleged, the outrage was perpetrated without the order, connivance, knowledge or approval of the matron, and I so find. (Vol. 1, pp. 58, 60, 61, 104, 114; vol. 3, pp. 547, 564, 571, 600; vol. 4, pp. 691, 703, 764, 770, 779; vol. 5, pp. 3, 14, 44, 52, 94, 117, 203; vol. 6, p. 357.)

(7.) *Miscellaneous Matters.*

I find that the accusations of cruelty in closing water-closets are unfounded: the proofs being that at certain times, and particularly when the closets were first constructed, children threw marbles and other hard substances into the traps, and got the plumbing generally out of order; that it was then found necessary to guard the same; and that with the purpose to do so, and with no other intention, the closets were closed at certain hours of the day, when the janitor or other guard could not be present; not, however, without provision for opening the same at any time on the request of any child. (Vol. 1, pp. 55, 125, 218, 232, 243; vol. 5, p. 128.)

The accusation that Lillie ———, a cripple in body and mind, was neglected, though supported by the evidence of some honest witnesses, appears to have been founded on their inferences without much knowledge of the matter. The proofs establish the fact that this girl, since properly removed to the New York Asylum for Idiots, was, while in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, under the constant care of a nurse provided for her, with the use of a wheeled carriage purchased for her, and at an expense several times the rates received for her; was kept several years in the asylum, and that while there she was treated by the matron and her subordinates with kindness, and with more than ordinary attention and consideration. (Vol. 2, pp. 277, 281; vol. 4, p. 775; vol. 5, p. 120.)

The complaint that certain children have been favorites of the matron, and unjustly distinguished among the whole number of children as the recipients of her favors, became one of the subjects for contention on the hearing; under this general complaint, one specification was of the children of the family of Long, whose father, it was shown, was in the habit of supplying them with fruits, cake and other delicacies, leaving them to be dispensed by the matron. That

the appearance of favoritism here was without the reality, is further proved by the fact that one of these Long children is one of the boys who have been severely flogged by the matron. It is probable that this family of children gives a fair example of all the alleged favorites. The testimony of the employés, bearing on this point, however, is not in agreement. In this matter, as in most other matters, I believe from the evidence, and therefore find, that there has been no deliberate intention on the part of the matron to be unjust or unfair, and that, unlike the proofs in some other matters, the evidence in this matter does not show even particular and exceptional dealings with children that have been gross, or any violations of their rights. (Vol. 1, pp. 18, 26, 32, 37, 49, 130; vol. 2, pp. 222, 238; vol. 4, pp. 724, 836; vol. 5, pp. 56, 154, 173; vol. 6, p. 347.)

This finding, however, is confined to intentions that are deliberate, and acts which are affirmative and positive. I think that the proofs show that, in a negative way, the matron has left children whom she supposed to be exceptionally wicked to the tender mercy of the evil one, or of the evil in their nature, of which the following may be examples.

Without going into the evidence, I must say that when I first heard it, and as I have since read the same, a conviction was formed in my mind that among the number of boys which have been sent, directly or indirectly, by this asylum to the State Industrial School, some of them could have been treated in the orphan asylum without danger to their associates and without the disgrace to themselves. (Vol. 5, pp. 186, 267; vol. 6, pp. 340, 369, 446, 447, 454.)

There is considerable positive evidence to the effect that on various occasions the matron, in reproofing children for perverseness or delinquency, has referred to their criminal or vicious parentage in the presence and hearing of other children. The matron makes her denial, and other witnesses deny ever having heard such public references to parentage, though they do not deny the very occurrences in evidence. From the evidence I believe, and I therefore find, that the accusations have been proved. (Vol. 1, pp. 143, 144; vol. 2, pp. 310, 311, 312; vol. 3, p. 451; vol. 4, pp. 614, 690; vol. 6, pp. 374, 378, 380, 416, 419, 421.)

There is one charge, which is most material in itself not only, but most important in its bearings upon probabilities of the truth

of other charges. It is the accusation that notices came from the matron to her subordinates, that the order of the managers required that all complaints should be made to her and not to them. There is evidence tending to show that such notice was not given, or that if given it excepted complaints relating to the treatment of children. But I believe, from the whole evidence, though not without some doubt, that such notice was given as alleged; and I therefore so find. I believe, also, without doubt, that many, if not most or all of the employés, believed that such was the order of the managers; and I so find from the proof. Thus Frank Hibbard, called in behalf of the matron, testifies to the effect that the order or notice did not except complaints relating to children. I find that the managers did not make such order without excepting children, but that many employés understood the order without such exception, and that their understanding was in accordance with such notice from the matron. (Vol. 1, p. 43; vol. 3, pp. 442, 496, 511½; vol. 5, pp. 48, 50, 168, 246, 278, 279.)

(B.) Food.

Fanny Sheldon, the assistant matron in the years 1886-7, who was called by the complainants as their first witness, testifies to "good food and plenty of it."

There is some testimony tending to show that on one or two occasions the bread was sour, and that at one time the flour was musty. But this testimony is directly contradicted by other evidence. The proofs establish the facts that such cases, if any, have been extremely rare; that the same flour and bread have supplied the tables of the children and the table of the officers, including the matron; and that food, including bread, meat and milk, have been wholesome and abundant. (Vol. 1, pp. 30, 83, 97, 165; vol. 3, p. 609; vol. 5, pp. 150, 158; vol. 6, pp. 349, 362, 393.)

(C.) GENERAL CARE.

The vital statistics of this asylum, prepared by Lydia G. Sage, the president of the board of managers, and verified by Dr. David Little, the visiting physician, show that the general care, as well as the food, has been good. (Exhibit No. 1, page 1 of exhibits; and testimony of Mrs. Sage, vol. 5, pp. 133, 172 and 175; and of Dr. Little, vol. 3, pp. 558, 581, 587 and 591.)

The last page of said exhibit, being a summary of the elaborate statements preceding, is as follows :

Statistics for Nineteen Years.

From January 1870 to January 1889, the asylum has given a home to fifteen hundred (1,500) children over three (3) years of age. Of this large number but seven (7) have died, as follows: Four (4) of diseases of the heart; two (2) of inherited pulmonary disease; one (1) of peritonitis.

During the same period, from 1870 to 1889, the asylum has cared for five hundred and eighty-three (583) children from one week to three (3) years of age. Of this number one hundred and two (102) have died. Nine-tenths of the deaths were of children under two years of age.

Perhaps the following classification will show more correctly the relative number of deaths among young infants, and the rapid decrease of the death-rate from the first to the third year.

For nineteen years, from January 1870 to January 1889:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of children from one week to one year old..... | 253 |
| Number of deaths from one week to one year old..... | 63 |
| Percentage of deaths under one year, twenty-five per cent. | |
| Number of children from one to two years old..... | 190 |
| Number of deaths from one to two years old..... | 31 |
| Percentage of deaths from one to two years, sixteen per cent. | |
| Number of children from two to three years old..... | 140 |
| Number of deaths from two to three years old..... | 8 |
| Percentage of deaths from two to three years, six per cent. | |

Not a death occurred of a child over two years old from January, 1885, to January, 1889, four (4) years.

The statistics contained in these pages have been compiled with great care from the records, and from the physicians' visiting book.

March 1, 1889.

LYDIA G. SAGE.

The figures include all sick children taken to the City Hospital, or elsewhere, and dying outside the asylum.

Respecting these statistics, Dr. Little testifies as follows: "I can corroborate them. There have been in the last nineteen years, from January, 1870, to 1889, 1,500 children over three years of age; there have been seven deaths. I think that will compare favorably with the vital statistics outside, and in our best societies. Four of these were diseases of the heart, two inherited pulmonary diseases and one peritonitis. During the same period, 1870 to 1889, the asylum has cared for 583 children from one week to three years of age; of this number 102 have died; nine-tenths of these deaths were infants under a year old; that is less than twenty-five per cent death of bottle-fed babies. Here is an article recently written by Joseph E. Winters, of New York, giving vital statistics of infants who were bottle-fed in various places. In Dieppe, a healthy town in France, where the children are brought up on artificial food, the death was eighty per cent. In Strassburg, of the children nursed by their mothers, the mortality in the first year of the life was nineteen per cent, while of children who

were brought up by strangers, that is on bottles, the mortality was eighty-seven per cent. In Swabia, forty-four per cent of the Christian children died in the first year of life, while only eight per cent of the Jewish children died; that is due to the fact that Jewish mothers almost always nurse their infants."

"Professor Frank, of Munich, reports a mortality of from ten to seventeen per cent of infants raised at the breast, and from eighty-two to eighty-nine per cent in hand-fed babies. That goes on in that same ratio. And I would state that Lewis Smith, a brother of Stephen Smith, of the State Board of Charities, who had charge of the infant hospital in New York a great many years, has written a book, a classical work, on diseases of children. He says the rule is that bottle-fed babies, under the best of circumstances, will die usually from summer complaint; then he goes on to state some of these percentages in foreign countries and says that he is sorry to say that in one year, one summer, 100 per cent of those very children in that asylum died under those circumstances. I think our twenty-four and twenty-five per cent of the deaths shows that the children are not abused or fed with paregoric." (Vol. 3, pp. 559 to 561.)

Dr. E. M. Moore, president of the American Medical Association, gives his opinion as follows:

Q. Assuming it to be shown that for the past nineteen years there have been in the Rochester Orphan Asylum 1,500 children over three years of age and that of that number but seven had died — four of diseases of the heart, two of inherited pulmonary disease and one of peritonitis; do you consider that a high or low death-rate? A. That is a very low death-rate; a very good showing.

Q. What does that argue for the care and management and sanitary condition of the building and the food supplied to those children. A. Argues well.

Q. Do you find anything in those figures that would indicate to your mind good management on the part of the person having immediate control of the children? A. I do; I think it good.

* * * * *

By Mr. RAINES:

Q. Might there not be a great many improper and cruel punishments without particularly affecting the death-rate? A. I think so; that is true. (Vol. 5, pp. 234, 235 and 239.)

Dr. W. S. Ely, late president of the State Medical Society, examined on this subject by the counsel for the matron, testified as follows:

Q. Assuming that the vital statistics of the Rochester Orphan Asylum show that for the past nineteen years the number of children from one week to one year old has been 253, and the percentage of deaths in that number is twenty-five per cent, what do you consider, how does that argue in your mind for the care and management and control of these children? A. I should think it argues favorably; it is a low mortality.

Q. Does that indicate to your mind whether or no a proper or improper person has had charge of these children? A. I should think it indicated good care, good management.

Q. Competent management? A. Of this class of children, from one week to one year old.

Q. That includes, of course, bottle-babies, so called? A. Yes, sir; I should assume that it indicated excellent care.

Q. In your judgment, isn't twenty-five per cent a very low rate? A. It is considered a low rate of mortality.

Q. We take the children from one year to two years old, during the same period, nineteen years, the whole number being 190 children, and the percentage of deaths during that period sixteen per cent; do you consider that a low or high percentage? A. Consider it a low mortality.

Q. And does that argue, in your judgment, for or against a competent management and direction on the part of the person having immediate charge of the children? A. I should say that it argued favorably for their care.

Q. I take the children now from two years old to three years old, covering the same period of nineteen years, being 140 children, with a percentage of death of six per cent; how do you consider that rate? A. Highly favorable.

Q. Isn't that extremely low for that number of children? A. I should say that it was.

Q. And, considering the ages, does that argue strongly in favor of a competent management of the children? A. As far as conditions bearing on their vital longevity is considered; yes, sir.

Q. Assuming that no death of a child over two years old, in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, has occurred since January, 1885, during which time there have been in the Rochester Orphan Asylum, of that age, averaging over a hundred children over two years of age; what does that argue for the care and management of the children? A. I think it argues favorably.

Q. In view of the vital statistics which I have given to you, do you consider that, if any systematic cruelty or over-punishment, or the punishment of sensitive children, without discrimination, had existed in the Rochester Orphan Asylum for any considerable length of time, the vital statistics would be as low as they are now; would those things tend to increase the death rate?

Mr. Raines objected, on the ground that the question does not admit of an expert answer in that form.

The COMMISSIONER.— With an eminent expert like Dr. Ely, as a matter of opinion, I receive it.

A. I don't think that I can answer that question, except, in a very general way, by saying that in general that the inference would be that no systematic cruelty had existed there which affected the vitality of the children to such an extent as to determine their death; because that is really what the question points to, whether this cruelty has been of such a nature as to kill the children.

Q. Anything that affected the health would affect that? A. It might not materially affect it.

Q. It tends to? A. It might tend to; there is a great deal of pain that is not considered fatal in its effects upon children's lives. (Vol. 5, pp. 217 to 220.)

Dr. E. V. STODDARD, president of the Rochester Humane Society, having been called by the Commissioner, testified as follows:

Q. Comparing the percentage with the percentage of deaths of bottle-fed babies under one year old, in families, what would you say? A. The percentage is in favor of the orphan asylum; that is, the percentage of death is greater in the ordinary bottle-fed baby in the family in the community; very much greater than this.

Q. Then you say that twenty-five per cent of deaths of babies under one year old, in this institution, is less than the percentage of bottle-fed babies at large in the State? A. Ordinary cities; yes, sir.

Q. Take another item of these statistics during the same period: Number of children from one to two years, 190; number of deaths, thirty-one; percentage of deaths, sixteen; what do you say as to that percentage? A. I say that is a fair percentage; from one to five years the mortality decreases in a geometrical ratio; it is almost five times as much in the first year as in the second, therefore this proportion is not remarkable, not remarkably favorable for the second year.

Q. But the first is? A. In bottle-children; if they are all bottle-fed.

Q. Number of children from two to three years, during the same period of nineteen years, 140; number of deaths, eight; percentage of deaths, six per cent? A. Fair; it is a good, fair percentage.

Q. Now, this: From January, 1885, to January, 1889, four years, no death of any child over two years old; what do you say to that? A. That is a good record. (Vol. 6, pp. 490, 491.)

These opinions of the four eminent physicians examined have been given quite at length, in order that the citizens of Monroe county may have cumulative evidence that whatever may have been the exceptional or particular abuses in administration, they have not materially affected the general usefulness or management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum. The presumption afforded by the statistics, that the general care has been good, is supported by the evidence relating to the food already considered, and by the general testimony of the witnesses called in behalf of the matron.

Another species of presumptive or circumstantial evidence is that relating to the affection and attitude of the children toward the matron. This was received against the objection of counsel for complainants. But it is, in my opinion, quite competent and very relevant to show the general relations subsisting between the

children and the matron. They are fair indications of her official conduct, not as bearing on the truth of any particular accusation of misconduct, but as one kind of evidence touching the general character of her administration.

Making all allowance for the joyous and generous nature of children, their personal attachments to the matron, *pro tanto*, denote that there is something in her character for such attachments to take hold of. That the children have manifested, generally kind, and frequently, warm feelings of regard for the matron, is shown by the evidence of the great majority of the witnesses who have testified on the subject, including managers, employes, teachers in the public school conducted in the institution and in the Sunday school and by the neighbors. (Vol. 3, pp. 526, 541, 555, 576, 610; vol. 4, pp. 689, 698, 704, 715, 716, 729, 735, 761, 773, 795, 797, 800, 857; vol. 5, pp. 47, 51, 70, 152, 241, 247, 264, 274, vol. 6, pp. 288, 290.) But there is testimony to the effect that all the children did not join in the expressions of regard. (Vol. 1, p. 276; vol. 6, p. 382.)

Another corroborative circumstance is that committees and members of the board of managers have been in the habit of making general inspection of the asylum, as well as special investigations of complaints, with diligence and intelligence quite as high as obtain in such institutions of the best class. Mr. Raines, of counsel for complainant, concedes that Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Buell for their respective committees, namely: The matron's committee, the children's committee and the nursery committee, have been quite active in visiting. This concession is without reflection on other managers, many of whom have been regular in their supervision. Hattie E. Stone, employed as teacher in the asylum, by the city of Rochester, from 1883 to 1888, testified that of fourteen managers present when her evidence was given, twelve had visited within two years, and some of them often. Mrs. Sage, the president of the board of managers and *ex-officio* chairman of the matron's committee, testifies that this committee investigates complaints with authority, but that the children's committee sometimes investigates and reports to the matron's committee.

Mrs. Andrews testifies that the managers have always investigated charges against the conduct of their agents, and that an examination of complaints against the matron was pending before

them undecided when, at their request, the examination conducted by the Commissioner was begun. (Vol. 4, p. 726; vol. 5, pp. 86, 87, 139, 164, 166, 169, 170, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180.)

Channels of activity and objects of effort, quite as commendable as those concerning inspection and investigation of the asylum, are those respecting the examinations and inquiries necessary to secure good homes for its graduates. Glimpses of the untiring energy of the president and other members of the board of managers, in this the best of all works of an institution for children, may be had in the testimony on the hearing; but this evidence is supplemented by the official knowledge of the Commissioner, to which reference will be made. (Vol. 3, pp. 535, 537; vol. 5, pp. 186, 194, 198, 266, 275; vol. 6, pp. 439 to 441.)

The diligence of the board of managers in this and other matters is shown by the whole evidence; and, with pertinent facts and opinions, is well illustrated by the following excerpts from the testimony of Mrs. Andrews, a representative of its children's committee, and of Mrs. Sage, its president and *ex-officio* chairman of its matron's committee:

COMMISSIONER.—Don't you think it would be a good plan to have a record of corporal punishments kept?

Mrs. ANDREWS.—I do.

COMMISSIONER.—Have you any suggestions to make in answer to the general inquiry which I now put to you, as to any improvements or changes in the management and government of the inmates of the asylum?

Mrs. ANDREWS.—Well, if I were going to make any suggestion, I would make quite a sweeping change, I think; I would make sweeping changes and I don't think they would be adopted; if I were going to make any change, I should put a man and his wife in there, and I should have them do a great part of the work of the children's committee, for the reason, if there were a man put there, he could follow the children up and see that the children had proper homes; and another thing, it is part of the duties of the children's committee to see that the money of the children is collected; the children, many of them, come from low-lived homes, where I would not be willing to go, and I suppose the money has been lost because we were unwilling to go to the home; and janitors are not willing to take directions from a woman, and there has been some trouble because janitors would not take directions from the matron.

On the Commissioner's examination, Mrs. Sage made answers as follows:

* * * * *

Q. As I understand, you keep a record of all these boys you put out?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, as I understand, with but one exception, you have written recommendations; written in every case out of town, except one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those in Rochester are either written or oral? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From persons whom you know or have the means of knowing through references? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, to what extent do you follow these boys after they are put out? A. Of course we can not follow them constantly, because there is no paid employé to do it; we follow them in this way, by letters and in writing to those who have them.

Q. You do spend a good deal of time in endeavors to do that? A. A great deal.

Q. To the extent that is practicable to you, an unpaid officer and manager? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much time do you give to the asylum, on the average, from day to day and year to year? A. Many days I give all day, from the time I get up in the morning until 10 at night.

Q. Do you give half your time during the year? A. Fully that.

Q. And during how many years have you done that? A. I have not devoted as much time until within the past twenty years. * * *

Q. If an employé saw a child subjected to cruelty or abuse of any kind would it be proper to make a report to the children's committee as well as the matron's committee? A. It certainly would.

Q. And if it was a baby, under one year old, it would be proper to make the report to the nursery committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you regard it as proper to confine the complaints of employés to those made directly to the matron? A. No, sir; we do not do it.

Q. You would think it proper to answer to the proper government of the institution, that complaints should be received by the respective committees from the employés? A. Yes, sir; any complaints aside from the little petty bickerings that are constantly arising among employés.

Q. I do not refer to complaints with reference to details of the household, but complaints in regard to the government, care and treatment of the children. A. That should be referred to the ladies of the board.

Q. Did the matron ever receive authority to instruct the employés that the complaints were to be confined to her? A. Not in reference to these things that you speak of; that referred to the things which belong properly to their relations to Mrs. Knight.

Q. Do you know, or have you ever heard before this investigation, anything tending to show that the matron ever gave any such instructions to the employés, or any one of them? A. Never.

Q. In your opinion, would it not be well to have a record of corporal punishment? A. It would.

Q. And regular reports from that record to the board of managers, or some proper committee of the board? A. I think it would; perhaps I might say that we shall very likely adopt that at our next meeting, and after that was suggested the other day, the matron spoke of it herself as being an excellent plan; she wished we had always had it, and asked for a book.

Q. There is no disposition on the part of the Commissioner certainly, and I suppose not on the part of anyone else, to make any recommendations that would be officious or interfere with the proper management of the local board, but I want to ask this question, whether you do not, from your experience, consider that it would be very proper in an institution of this magnitude, the growth that it has already attained, to have a housekeeper subordinate and responsible to the matron; that question is without any reference to the merits of the present matron? A. The assistant occupies, I think, such a place as that.

Q. Does not the assistant have enough to do to look after the children? A. The children are in school a good deal of the time; Mrs. Knight looks after the children a great deal; these duties are divided between them; the assistant, or housekeeper, hands out the supplies, if Mrs. Knight is busy, and, I think, she generally does it.

Q. It is not with reference to any details of housework that I put this question, but with reference to the care which should be given to the children; don't you think that that would require all the time of one competent person without the care of the housekeeping? A. Well, I don't think it would.

Q. She has to superintend these things? A. She superintends the management of the children of course; the teachers have them in school; they are divided; the girls, don't know who has charge of the girls out of school, and either the assistant or Mrs. Knight has the charge of the boys out of school.

Q. From your experience in this institution, and your observation in other institutions, do you not think that the danger in all institutions, however good, is to institutionize children, and to treat them as a class instead of giving them personal treatment and parental government? A. I think it is.

Q. That is a danger against which every one in authority has to fight all the time, as a matter of course, isn't it; the whole tendency in every institution, and a very strong tendency is toward machine government, machinery? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The responsible head of an institution of this kind, the matron in this case, should know every child and the temperament, constitution and all the circumstances which would contribute to the proper education and training of that child? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And should give that child personal and parental government; not machine government; isn't that so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would not that take all the time of one person, however competent, in an institution of your magnitude? A. I don't know; I should have to think of that; I think where there are so many boys there should be a man, not necessarily a man and his wife.

Q. It would be better, of course, other things being equal? A. There would be some advantages and some disadvantages.

Q. Don't you think it would be well to have a paid agent to follow these boys after they are indentured? A. That is one great reason why they need—I advocated a superintendent; that would be a part of his duties, this clerical work I do, and looking after the children after we put them out.

Q. The great danger, you have observed, is the institutionizing these children, if they remain in an institution; but if put out, the danger is in their not having proper homes, and you have to steer between those dangers or disadvantages; it would be an advantage to have a paid agent? A. Yes, sir; you speak of the children being institutionized; it has been our great pride that we thought our children were not; and it has been remarked by people who came from other institutions that the children had more of a home air.

Q. I believe that your institution is celebrated for its diligence in putting out children? A. That is our main object.

Q. Of course, you may incur the danger of having homes that are not perfectly proper for some of the children? A. I have no doubt that such things have occasionally occurred, with the best care; our aim is to put every child into a home just as soon as a suitable home offers.

Q. Have you any general suggestions to make? A. No, sir; I have not; this plan of a superintendent has been a favorite one of mine for many years, and I have always said I hoped to live to see the day when we should have an income sufficient to have one. (Vol. 5, pp. 275 to 284.)

Now, all this diligence and intelligence directed and devoted to the general care of the children in this orphans' home, raises the further presumption that such general care has been good.

And the direct proof is not to the contrary; but the preponderance of the positive testimony is in support of the three several presumptions to the same effect.

The presumption from the vital statistics relating primarily to the regulations and management affecting the physical health of the children; the presumption from their manifestations of regard for the matron, respecting more particularly her administration in its bearing on their moral health so far as respects their affectional nature, and the presumption from the faithful discharge of the obligations of the managers relating to the general welfare of their wards, with direct evidence corroborating, warrants the finding that proper care has been taken of the general well-being of the wards of the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

That the presumption from the vital statistics does not exclude exceptions or particular cases of abuse, was pointed out by Dr. Moore and Dr. Ely, with reference to excess of corporal punishments. The same distinction must be made regarding the inference from the general attitude of children.

Furthermore, the general supervision by the managers naturally is in correspondence with the general situation and condition of things so inspected or investigated by them, and not at all with exceptional or special conditions not particularly examined by

them. The testimony of their president shows that occurrences, as well as complaints, may escape the eye and ear of stated inspection; or *ex parte* investigations, for she states that on this examination of both sides, most of the evidence is new to the managers. However self-sacrificing the members of the board may have been in the discharge of their duties, it will not be maintained by many of them that they have been in the habit of seeing the wards of the asylum at all hours, or studying all the cases individually. It would be in consonance with the experience of other similar boards if they have been instant in season but not out of season. This degree of diligence may be at great self-sacrifice, as it has been in the board of managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, and it entitles the Board to the confidence and gratitude of the public. But neither this diligence nor this confidence should shield any agent of the asylum from public or private accusations of special abuses and evils which, in the nature of things, would probably escape general supervision. In fine, each one of the three general presumptions, from circumstantial evidence showing the general condition of things, is, from its very force and scope, no presumption at all as to the exceptional or extraordinary evils and abuses which are established by direct, positive and satisfactory proofs. I therefore find that the general care of the children, with such qualifications and exceptions as have already been found, has been good.

Have these qualifications and exceptions been brought home to the knowledge or notice of the managers? Evidently not, for reasons already given. Far be it from me to make the matron a shield for sins of negligence on the part of her superiors. But we have seen that, in the absence of all and any evidence to the contrary on this examination, it should be taken as an inherent probability that the officials who were neither engaged in active duties of administration, nor resident in the asylum, would in their supervision and inspections for the most part, be apt to discover the general results without the exceptions. This natural probability is strengthened by the experience of other institutions, which is so general and so well known that official notice is taken of it here. Moreover, the presumption is confirmed by the evidence, both circumstantial and direct. As already proved,

many of the resident employes never discovered such exceptions. (Vol. 3, p. 612; vol. 4, pp. 696, 700, 714, 721, 731, 743, 756, 763, 764, 769, 781, 792, 796, 802; 806, 811, 834; vol. 5, pp. 6, 41, 286; vol. 6, p. 299.) Other employes who did observe them were cognizant, also, of endeavors to conceal them from visitors. (Vol. 2, p. 304 to 308.)

Moreover, as we have also seen, it was generally understood by the subordinates and domestics that they were not to bring their reports to the managers. And most of the witnesses for the complainants did, in fact, as they generally testify on cross-examination, fail to notify the managers at or near the time of the alleged evils and abuses. Even Mr. Ellis, as already noted, denies that he advised the president of the board of managers of any of the acts for which he now brings accusations. And Dr. Woodruff, who, when called to treat a sick baby was of opinion that it had been drugged, testifies that she did not advise the officers or managers of the same. These are fair samples of the cases. (Vol. 2, p. 290; vol. 6, p. 480.) The evidence shows that each and all complaints made in a direct and manly or womanly way, at or near the time of the alleged occurrence, were investigated by the board of managers or one of its committees or members; though it is not shown that such attendance of witnesses or discovery of facts by them could be enforced, as would make such investigations other than *ex parte*.

It is this very inability of the managers or trustees to make either investigations or inspections, that would discover the extraordinary and exceptional evils and abuses now shown, which should make them liberal towards the complainants; and the members of the Humane Society, especially, charitable to the committees and members of the board of managers. Though the board of trustees is not charged with primary responsibility for the management and internal administration of the asylum, its president, who, with other members, has taken great interest in and made frequent visits to the same, testifies as follows: 'I never have been there to see her whipping, so I couldn't tell about the severity of the whipping; and I never heard any complaints as to cruel whipping; I have heard complaints of severe whipping, but never heard cruel whipping complained of until this investigation commenced.' (Vol. 3, p. 524.)

On the examination of the president of the board of managers, she made answer as follows :

By the COMMISSIONER :

Q. Have you seen anything on the part of any of the ladies connected with the institution that would lead you to believe they were not willing to investigate? A. Never; these things that have come before us; I don't think any of these things have ever come to our knowledge before; I can say for myself that there are very few of these complaints that have ever been brought to us; I will say that many of the witnesses that have been before us here, we have talked with and urged them to tell us if they knew anything, and have not been able to obtain a word.

The notices from the members of the Humane Society were not reports of transactions at or near the time thereof, but subsequent complaints by wholesale, which were naturally, and, perhaps, unavoidably made up of mixed materials, most of which the managers of the asylum knew to be false, as since so proved; and the residue of which they believed might be so. The managers are, therefore, justified in their decision to await the results of this investigation before accepting any of the accusations as true; even as the complainants are justified in bringing accusations, part of which have been proved to be true.

The commissioner must refrain from criticisms of the complainants and the managers for their mutual criticisms of each other, lest his own reflections on them should be as unjustifiable as their reciprocal reflections on each other; for it is quite natural that the first heat engendered by the friction and contention of different bodies of persons moving in different directions, if not at cross purposes, should have evolved some fire. But now that the motions should subside, having been translated into their results, it is time to look at the results only. It is reasonable to assume that the managers will be magnanimous; and forgetting all personal grievances and resolutely looking away from all personal considerations, will be mindful only of their sacred trusts and responsibility, with solicitude for the discharge of their official duties in the light of the truth elicited in this inquiry.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE EVIDENCE.

The facts found from the proofs, with the reasons, having been presented, a summary of the findings proper may be stated as follows: The vital statistics of the children in this asylum have been better than those in the average institution or family. The

direct proof thus made is favorable, for one great object in asylum management is to prevent high death rates. But the presumption raised by this proof is even more favorable, for in the absence of evidence showing that the cases of disease and illness and depressed vitality have been in more than the legitimate proportion to these statistics, it is probable that the degree of health has attained a high standard. The presumption stands, as the proofs are not to the contrary, but corroboratory.

The findings required by the evidence, have shown that the food and care in both departments of the asylum, and the management in the nursery, have been good, with few and slight exceptions; but that the good government of the other division, embracing the older inmates, has been subject to exceptions of greater number and gravity.

The discipline has included corporal punishments of several sorts, which are objectionable. The matron, in her own language, "has to whip a great deal." This seems to be true respecting both the expressed measure of and the implied necessity for such whipping; though the necessity is not found to be in the situation, but in the want or limitation of ideas and special faculties properly to meet it. Many of the whippings have been for mere irregularity or slight disobedience. Floggings less in number have been extremely severe, and a few have been excessive. These corporal chastisements, excessive in number and degree, have been owing on the part of the matron, not to any cruelty of disposition or intention, but to a certain incompetency for government, without such methods or measures, and to a certain infirmity of temperament or temper, under the exceeding pressure of the duties of both housekeeping and matronizing 100 children continuously during thirteen years. The evidence that some of such castigations were inflicted in passion or anger, when taken together with all the proofs, shows not cruelty, but only such infirmity.

A course of punishments for involuntary acts of wetting sheets and beds by boys, due to their bodily disease or weakness, was continued by the matron for a series of years, without any cure or mitigation of the physical symptoms. These punishments consisted in part of the infliction of floggings, and in part of the imposition of the wet sheets upon and over the heads and faces of the victims. This persistent conduct of the matron against con-

tinuous indications showing that it was unjust, was due to a certain incompetency mentioned in the foregoing.

Children have been put into water in the bath-tub or laundry-tub and there threatened with drowning, and thereby greatly frightened by the matron. These acts have been due not to cruel or malicious motives, but to the infirmities already alluded to, unfitting their subject for the proper management of a large body of children, including unruly members, according to approved methods.

The managers, so far, have not been responsible for the extraordinary conduct of the matron in exercising discipline. They have neither authorized nor ratified it. They have not condoned it while waiting for the facts. That their want of knowledge has not been due to negligence in their inspection has been found from the evidence, which, on this subject, shows, among other things, that such official conduct of the matron, for the most part, was out of the ordinary, not only in character, but in occurrence.

The general fact that the exceptionable acts in question have been also exceptional, has been found in justification of the managers in their official capacity, as well as of the matron in her personal character.

The evidence affects the matron, not in respect of womanly kindness or worthiness, but with regard to special limitations of matronly qualities and faculties for the government and management of an orphan asylum.

The proofs touching the managers evince their diligent discharge of duties, not only in caring for their wards while in the asylum, but also in transplanting them from this nursery into natural homes, and in keeping watch over them in their new family relations.

In fine, it has been found, from the evidence, that most of the charges have been disproved; that the abuses which have occurred have been relatively neither continuous nor numerous, and that, subject to the exceptions and qualifications made, the general condition of things has been good.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The data for such deductions as should be made on this examination may well be extended beyond the facts proved on the formal hearing, for there are other facts that are so well known as to require official notice.

The vital statistics of the orphan asylums of the various cities and counties of the State, none of which have been offered in evidence save those of the asylum under examination, but many of which are in the archives of the State Board of Charities, are instructive and important in carrying this investigation to just conclusions. The death-rates of the asylum in question were proved, and were shown on the hearing to be low and below the average of the best institutions or families. Now the archives of the State Board furnish additional data confirming, enlarging and illustrating this remarkably favorable showing on the question of the general condition and care of the inmates of the Rochester Orphan Asylum.

Another example of material facts exhibiting the relative diligence of the managers of this asylum, in guarding its sanitary conditions, is found by a comparison of other institutions in the matter of compliance with the provisions of chapter 633 of the Laws of 1886, designed to preserve the health of children in institutions, and with the rules of the State Board of Health under this law, intended to prevent the communication of contagious diseases of the eye and skin. Many orphan asylums in the State have failed to obey or respect these rules, while the asylum in question has duly obeyed and honored these requirements in their spirit and reason as well as in their letter; as evidenced in enlarging their terms, by furnishing each child not only with the individual towels as prescribed, but also with an individual wash-bowl, as well as hair-brush, comb and tooth-brush; and as evidenced, first of all, by anticipating the law, in making these civilizing and sanitary arrangements, several years before its enactment.

A further illustration of broad-minded and large-hearted endeavors to fulfill official obligations on the part of the managers of this asylum, is familiar to persons who are acquainted with the characteristics of the different asylums for children in the various parts of the State. Few institutions, if any, have done so much as this one to prevent the baneful effects of letting these corporate or artificial homes become the substitutes to take the place of, instead of portals to introduce to, natural or family homes and life. The bad results of the mistaken policy which would aggrandize the institution, by depriving its wards of a natural life in a family home, are sometimes summed up by describing the so-called beneficiary in a new word, coined by specialists, namely,

"institutionized." This word is expressive and eloquent to those who know the facts.

But the practical problems are not all solved when the directors are willing to sacrifice the institution for the child, instead of the child to the institution, for bad families are worse homes than are ordinary asylums.

(Now, the managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum have diligently sought good family homes for the children committed to their charge, and in this direction have reduced below the average, if not to the minimum, the necessary evils of the corporate and artificial life over which they preside. In doing this good work the president, with other members of the board of managers, has been distinguished for great self-sacrifice during the life of a generation.

These illustrations suffice to show that the proper evidence respecting the government and management of the children in this orphans' home, is not confined to the testimony of witnesses sworn on the formal hearing, and that to so limit it would be in derogation of the intention and express provisions of the statute authorizing the examination.

The facts found from the sworn testimony and stated in the summary, are indeed determined solely by such evidence on the hearing, without reference to other sources of information or other considerations. But further facts, of which official notice is properly taken, show the diligence and devotion of the managers, in ways that can not justly be ignored. It is, therefore, from all the well-established data, including the facts as found from the proofs on the hearing proper, that the Commissioner should draw his general conclusions, in accordance with the elementary principles directing this examination.

The fundamental principles underlying such just conclusions may be illustrated by two examples, namely: (1) Principles determining the rules for judgment on the corporal punishments in evidence; and (2) principles governing all just rules for criticism of the official character and competency, as well as conduct, of the superintendent or matron of an orphan asylum.

Under the first example it is not fair to take the advanced positions of specialists from which to measure the shortcomings of any officer. But at the same time due care should be used not to cast discredit upon progressive ideas, or lessen their influence

for private conference and persuasion. Mr. Letchworth, late president of the State Board of Charities, with Dr. Hoyt and Mr. Fanning, its present secretaries, are of opinion that the rod should not be tolerated in asylums or reformatories for children, any more than the cat-of-nine-tails should be tolerated in prisons or on ships. These men are not visionaries or enthusiasts or doctrinaires, but they are very practical persons, speaking from wide observation of institutions, and making their inductions from general facts. While changes in the management of prisons and insane asylums have been decried, the reformers have proved their theories by actual experiments, showing that their advanced ideas respecting corporal chastisements and restraints, when reduced to practice in actual conditions, have resulted in better order, contrary to the predictions of the conservatives. It is believed that similar trials by competent persons in good faith in orphan asylums would in similar ways, and with similar result, verify the same underlying principle. A higher test of competency in superintendents and matrons would thus be secured. The present rule, indeed, is, that given the same classes of children, and the same degrees of order and overt obedience attained, corporal punishments by such officials is in the inverse order and ratio of their mental and moral power to govern. The position of such officers, though *in loco parentis*, is not guarded like that of the parent. There is no restraint of natural affection upon their almost irresponsible power, which without such restraint tends to abuse. In the absence of such power there would be retained a sufficient catalogue of remedies, in seclusion, confinement and other corporal or physical punishments, with the withdrawal of privileges and other moral penalties and restraints. It is not that the authority to inflict corporal castigations might not have a good effect at some exceptional time, on some exceptional child; it is rather that outside of the natural home, and in the official and artificial life of a corporate society, the general results of the exercise of such authority are bad.

But, as already intimated, it would be unjust to apply such an advanced standard to this examination. On the contrary, certain equities regarding the matron, if not respecting the children, call for a decision on her past acts of discipline, according to a conservative rule of judgment. No more conservative rule can be adopted than that which has heretofore obtained by general agreement of

reasonable men, for family government. This general rule, I venture to state, permits the corporal chastisement of children in a family, proportionate to the nature of the offenses and the character and condition of the offenders, to which they are applied ; and in the reasonable discretion of the parent or the person *in loco parentis*, administering the same ; but only upon the conditions that the castigations are not to be inflicted (1) while the parent is in an angry or unduly excited mood ; or (2) for mere irregularities or slight misdemeanors ; or (3) in immoderate or excessive degrees.

Now the facts established by the evidence of the witnesses on the hearing, as stated in the summary of findings, show that each and all of these conditions have been grossly violated by the matron. The facts of the unjust imposition of wet sheets and of the threats of drowning, found from the evidence, and stated in the summary, are also gross violations by the matron of the first principles of humanity as well as of good government of children.

All just rules of criticism of the qualifications of the chief officer of an orphan asylum, assume, as elementary principles, that the proper bearing of the office of superintendent or matron is not a trade or a profession, but a calling never rightly followed without special fitness in the person obeying the call ; and that, while perfection is not to be expected, success and excellence will be more nearly attained if pursued with an eye single to the exclusive good of the beneficiaries. It is believed that in many walks in life, some of them quite humble, are men and women, specially prepared to do altruistic and self-sacrificing and missionary work in this direction.

I do not forget that a person may be well qualified to act as the governor of the commonwealth, or as a minister in the Christian church, and not be fitted to superintend an orphan asylum ; and so I remember, also, that incapacity or incompatibility for the government of an orphans' home does not involve general defects in ability or character ; but I reflect, most of all, that the management of such a corporate home is charged with its sacred trusts, in behalf, not of its own chosen agents, but of the wards whom the law chooses for it, and in favor not more of those well-favored by nature than of those ill-favored by heredity, education or otherwise.

It is, therefore, upon the underlying principles, as well as from the facts established, that I have endeavored to draw the just conclusions of this examination, as follows.

First. The management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum has been distinguished by a humane, enlightened and progressive spirit on the part of its managers.

Second. The administration of the present matron, though credited with general results that are good, and on the whole characterized by a conscientious attempt to discharge the obligations of her office, and by a sincere regard for the welfare of the children committed to her charge, has been marked by certain exceptions, due to certain disabilities and limitations of her own.

Third. The exceptions which have marred the official record of the matron, consisting of improper and excessive punishments, and owing to a certain inability to govern without recourse to them, and a certain infirmity of temperament, all as stated in the findings of fact, while not impeaching her uprightness or kindness of heart, or her general character or capacity, do impair her faculty and fitness for the special work of her office to a serious degree, and, therefore, do invoke radical relief of some sort.

Fourth. The choice of remedies for such evils and abuses rests in the sound discretion of the managers, who in the first instance of such matters are clothed with full authority and charged with the sole responsibility. The exercise of such discretion should be reasonable and with reference, first, to the good of the children, as the primary and paramount consideration; and with only secondary and subordinate regard to agents, who, unlike the children, are not wards, and are not in any special relation of trust.

Fifth. Mindful that it is less difficult to criticise than it is to create or construct an institution, or to conduct its affairs as the managers on the whole have so well done, the Commissioner, after patient and painful inquiry into the abuses and evils to be remedied and corrected, recommends action on the following suggestions:

1. The office of superintendent of the asylum should be created; and, within a convenient but reasonable time, a competent and worthy man should be appointed to fill the office.

This recommendation is in accordance with the suggestion of two principal witnesses at the hearing, namely: Mrs. Andrews, representing the children's committee, and Mrs. Sage, the president of the board of managers and *ex-officio* chairman of its matron's committee.

2. On or before the appointment of the superintendent, the official relations of the present matron should be discontinued.

This recommendation is, from the nature of things, requiring that the trial of a new system should be unembarrassed by old conditions; and is also forced upon us by the foregoing findings and conclusions.

3. More nurses should be employed in the nursery, especially when sickness prevails.

This recommendation is supported by the testimony of former nurses, who are almost unanimous; and by evidence of the opinion of the visiting physician.

4. The official record of corporal punishments of all sorts, which was immediately adopted on the suggestion of the Commissioner at the hearing, should be continued. The record should include in each case the name of the offenders, the nature of the offense, the form and degree of punishment and the reasons for its imposition, with such other remarks, if any, as the officers may see fit to enter.

5. The official reports of the chief officer, which were discontinued for the relief of the present matron, should be revived. Such relief can be secured without sacrificing the benefits of the reports, by eliminating from them, in the discretion of the officer, all long reflections of a pious or moral or other sort, and by confining them to statements of facts and of principles and rules of action applied, with the results.

Such stated reports of the superintendent, in writing, to the board of managers, should be supplemented and reinforced by regular and special reports of its committees.

It is thus only that the board can have its conscience informed.

A little red tape, though often decried, is needed in the proceedings of large boards, in order to save time as well as to prevent oversights and mistakes.

6. Managers should always enter their names, with the dates of their visits, in a register to be kept at the asylum for such purpose.

7. Though the advanced theory of punishments in institutions, that has been already considered, rests for its authority not only in a higher idea but also in a wider experience, the accumulations whereof show the inevitable abuse of the older system, there appears to be no present prospect of its immediate admission in the average asylum.

If, in the progress of thought as well as things, this time and place should be propitious for the development of the new order, new perils and problems would also arise. The advanced system, if adopted, would result in abolishing all whipping, but should also prevent the substitution of worse or improper forms of corporal and other punishments, of which there would be great danger. To withdraw the rod, without taking away the spirit that castigates for the sake of penalty rather than reform, would be simply to clear the room for the entrance of new evils and abuses, and such an experiment in any orphan asylum would leave the last state of that institution worse than the first. For discipline in a corporate home is more necessary than in a family home; but its exercise is more liable to assume depraved and degraded forms, and such liability becomes almost always the inevitable tendency, wherever it is not constantly overruled by the directors of the corporation.

8. Rules for the regulation of all punishments should be made by the board of managers.

The present by-law on the subject is indefinite. Punishment by whipping, if not discontinued, should be strictly limited in number and degree.

9. All rules that are important should be made also permanent by incorporation in the by-laws.

Such of the by-laws and rules as relate to the government or guidance of the employes or inmates, should be printed, framed and hung in conspicuous places in the institution.

10. The published and posted by-laws of the asylum should provide that all complaints affecting its wards, may be made directly to any committee or member of the board of managers. Free communication from the children and domestics to the members of the board should be encouraged. The open way for such oral or written correspondence might admit incidental evils promoted by fault-finding dispositions. But such mischiefs would be less injurious than those of concealment or suppression. The

administration of the trust committed to the board can not avoid the embarrassments of choosing lesser evils, and reducing such to the minimum. The way opened for such sincere correspondence, as is recommended, can be reasonably secured against, if not entirely closed to espionage and other perverted practices. The institutional spirit may be liberalized by wise means for securing access to and promoting intercourse with the managers, who are free from its limitations, and who feel the contacts and impulses of a larger environment, in their relations to the progressive world. Such true community and correspondence between subordinates and superiors, all concerned should seek, in order to counteract the inevitable tendency to "institutionize" officers as well as beneficiaries in every orphan asylum.

Finally, these recommendations and suggestions have been made to accompany the findings of fact and general conclusions, in the hope that whatever of error may be in them altogether will be eliminated, and that the remainder will help to carry out the true purposes of all parties to the investigation, which, at its opening, were stated by the Commissioner as follows: "So far as the complaints have been communicated to me, they have been accompanied with the request that no undue publicity or injury to the institution should be suffered in eliciting the truth; and, on the other hand, the request for this investigation on the part of the two boards of the asylum has been conveyed to me in language unmistakable, leaving no doubt that it is their desire that the investigation may be complete and thorough. Indeed, the remarks of counsel this morning indicate this spirit on both sides, and it is pleasant to know that the sides will not be known as opposite sides, but as different parts of the investigation, having for their object the eliciting of the truth. It is hoped that prejudices or misapprehensions that may have grown out of these complaints will give way in the common pursuit of the truth. For convenience, the counsel for the complainants will have the affirmative, that is the burden of proof, on the common presumption which obtains in all matters, that charges are to be regarded as false until proven to be true by trustworthy and satisfactory evidence. And I am sure that we shall have not only the benefit of this presumption in this case, but also of another assumption of fair-dealing and disposition, namely, that all concerned desire that these charges may be proven to be unfounded; and, also, on

the other hand, that all concerned demand that whatever truth there may be in them shall be established by satisfactory evidence." (Vol. 1, p. 2.)

I trust that the results may prove the fairness of these promises, and may go far towards correcting abuses, remedying evils, rebuking false charges, tempering complaints and criticisms, reconciling parties, settling idle contentions over facts, and unifying opinions and ideas respecting the true ideal and also the best practical standard for actual attainment in the treatment of children committed to the care of corporations.

Dated at ROCHESTER, *July 11, 1889.*

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
ON THE
ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In the matter of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, my recommendations, which, with the general conclusions on the examination, were approved by the Board July 12, 1889, have been substantially adopted by the managers of the institution. Their action is evidenced by the resolutions unanimously adopted by them, a copy of which, with my approval as published by them, is hereto appended as Schedule A.

The opinion was expressed by the members of the committee of the local board, which recommended to it these resolutions, as well as by myself in conference with them prior to their report, that the success of the action abolishing whipping of the inmates depended upon the selection of a proper person for governess. Such dependency creates a demand for high qualifications in that officer; and thus exerts influence for the best, indirectly as well as directly, upon the government of the institution.

The room has been swept and garnished to be possessed not by the evil spirits of reaction, but by the good spirit of reform.

The advanced action of this asylum places it with other enlightened and progressive orphan asylums, which have never permitted corporal punishments by whipping or, having permitted, have abolished the same.

I believe that the good faith of the managers at large, as well as the members of its committee, will discourage all carping criticisms by ultra conservatives, and all pessimistic prognostications; and that their earnest endeavors will secure the conditions precedent to success.

OSCAR CRAIG,
Commissioner.

DATED *December 11, 1889.*

SCHEDULE A.

ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

At a special meeting of the Rochester Orphan Asylum managers, Saturday afternoon, the following report of a special committee was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The Hon. Oscar Craig, president of the State Board of Charities, as commissioner of the seventh district, has recommended action by the managers of the Rochester Orphan Asylum upon certain suggestions specified in his report, dated July 11, 1889 ; and

WHEREAS, The managers have duly considered the same; it is

Resolved, That, as to the first suggestion, that "the office of superintendent of the asylum should be created, and, within a convenient but reasonable time, a competent and worthy man should be appointed to fill the office," it is not deemed advisable to create such office at the present time, for the reason that the income and resources of the asylum are not sufficient to justify the increased expense necessarily involved in such change.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the managers have already increased the number of nurses in the nursery, it is regarded as unnecessary to take further action upon the suggestion that more nurses should be employed in the nursery.

Resolved, That, in addition to the entries by the visiting managers of their names and dates of their visits, in the register kept for that purpose, each manager visiting the asylum also enter the hour at which such visit is made; and that, in case she observes any unusual conditions or occurrences, whether favorable or unfavorable, she make a minute of the same to the end that the attention of the board may be called to them at its next meeting.

Resolved, That no whipping of any ward of the asylum be allowed to be done by any officer or employé of the asylum.

Resolved, That the office of governess and registrar be created, and that the entire and exclusive discipline, management and control of all the children of the asylum and such other duties as the board of managers shall prescribe be devolved on such officer, subject to such rules and regulations for the government of the children as shall be made by the board of managers, and that such officer be directly responsible to the board.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar be required to record in a book known as the "book of discipline," such as is now and has been in use in the asylum, all cases of punishment—the nature of offense committed, and the character of the punishment administered; and further, that in case of any serious or unusual punishment a witness shall be present who shall record with the governess and registrar, a statement of the facts or sign the statement made by the said officer in said book.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar shall supervise all visits made to the children by their parents and friends, and that she be responsible for the strict observance of the by-laws relating to such visits, and receive and receipt for the moneys for board of children, paid by parents or friends on visiting day, and account for the same to the chairman of the children's committee on Saturday of each week.

Resolved, That the governess and registrar be required to make stated reports in writing at each regular meeting of the board of managers, similar to those required and heretofore made by other officers, giving the facts and details of the management of her department for each month; and that these be supplemented by regular and special reports of the committees as heretofore made.

Resolved, That the by-laws be amended to conform to and incorporate the provisions of these resolutions, and that the printed copies of the by-laws relating to, and now posted in, each department, be made to correspond with such amendments, and that a copy of all the by-laws be printed and posted in a conspicuous place in the asylum.

MRS. M. W. COOKE,

October 19, 1889.

Secretary.

Commissioner Craig indorsed the above as follows:

The action indicated by the foregoing resolutions, is a substantial compliance with the recommendations and meets my hearty approval. It is in line also with the history of the board of managers of the institution, respecting which my first conclusion already formed and published, is that "the management of the Rochester Orphan Asylum has been distinguished by a humane, enlightened and progressive spirit on the part of the managers." Their advanced action, abolishing whipping, leads other orphan asylums.

OSCAR CRAIG,

State Commissioner of Charities.

ROCHESTER, October, 19, 1889.

REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Reformatories.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The reformatories which are maintained by the State are as follows :

New York State Reformatory, Elmira ; House of Refuge for Women, Hudson ; House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York city ; State Industrial School, Rochester. The first two and the State Industrial School are governed by managers appointed by the Governor and Senate, and the House of Refuge by a self-perpetuating board.

The State Reformatory (established in 1876) is for men between the ages of 16 and 30, convicted for the first time of a felony. The sentences may not extend beyond the maximum provided by law for the offense committed, and may be diminished at the discretion of the managers, and the inmates be discharged on probation preparatory to a final discharge.

The House of Refuge for Women (opened in 1887), is for those between 15 and 30 years, guilty of disorderly conduct and misdemeanors only. The sentences may not exceed five years and may be diminished at the discretion of the managers, and the inmates may, as in the case of the State Reformatory, be discharged on probation.

The House of Refuge on Randall's Island (established in 1813), and the State Industrial School (established in 1847), were intended for juvenile delinquents of both sexes under 16 years of age. The managers have by law control of all boys committed to their charge until their majority, and of girls until 18 years of age, but they have in practice to a great extent relinquished the power for good thus placed in their hands, the custom being to discharge the majority of their inmates to parents or friends and thus to give up the responsibility for their future well-being. This must be considered as a great misfortune.

These institutions receive numbers of young children not in the least suitable subjects for their discipline, the State maintaining them in expensive buildings and under an expensive system, because various county officials think it a convenient way of relieving their respective localities of their support. The most important defect in the management of both these institutions, is the small number of boys engaged in farm or garden work. There were on September 30, 1889, 1,154 boys in both these institutions and of these, only thirty-seven were engaged in any agricultural pursuit. It is extraordinary that the managers should not recognize the value of out-door work both for the immediate benefit to health and morals, and for the future of the boys, who would be far safer if placed in the country with farmers, than if returned to cities to earn their living at factory or mechanical work. There must be a certain proportion of these boys who come from the country, but even they are turned from country occupations to those which can only be carried on in a city or village. Meanwhile, the beautiful farm of 600 acres in Columbia county, given by Mr. F. G. Burnham for a home for boys needing moral training, is maintained for the use of from twenty to forty boys, and the farmers all over the State and country complain that they can not hire men to work for them who have any knowledge of farm work.

The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, has gradually filled up to the limit, beyond which it ought not to go. There are 181 inmates, and although the actual capacity (*i. e.*, number of beds) of the various buildings is 250, twenty-five of these are in the hospital and ninety-six in the prison building, and it would seriously interfere with the graded character of the institution, and the discipline dependent upon the power to move inmates from one building to another, to receive any more inmates. It is most desirable that a second reformatory for women should be established in the western part of the State to receive young women, guilty of misdemeanors, from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts. Of the 216 inmates who, since its opening, have been received at the House of Refuge, 104 were from these judicial districts. Such an institution should be established at once; it would relieve the State Industrial School at Rochester, of the older girls now committed there and who ought to be removed, besides receiving those now sent to the House of Refuge at Hudson from the western part of the State. For New York

city and Kings county, such a reformatory is also needed. These localities can not, under the law, commit to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson; and though there is room in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island for girls under 16 years, for those older there is no public institution but the Work-house in New York, and the jail and penitentiary in Kings county.

Since April first, there have been committed to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island, 210 young women between 16 and 20 years; 896 young women between 20 and 25 years; 1,234 young women between 25 and 30 years.

The committee requests the Board to recommend to the Legislature the establishment of both these new reformatories.

It has been the custom for some years for the Committee on Reformatories to include in its report the Roman Catholic Protectory and Juvenile Asylum of New York city and the Catholic Protectory of Buffalo, but these institutions are not reformatories in the sense in which those reported upon this year are such, nor are they State institutions, not being supported by appropriations from the Legislature but by payments from cities or counties. For these reasons, the committee has omitted them from its report this year.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

ROBERT McCARTHY,

Committee on Reformatories.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Inspected by Commissioner McCARTHY, December 5, 1889.

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| The whole number of inmates confined here now..... | 989 |
| Number received during the fiscal year..... | 502 |
| Number discharged..... | 39 |
| Number discharged by parole regularly..... | 288 |
| Number escaped..... | None. |
| Number died..... | 7 |
| Number in lower first grade..... | 497 |
| Number in upper first grade..... | 295 |
| Number in the new second grade..... | 183 |
| Number in the new third grade..... | 14 |

Appropriations recommended by the board of managers in their annual report for 1889, for maintenance for the year 1891, \$150,000, exclusive of prospective earnings. For reserve capital to be drawn, if needed, to introduce new instructive, productive industries of the higher class, \$50,000; additional to enlarge the lecture hall, chapel, etc., \$5,000. To construct 500 additional rooms, together with the necessary apartments adjacent, \$200,000.*

It is stated, as to the effect of the absence of the usual prison industries the past year, that, with the physical training, trade instruction, military organization and evening schools, the inmates of the reformatory have been kept so thoroughly at work that no injury has been derived; on the contrary, it is the testimony of the physician and the superintendent that the physical, mental and moral condition of the whole population, taken together, is rather improved than impaired.

The superintendent states that while he earnestly advocates instructive and productive industries as essential to the best preparation of prisoners for honest industry after their release, the system of keeping the inmates at the reformatory the past year, in the absence of the usual industries, is, in his judgment, better for a reformatory prison than any of the old systems of prison industry carried on solely or chiefly for production, such as the contract, the piece-price or the public account system. Reaffirming again, at the conclusion of his remarks, that the industrial system of instruction and production may be a very valuable, if not the most valuable means of reformation, in the practical sense of that word, as used at this reformatory.

Previous to the vacillating legislation on the question of prison labor, the inmates of the reformatory earned about seventy per cent of the gross expenditure, and later not below forty or fifty per cent. The prospects for the current year under the new system of five hours a day and with only a portion of the prisoners engaged in prison industries are perhaps for an income of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars.

It should always be remembered that the managers of the reformatory have finally and fully decided that the object of indus-

* NOTE.—This proposed enlargement does not provide for the confinement at this reformatory of inmates beyond the present population to the extent of more than 200, which number will be added to the present population during the year, surely, whether the addition is made or not.

trial engagement under the new law, of the first-grade inmates (as they are called from that classification) shall be chiefly to prepare the prisoners for honest industry after their release, with very little regard to the production of income.

Furthermore, that such institutions were not established for the purpose of money making, to be a source of revenue to the State, but rather as reform schools where the unfortunate inmates may be prepared to struggle with the world after being released.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

Inspected by Commissioner McCARTHY, December 11, 1889.

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| Total number of inmates received since opening of the institution, May 7, 1887, to December 11, 1889 | 220 |
| Discharged by order of the court | 4 |
| Out on bail | 1 |
| Died in hospital | 3 |
| Discharged as incapable of being benefited | 1 |
| Paroled by board of managers | 27 |
| Total number of inmates, December 11, 1889 | 184 |
| Total number of employés, December 11, 1889 | 23 |

Of the inmates who have died in hospital, one died of alcoholic mania, from which she was suffering when she came here ; she was in the institution only three weeks. One died of consumption ; she was feeble when she came here, and was in the hospital nearly all the time she was here, which was about five months. One died of dysentery, after an illness of six weeks. In each case the friends were notified of their sickness, and afterwards of death, with requests for instructions as to their burial. No answers were received in any case, and they were buried in the cemetery which has been prepared upon the grounds of the institution.

The prison or jail accommodations have been enlarged ; new kitchen and laundry constructed within the sum appropriated by the Legislature this year for such purposes. Whether cells or solitary confinements are conducive to the physical, mental or moral improvement of this class of unfortunate females, is a question as yet unsolved. That some portion of the inmates

require incarceration in cells for the preservation of good order within the institution, and possibly the personal safety of its inmates, is unquestioned. Such confinement should be limited to such time only as those in charge of the institution and its inmates, in their wisdom and experience, consider for the welfare of the whole family and the improvement of the individuals. Such we believe to be the wise conclusion experience brings to those in immediate charge of the institution. The establishment of this institution, an experiment in the beginning, is no longer considered as such, but has, in a short space of time, demonstrated that the expectations of its projectors have been realized, and that philanthropic desires to benefit permanently this class of unfortunates have been fully realized. Of the four discharged by the courts and the twenty-seven paroled by the board of managers, satisfactory and encouraging reports regarding twenty-four of the above number, as to expected and permanent reform, reach those directly interested in the management of this institution. So great and thoroughly encouraging are the evidences of permanent improvement and correction in those already discharged, and the visible improvement of those committed and remaining within its walls, that your committee is prompted to ask that appropriations be made by the coming Legislature to establish one or more like institutions in other portions of our State. Your committee are much pleased with the evident care and kindness bestowed and extended to the inmates of this institution, the moral influence exercised, the bodily cleanliness, the cheerful atmosphere extended to its inmates and prevailing throughout. We desire, further, to state that in the selection of the present superintendent, the board of managers have been unusually fortunate, and that those filling minor positions seem well fitted for their various positions.

All the interior work in the various buildings is performed by the inmates. Sewing and knitting give employment to the occupants of the cottages when not otherwise occupied in schools or at physical exercise or training—three hours devoted to the former and one hour to the latter each day. The management is anxious to introduce more forms of industry, and are so resolved as the wants of the institution shall demand and the ability of the inmates may warrant.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

[Incorporated 1824.]

*Superintendent, ISRAEL C. JONES.**Inspected November 23, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.*

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-------|--------|
| Number of inmates, September 30, 1888..... | 543 | 104 |
| Number since received..... | 367 | 30 |
| Number since discharged* | 332 | 52 |
| Number of inmates, September 30, 1889..... | 578 | 82 |

| Number boys engaged in : | First division. | Second division. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Carpentering ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Moulding ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Painting ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Bricklaying ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tailoring | 14 | ..... |
| Shoemaking ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Farm and garden work | 22 | ..... |
| Printing ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Hosiery | 302 | 153 |
| Institution work | 49 | 40 |

| Number girls engaged in : | First division. |
|--|-----------------|
| Dressmaking, shirtmaking, darning and knitting | 29 |
| Laundry work | 30 |
| Housework | 12 |
| Cooking | 11 |

Rise at 5.45 ; to bed at 8.

School hours, boys, first division, 4 ; second division, 4.

School hours, girls, first division, 4.

Number of hours spent in school, 4 ; industrial work, $6\frac{1}{2}$; meals and play, $3\frac{3}{4}$.*Total receipts of institution for fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.*

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| For maintenance | \$100,000 00 |
| For deficiencies | 10,000 00 |

* Number discharged to parents and friends, 287.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Average number of inmates..... | 662 |
| Number of officers | 35 |
| Number of teachers | 19 |
| Number of employés (including farm) | 18 |
| Number of employés (industrial department)..... | 29 |
| Per capita cost per week..... | \$3 24. |

The general condition of the institution is about the same as when last reported on — but unfortunately the managers, instead of extending the number of occupations for the boys, have even discontinued the classes in carpentry and cooking, and at the present time almost all the boys of both divisions are regularly employed in the various branches of stocking manufacturing, which, although good in certain directions, as developing a habit of steady application and some intelligence, has not the advantages which other occupations would present. As usual, it is discouraging to see so few of the boys occupied on the farm and receiving instruction in the care of flowers or of farm stock.

The boys generally show the lack of physical training, they are not well developed, do not hold themselves well, or walk well. The introduction of military drill and the accompanying exercises, would no doubt have as good an effect upon these boys as it has had within the past year on those in the State Industrial School at Rochester.

One improvement introduced is the making of all the boys' clothing in the house, but this is not a particularly good trade for the boys, not tending to develop them healthily. Nothing could be so good for them as systematic teaching in farm and garden work. This the managers might undoubtedly secure for a certain number by entering into some arrangement with the managers of Burnham Farm in Columbia county, which is intended for unruly boys and has but few inmates as yet, and could take some from the House of Refuge to teach on the farm. The Burnham Farm offers every facility for training boys in farm work, there are some 600 acres of land, barns, cattle, fruit trees, healthy air and beautiful scenery, and on Randall's Island, shut up within the walls, there are 500 boys, who need all these things to develop them into healthy, happy, good and useful men.

The new play-rooms and the new lavatory arrangements (the latter giving each boy a separate faucet and towel) have been finished since the last report and are a decided improvement.

At the dinner tables on the day of my visit, I found boys in both divisions reading daily newspapers. The House of Refuge is a reformatory, and the boys are supposed to be committed as juvenile delinquents, and the reading of newspapers should be forbidden. A paper, giving a summary of the news, but omitting details of crimes, ought to be printed in the institution and the boys forbidden to read any other newspaper.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

This was, as usual, in excellent order, but the number has been so reduced as to make the work demanded of the inmates rather too exacting. Besides their own work, the girls do the washing for the boys and officers, the mending of the boys' under-clothing, and the house work for the teachers (thirty in number) who board in the house. All this is good practice for them, but it is necessary to watch that they are not overworked. Since the last report, a sitting-room has been provided for the girls by fitting up one of their dining-rooms for that use, and each girl has been supplied with a washstand, with basin, pitcher, soap-dish, tumbler and towel, a great improvement. These have been placed in the large bath-rooms, instead of the girls' own rooms, which would seem much preferable, at least for those who are older, but it is a great step to have them at all, and the matron said that looking-glasses were also to be provided. There were only seventy-nine inmates at the time of my visit, and the institution affords room for 250.

As there are undoubtedly in the counties which commit to the House of Refuge, many young girls who would profit by the good training and regular life of the institution, it would seem wise for the board of managers to call the attention of the magistrates of these counties to its advantages. During the past six months there have been four girls under 16 years sentenced to the New York city Work-house on Blackwell's Island, sentenced, that is, to association with hundreds of the most degraded women of the city, instead of being committed to the House of Refuge to be trained in industry and self control.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1846.]

*Superintendent, IRVING WASHINGTON.**Inspected September 22, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.*

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|-------|--------|
| Number of inmates, September 30, 1888 | 394 | 105 |
| Number since received | 423 | 72 |
| Number since discharged to parents and friends .. | 241 | 51 |
| Number of inmates, September 30, 1889 | 576 | 126 |

Limits of age,* boys, first division, 11-13; second division, 13-16; primary, 8-12.

Limits of age, girls, first division, 8-16; second division, 13-18.

| Number boys engaged in: | First division. | Second division. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Carpentering | 1 | 33 |
| Moulding | 5 | 7 |
| Painting | 3 | 13 |
| Bricklaying | 3 | 25 |
| Tailoring | 8 | 23 |
| Shoemaking | 7 | 17 |
| Farm and garden | 15 | .... |
| Printing ..... | .... | .... |
| Blacksmithing ..... | .... | 23 |
| Machine shop ..... | .... | 10 |

| Number girls engaged in: | First division. | Second division. |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Shirtmaking and plain sewing | 35 | .... |
| Darning and hemming (small girls) | 30 | .... |
| Housework | 20 | 9 |
| Laundry ..... | .... | 14 |
| Dressmaking ..... | .... | 21 |

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7.45 P. M.

School hours, boys, first division, 2.45 to 5.15 P. M. and 6.30 to 7.45 P. M.; second division, same as first division; primary, 9 to 11.30 A. M. and 1.30 to 4 P. M.

* There is no exact classification as to age in any department.

Number of hours spent in school, 3.45; industrial work, 6½ hours; physical training, †; play, 1.30; industrial drawing (200 boys), 3 hours weekly.

School hours, girls, first division, 5 to 7.45 p. m.; second division, 5 to 7.45 p. m.

Total receipts of institution for fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Including the balance cash on hand..... | \$166,354 28 |
| For maintenance..... | 115,893 46 |
| For buildings..... | 41,998 20 |
| For deficiencies..... | 9,354 91 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Average number of inmates..... | 598 |
| Number of officers..... | 57 |
| Number of teachers..... | 22 |
| Number of employés (including farm)..... | 79 |
| Per capita cost per week..... | \$3 63 |

The changes in the character of the discipline of the boys' department of this institution during the past two years, are very radical and have produced a good effect on the inmates.

In the last annual report, presented to the Legislature on January 15, 1889, the managers make the following statements:

"At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, there were 476 boys and girls remaining in the school. This number had increased to 499 on September 30, 1888, and on the first of January, 1889, although discharges have been quite promptly made, this number had still further increased to 561. Of this number 448 were boys and 113 were girls. This increase is largely the result, no doubt, of the dissemination of information as to the changes wrought in the conduct of the institution, through the establishment of the system of technological schools and the abolition of the remains of the prison system. Since the last annual report, many tons of iron have been removed from the dormitories in the shape of iron doors and bars, and a new open dormitory has been constructed. The military system has been introduced, which is working satisfactorily and destined to become a prominent feature in the institution. The policy of trusting

† On the average, boys give three hours per week to military drill in companies.

the boys to the extent of permitting them to go outside the walls frequently to attend divine service, for purposes of exercise and as messengers on the business of the institution, has been adopted with most satisfactory results. The walls still remain, but it is the purpose of the management to pursue the present policy, until the spirit governing the institution shall be such that the walls will be regarded as necessary only for the purpose of keeping out intruders, and not for the purpose of keeping in the boys and girls. At the present writing not a single boy is under lock and key in the institution either by day or night. Corporal punishment has been reduced to the minimum, and no severe corporal punishment has been administered for some time past. The diet of the inmates has been improved and extended, and their clothing supplemented by articles necessary for health and comfort. As a result of the change in the system of management, it is found that attempts to escape are less frequent and there is present, discipline, order and contentment such as has never before been known in the history of the institution."

The drilling of the boys is most excellent and their whole appearance and manner is a contrast to the past. They are now erect, alert and prompt, and seem to be possessed of a feeling of self-respect most gratifying to see. All the military officers are chosen from among the inmates, except the colonel, and the responsibility imposed on them evidently has an excellent effect. Besides the drilling, physical exercises are practiced by all and are very well performed. There is no doubt of the great improvement in the *morale* of the boys of the institution.

The technical training seems to be most excellent and thorough, but it is a pity that a far larger proportion of the boys are not trained in farm and garden work.

Of the 577 boys in the institution at the time of my visit, but twelve were engaged in farm work..

The primary division is composed of boys under 12 years of age, and is under the charge of women. These children should not be committed to a reformatory, and if committed should be returned by the managers to their respective counties for care in families or orphan asylums. Why should the State maintain innocent children at an expense of three dollars and sixty-three cents a week, to relieve the counties of their maintenance which

they could give at a much cheaper rate and under circumstances more suitable to their age and character?

In the primary department also there is no work for the boys, except such as they do about the house. It would seem desirable to teach them to sew and knit, for the sake of establishing the habit of occupation.

The buildings were found in good condition, the newly arranged dormitories presenting a very pleasing effect. No boy is locked in at night except for punishment and there is necessarily a very careful system of night watching adopted, two watchmen being on duty for each division.

The ground behind the buildings and outside of the high walls, owned by the school, would furnish a very good playground for the boys and also a good opportunity to teach them farming and gardening, but the boys are kept, as a general thing, inside their walls, except when the more trustworthy are sent out on errands, to church, etc., about the city.

Notwithstanding all criticism, however, there is no doubt of the very great change and improvement during the past few years.

Of the girls' department the same can not be said. It is not in a satisfactory condition, and it is evident that the welfare of the girls is not sufficiently considered and that they are in fact sacrificed to the boys. It is much to be desired that they should be removed from the institution. The younger children, of whom there is at least one only five years old, should go into orphan asylums or private families, while the older should be placed in a reformatory especially intended for them and controlled by women managers. To send any of them to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, as suggested, would be undesirable, that institution being almost filled to its capacity already, but to establish a second House of Refuge for women in the western part of the State to receive some of the inmates of the State Industrial School as well as other young women requiring reformation, would be a very wise policy on the part of the State.

The girls of the Industrial School were, at the time of my visit, scarcely settled in the new building just finished for them on the site of that which was burned; and I found the building already overcrowded.

I have said that the girls are sacrificed to the boys. By this I mean they are required to spend more time than they should in

sewing for the boys' department, and to work so fast to keep up with the demand for clothing that the work is very poorly done, and therefore is but little advantage to them educationally, while all, even the very youngest, are deprived of all schooling except from 5 to 8 P. M., most inappropriate hours for the youngest and not enough for any.

The Industrial School has too many buildings, and buildings which are too large, but even if they could not all be filled by boys alone, still, as I have said, the girls ought to be removed and the sooner provision is made for them elsewhere the better.

REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on the Deaf and Dumb.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Your committee presents this year only notes of inspection of the several schools for deaf-mutes, showing their condition at the time they were visited, and the statistics of each one for the year ending September 30, 1889.

The statistics of the various schools show a total of 1,260 pupils present September 30, 1888. One hundred and eighty-one were received, 170 discharged, 1,271 remained September 30, 1889.

The receipts were:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| From the State | \$228,348 36 |
| From counties..... | 131,197 07 |
| From private pupils..... | 4,894 00 |

The per capita cost was as follows at the different schools for the year:

| | |
|---|----------|
| New York Institution for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb | \$301 60 |
| LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution, Buffalo | 212 30 |
| Institution for Improved Instruction, New York..... | 237 37 |
| St. Joseph's Institute, Fordham | 193 64 |
| Western New York Institution, Rochester | 266 05 |
| Central New York Institution, Rome | 274 98 |
| Northern New York Institution, Malone..... | 281 19 |

Particular inquiry has been made as to the number of pupils instructed in calisthenics and gymnastics, and the replies received are appended to the reports of the several schools. Upon the whole, the State may be grateful for the kind care and thorough education given to her deaf-mute children.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND ELEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1817.]

Principal, ISAAC L. PEET.

Superintendent, C. N. BRAINERD.

Inspected October 23, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888 | 307 |
| Number pupils since received | 58 |
| Number pupils since discharged..... | 43 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889..... | 322 |

Of above (including those discharged in 1889) :

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Number State pupils..... | 175 | 84 |
| Number county pupils | 60 | 26 |
| Number private pupils (pay)..... | 3 | 1 |
| Number private pupils (free)..... | 1 | ..... |
| State and county pupils | 9 | 6 |
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 106 | 56 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years | 110 | 61 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | 14 | 6 |
| Semi-deaf..... | 10 | 2 |

Number of pupils instructed in :

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Knitting ..... | ..... |
| Embroidery | 8 |
| Baking | 2 |
| Carpentry | 25 |
| Shoemaking | 35 |
| Printing..... | 28 |
| Drawing | 320 |
| Sewing..... | 54 |
| Laundry ..... | ..... |
| Gardening..... | 8 |
| Wood turning..... | ..... |
| Tailoring | 23 |
| Engraving..... | 1 |

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| China painting..... | 30 |
| Dressmaking | 30 |
| Cooking..... | 2 |
| Farm work..... | .. |
| Cabinetmaking | 26 |
| Foundry | .. |
| Typewriting | 18 |
| Modeling..... | 30 |

Rise at 6 o'clock; to bed from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 4 and 5; in recreation, $3\frac{1}{2}$; study hours, 1 to 3; number of hours in industrial training, 3.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 7; deaf, 3; deaf-mutes, 3.

Employés, 88.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts from State..... | \$58,443 62 |
| Receipts from counties | 32,824 63 |
| Receipts from private pupils..... | 790 00 |
| Receipts from donations | 115 00 |
| Receipts from all other sources..... | 9,637 87 |

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$101,811 12

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average daily number of pupils | 331 |
| Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt..... | <u>\$301 60</u> |

This was the first school for deaf-mutes, not only in our own State, but in the country, and it has served as a training school for many of the superintendents and teachers in the schools which have grown up within the past twenty-five years, while the establishment of these schools has drawn from it the bulk of pupils from the other parts of the State, which used to keep its quota full.

It has a capacity for 550 pupils, while its census is not more than 350. This division of the deaf-mute pupils between several different schools is, undoubtedly, an advantage, and might be carried still further without giving cause for regret.

The industrial training of the pupils of the Washington Heights school has always been one of its prominent features, each pupil, except those in the youngest classes, having four hours schooling in class and three hours training in the shop each day.

The classes are larger than in other schools for the deaf and dumb, and it would seem impossible for the teachers to do themselves full justice with so many pupils to instruct, especially as their hours of work are longer than usual, on account of having two classes to teach each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The large proportion of deaf-mute teachers would also seem to be a disadvantage, as tending to keep the pupils entirely in a deaf-mute community and constantly in contact with deaf-mute views, instead of leading them beyond their infirmity out into the world of hearing persons.

In all the classes, each pupil has a large slate behind his desk, for his own use, and all instruction is carried on by writing, which is wonderfully good, even in the younger classes.

The girls' dormitories were found in very good order—each girl has a small wardrobe and closet for her own clothes and other possessions. After each meal, the girls clean their teeth and wash their hands, and towels are used only once and then put in the wash.

The large dining-room presented a very pleasant appearance, with the boys and young men on one side and the girls on the other at eighteen different tables.

The lavatory and bath-rooms (separate) for the older girls are in the basement, and the whole place is decidedly out of repair and needs to be fitted up anew. The closet in the basement seems to have some radical defect, as, though clean, it scented the neighboring stairs and apartments. It would be desirable if the tank baths could be given up and separate bath-rooms adopted for the younger girls, as well as the older as at present, and for all the boys, and if all could bathe twice a week.

The work in the shops is excellent, and the girls are taught to make shirts and dresses besides common sewing.

The fifty youngest boys of the school (those under 12 years of age), are practically in a separate institution, and a very pleasant one. The "Mansion House" is on the other side of the avenue from the main building, and its inmates have an entirely separate existence, eating, sleeping, playing and being taught by themselves.

They get excellent teaching no doubt; but, however good the results, it would seem as if the same very good teachers might accomplish still more if they had from ten to fifteen scholars only,

as have the teachers in almost all the other deaf and dumb schools in the State. The separate building seems also to furnish a good chance to introduce the "pure oral" method of teaching if the management were so inclined.

The Mansion House was found in beautiful order from basement to attic.

N. Y. INST. FOR INSTR. OF DEAF AND DUMB, }
NEW YORK CITY, December 4, 1889. }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL,

Commissioner State Board of Charities :

DEAR MADAM.—In regard to your questions relative to exercise I would state that all the girls go through a series of brachial movements and are taught to keep step in walking in procession, while the boys go through all the evolutions of military marching and become experts in all the athletic exercises now so much affected in schools and colleges.

Very truly yours.

ISAAC LEWIS PEET,
Principal.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED
INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

[Incorporated, 1861.]

Principal, Mother MARY ANN BURKE.

Inspected September 20 and 22, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888..... | 139 |
| Number pupils since received..... | 25 |
| Number pupils since discharged..... | 23 |
| Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889 | 141 |

Of above (September 30, 1889) :—

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number State pupils..... | 46 | 30 |
| Number county pupils..... | 14 | 20 |
| Number private pupils (pay)..... | 10 | 10 |
| Number private pupils (free)..... | 6 | 5 |
| | <u>76</u> | <u>65</u> |

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-------|--------|
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 22 | 24 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years..... | 9 | 8 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | 3 | 7 |
| Lost hearing in infancy (less than 2 years)..... | 41 | 26 |

Number of pupils instructed in :

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Knitting..... | 40 |
| Embroidery..... | 28 |
| Baking..... | 1 |
| Carpentry..... | ... |
| Shoemaking..... | 5 |
| Printing..... | 13 |
| Drawing..... | 45 |
| Sewing..... | 46 |
| Laundry..... | 3 |
| Gardening..... | ... |
| Wood-turning..... | ... |
| Tailoring..... | 13 |
| Engraving..... | ... |
| Painting..... | 3 |
| Dressmaking..... | 13 |
| Cooking..... | 27 |
| Farm work..... | ... |
| Cabinetmaking..... | ... |
| Foundry..... | ... |
| Type writing..... | ... |
| Modeling..... | ... |

Rise at 6.30 ; to bed at 8.45.

Number of hours in school, 5 ; in recreation, 3 ; in industrial training, 3½.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 10 ; deaf-mutes, 1.

Employés, hearing and speaking, 25 ; deaf-mutes, 7.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts from State..... | \$18,654 84 |
| Receipts from counties..... | 7,340 60 |
| Receipts from private pupils..... | 1,966 00 |
| Receipts from donations..... | ... |
| Receipts from all other sources..... | 1,541 01 |

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$29,502 45

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Average daily number of pupils, | 135 |
| Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt, about | \$212 30 |
| Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1861... .. | |
| Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded, about | 80,000 00 |
| Has been paid for land | 18,000 00 |

The institution was found as usual in very excellent condition and the pupils show that they are under the care of refined and devoted women. They presented a neat and orderly appearance; the clothes and shoes, which are all made in the institution by the pupils, under the instruction and with the help of the teachers, were all comfortable and in good repair, and the pupils are evidently taught habits of personal cleanliness.

The house itself was found to be very well ventilated at all hours, the dormitories of the youngest pupils being perfectly fresh at 6.30 A. M., when they waked.

The floors are stained with a mixture of turpentine and wax, which is most excellent, requiring no washing and presenting a most pleasing effect.

In the classes the pupils receive the most devoted teaching from the good sisters, but the educational standard is not so high as in some of the schools for deaf-mutes. The boys are more advanced than the girls.

In the branch school, about three miles from the main building, there are a few smaller boys, who have a most pleasant home; there everything is in beautiful order and the whole most attractive and satisfactory.

Greater attention should be paid to the physical development of all the children.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION
FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, }
BUFFALO, N. Y., November 26, 1889. }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL:

DEAR FRIEND.—In answer to your last; sixty boys and sixty-five girls are given calisthenic exercises, on an average three and one-half hours weekly. All are required to take as much out-

door exercise as possible. The older boys devote most of their recreation to foot-ball and base-ball.

As you are aware, we have no gymnasium, but we hope to have one in the near future.

I remain as ever,

Yours respectfully.

SISTER MARY ANN BURKE,

Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

(LEXINGTON AVENUE AND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK.)

[Incorporated 1867.]

Superintendent, D. GREENBERGER.

Inspected October 21, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number pupils, September 30, 1888 | 179 |
| Number pupils since received | 27 |
| Number pupils since discharged | 30 |
| Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889 | 176 |

Of above (September 30, 1889).

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Number State pupils | 52 | 42 |
| Number county pupils | 42 | 35 |
| Number private pupils (pay) | 3 | 2 |
| Number private pupils (free) ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Congenital deaf-mutes | 33 | 37 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years | 59 | 39 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years | 5 | 3 |

Number of pupils instructed at present in

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Knitting ..... | ..... |
| Embroidery ..... | ..... |
| Baking ..... | ..... |
| Carpentry | 45 |
| Shoemaking ..... | ..... |
| Printing ..... | ..... |
| Drawing (all) | 176 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

147

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Sewing (all girls)..... | 79 |
| Laundry | |
| Gardening..... | |
| Wood turning..... | 8 |
| Tailoring..... | |
| Engraving..... | |
| Oil painting..... | 12 |
| Metal working..... | 45 |
| Dressmaking | 7 |
| Cooking..... | 18 |
| Farm work | |
| Cabinet-making..... | |
| Foundry | |
| Type-writing | |
| Modeling | 26 |

Rise at 6.20 A. M.; to bed at 7.30, 8, 9; rise at 6.50 A. M. on holidays.

Number of hours in school, 5 daily; in recreation, when not engaged.

Number of hours in industrial training, 2 daily.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 14.

Employés, 19.

Special teachers, 5.

Officers, 7; deaf, 1.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts from State | \$26,470 77 |
| Receipts from counties | 23,353 97 |
| Receipts from private pupils..... | 1,039 00 |
| Receipts from donations | 460 00 |
| Receipts from all other sources..... | 42 29 |

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$51,366 03

Average daily number of pupils..... 176

Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt..... \$237 37

Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1867... None.

Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded..... \$166,728 73

This school is interesting as being the first in the State to introduce the teaching of articulate speech to deaf-mutes, and its gradual but constant improvement in all directions during the past ten years is very pleasant to remember.

It has now a most excellent and convenient building, suited in every way to its purposes, a marked contrast to the small rooms in which the pupils used to be housed, when the school was held in a number of common dwelling-houses.

It has a very complete industrial building, where various trades and arts are taught, and the whole is kept in very good order.

The class-teaching seems to be of the best; the number of pupils under each teacher is so small that each can receive personal instruction, and the pupils all appear intelligent and alert. The teachers always speak to the pupils, and demand spoken answers.

The dormitories, lavatories and bath-rooms were all found neat and fresh. Each pupil has a small wardrobe for his own use.

The hospitals, of which one has but just been finished, are in the upper story, and present every facility for the isolation of patients with contagious diseases.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES }
NEW YORK, *November 25, 1889.* }

Mrs. J. S. LOWELL, *Commissioner, etc.:*

DEAR MADAM.—Yours of the twenty-third instant is received. In reply, I desire to say that all our pupils under 12 years of age have calisthenics three times a day for ten minutes each time; and those over 12 years of age have regular lessons in gymnastics twice a week, each lesson lasting half an hour.

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Gymnastics..... | 55 | 43 | 98 |
| Calisthenics..... | 42 | 36 | 78 |
| | <hr/> 97 | <hr/> 79 | <hr/> 176 |

Yours very truly.

A. GREENBERGER,
Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF
DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR GIRLS, FORDHAM.)

[Incorporated 1875.]

*Superintendent, Miss MARY B. MORGAN.**Inspected October 19, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.**Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.*

| | |
|---|----|
| Number pupils, September 30, 1888..... | 94 |
| Number pupils since received..... | 12 |
| Number pupils since discharged..... | 13 |
| Number pupils died..... | 1 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889..... | 92 |

Of above (September 30, 1889):

| | Girls. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Number State pupils..... | 42 |
| Number county pupils..... | 40 |
| Number private pupils (pay)..... | 5 |
| Number private pupils (free)..... | 5 |
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 32 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years..... | 51 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | 4 |
| Date unknown..... | 5 |

Number of pupils instructed in:

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Knitting..... | 12 |
| Embroidery..... | 8 |
| Drawing..... | 28 |
| Sewing..... | 75 |
| Dressmaking..... | 13 |
| Cooking..... | 4 |

Older pupils rise at 5.30 A. M.; to bed at 7.15, 7.30, 8 P. M.;
younger pupils rise at 6.30 A. M.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$; in recreation, about 4 hours, according to age and department; number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), 4, 3, 2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 8.

Employés, 16.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Receipts from State | \$31,716 70 |
| Receipts from counties..... | 34,844 37 |
| Receipts from private pupils | 599 00 |
| Receipts from loan | 38,000 00 |
| Receipts from sale of real estate..... | 12,600 00 |
| Receipts from all other sources..... | 79 70 |

Total receipts for fiscal year, including the three houses at Fordham, Throgg's Neck and Brooklyn \$117,839 77

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Average daily number of pupils, including the three houses | 268 |
| Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt and amount paid for building improvements, including the three houses..... | \$193 64 |
| Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1869... | None. |
| Total expenditure for buildings, improvements and purchase of land since the institution commenced receiving money from State and counties, 1876, including the three houses | <u>193,600 50</u> |

This is the main institution of which the boy's school at Throg's Neck and the girl's school at Brooklyn are branches, and the policy of dividing the institution in this way, instead of collecting large numbers of children in one building, is much to be commended. Each school is separate and independent, except that the same management oversees all, and all presumably adopt improvements inaugurated by each.

The girls in the Fordham school present a very pleasing appearance, are intelligent, well-mannered and neatly dressed, with smooth hair and neat boots and stockings. They show that they have not only good teaching but good training.

The change from the "combined method" of teaching to the "pure oral" referred to in the report of your committee last year, is being carried out. The younger pupils are instructed without the use of signs and are kept entirely away from those who have been accustomed to use them.

Besides the instruction in class, the girls are taught sewing and dressmaking, and to iron their own clothes.

The buildings were found, as usual, in perfect order and very cheerful and homelike; the teaching, so far as we could judge was very good, and the whole institution gave proofs of intelligent and unselfish devotion on the part of those in charge.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR BOYS AT TROG'S NECK.)

Superintendent, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMÜLLER.

Inspected October 19, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number pupils, September 30, 1888..... | 114 |
| Number pupils since received..... | 19 |
| Number pupils since discharged..... | 19 |
| Number pupils died..... | 1 |
| Number pupils remaining, September 30, 1889..... | 113 |

Of above (September 30, 1889):

| | Boys. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Number State pupils..... | 51 |
| Number county pupils..... | 53 |
| Number private pupils (pay)..... | 3 |
| Number private pupils (free)..... | 6 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 57 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years..... | 53 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | 3 |

Number of pupils instructed in:

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Baking..... | 1 |
| Carpentry..... | 1 |
| Shoemaking..... | 14 |
| Printing..... | 11 |
| Drawing..... | 89 |
| Tailoring..... | 13 |

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7, 8, 8.30 P. M.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$; in recreation, about four hours, according to age and department; number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), 4, 3, 2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 9.

Employés, 35.

Here, as in the other two branches of St. Joseph's Institute, the change from the "combined method" of instruction to the "pure oral" method is going on, the pupils under each system being kept entirely separate from each other, to the point of having a screen placed between the tables they occupy at meals. The older pupils still are taught partly by, and are allowed to use, signs, while the younger are taught only by speech and writing.

The impression made upon your committee was that the children under the latter method of instruction are the most intelligent.

The institution was found in most excellent condition, and the praise accorded it by the chairman of the committee in his last report seems to be deserved. He described it as "one of the neatest institutions exclusively occupied by boys in the State."

It is a pleasure to see the fine new buildings and remember, as a contrast, the crowded and ill-ventilated little rooms formerly occupied by the pupils of this school.

The boys looked healthy and intelligent, well-dressed and neat, and are taught to have good manners, and the teaching in the classes was, so far as we could judge in a short time, excellent.

The calisthenic exercises with dumb-bells, which we saw performed by one class, were especially admirable. One of the pupils led and all the children counted aloud in perfect time. The boys generally held themselves well.

The dormitories are large and airy, with twelve windows in each. The closets, for night use, and the lavatories, were clean and fresh. Each boy has his towel and brush-bag at the head of his bed, and a chair at the side for his clothes at night.

The clothes-room and linen-closet were most excellently arranged and liberally supplied with goods. Each boy has an open shelf, with his own name marked on the front, where his underclothes are neatly put away, and his other garments are hung up on racks which occupy the center of the room.

The grounds of the school are beautiful, and afford ample space for play-grounds for the boys, who, in summer, have the pleasure of bathing in the Sound, which is very near. In the winter, the boys bathe separately.

The boys are taught printing, tailoring, shoe-making and baking, and eleven of the older pupils occupy a small detached cottage, entirely away from the main building.

The impression one gains from a visit to the institute is most favorable, and one can not help feeling that the pupils are fortunate who receive the devoted care of the ladies who have established and who oversee this pleasant school.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

(BRANCH FOR GIRLS, DEAN STREET AND BUFFALO AVENUE, BROOKLYN.)

Superintendent—Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Inspected October 22, 1889, by Commissioners FOSTER and LOWELL.

Statistics for Year Ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888..... | 49 |
| Number pupils since received..... | 8 |
| Number pupils since discharged..... | 6 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889..... | <u>51</u> |

Of above (September 30, 1889):

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Girls. |
| Number State pupils..... | 30 |
| Number county pupils..... | 18 |
| Number private pupils (pay)..... | <u>3</u> |
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 18 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years..... | 30 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | <u>3</u> |

Number of pupils instructed in

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Knitting..... | 40 |
| Embroidery..... | 12 |
| Drawing and designing..... | 27 |
| Sewing..... | 4 |
| Dressmaking..... | 16 |
| Cooking..... | <u>3</u> |

Rise at 5.45 to 6 A. M.; to bed at 7.15 to 8 P. M., according to age and department.

Number of hours in school (varies with age), 3 to 5; in recreation, 2 to 3.

Number of hours in industrial training (varies with age), $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.

Teachers—Hearing and speaking, 3; deaf, 1; deaf-mutes, 0.

Employés, 11.

This branch of St. Joseph's Institute has been removed from a very small and inconvenient house in a Brooklyn street, to a most pleasant and well arranged building, planned by the managers, and surrounded by quite a good playground for the children.

The house was found in most perfect order and the pupils presented a very satisfactory appearance.

The younger children are being instructed without the use of any signs, as in the two other branches of the institute, and are kept separate from the older pupils.

All the arrangements of the house appear to be most excellent; there is plenty of light and air, the closets are placed in extensions, the large sewing-room is very pleasant, and so are also the classrooms and dormitories. In the lavatories, each girl has her own brush and comb, tooth-brush mug, towel and soap, and in the clothes room, each has her own large supply of clothing in a separate box. Each girl bathes separately.

The classes are small and the results of the teaching seem very good, the pupils appearing active-minded and intelligent.

The older pupils have instruction in dressmaking, and also in drawing and designing.

There has been a very great advance in the standards of teaching in all the three branches of St. Joseph's Institute, and the management are to be congratulated on the character of their schools and generally on the excellent care they give to their pupils.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE,
FORDHAM, N. Y., *November 27, 1889.* }

DEAR MRS. LOWELL—In reply to your letter of the twenty-third inst., I send the following particulars:

Number of pupils instructed in calisthenics: Fordham, sixty-five girls; Brooklyn, forty-eight girls; Throg's Neck, eighty-nine boys. At Fordham sixty-five pupils have a special exercise with dumb-bells three or four days weekly. Thirty minutes devoted to each exercise. Besides this, they exercise in calisthenics daily at two of the recesses for about seven minutes each time, particularly when the weather obliges them to remain in-doors.

At Brooklyn, forty-eight pupils have an exercise with dumb-bells daily for fifteen minutes.

At Throg's Neck, eighty-nine pupils are daily instructed in calisthenics, using Indian clubs and dumb-bells. Time—Three hours weekly.

There is no gymnasium for the older boys, therefore they are not instructed in gymnastics.

Yours very sincerely.

MARY B. MORGAN.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES,

945 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER.

[Incorporated 1875.]

Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected September 23 and 24, 1889, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888 | 159 |
| Number pupils since received | 17 |
| Number pupils since discharged | 15 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889..... | 161 |

Of above (September 30, 1889):

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|-------|--------|
| Number State pupils | 60 | 48 |
| Number county pupils..... | 27 | 25 |
| Number private pupils (pay) | 1 | .... |
| Number private pupils (free) ..... | .... | .... |
| Congenital deaf-mutes..... | 16 | 20 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years | 68 | 49 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years..... | 4 | 4 |
| Have sufficient hearing to benefit them in speech classes in use of tube..... | 14 | 8 |

Number of pupils instructed in

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Baking..... | 7 |
| Carpentry | 16 |
| Printing..... | 16 |
| Drawing | 176 |
| Sewing..... | 72 |
| Laundry | 4 |

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Gardening..... | 13 |
| Painting..... | 8 |
| Dress making..... | 9 |
| Cooking..... | 5 |
| Farm work..... | 13 |
| Modeling..... | 25 |

Rise at 6 A. M.; to bed at 7, 8.30, 9, 9.30.

Number of hours in school, *5½, †5½; in recreation, *5½, †4.

Number of hours in industrial training, †2.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 18.

Employés, 27.

Total receipts for fiscal year:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| From State..... | \$25,734 70 |
| From counties..... | 19,025 01 |
| From private pupils..... | 500 00 |
| From donations..... | 20 00 |
| From all other sources..... | 1,236 58 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$46,516 29 |

Average daily number of pupils 154

Per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and
interest on debt..... \$266 05

Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1875, none.

Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded, \$75,000.

Everything about the school was found in very excellent order, and the impression received is that of a carefully guarded and very happy family. The spirit of refinement which pervades every part of the institution, and evidently influences all connected with it, is very remarkable and pleasing.

The Kindergarten building, which is for the exclusive use of the younger children, was visited after they were asleep at night, and again just after they were dressed in the morning, and the dormitories (one for each sex under the charge of a supervisor) were found well ventilated and free from any unpleasant odor on both occasions. The whole Kindergarten building is very simple, and

* Pupils under 12 years.

† Pupils over 12 years.

well-fitted for the uses to which it is put. Upstairs the two large dormitories have each eleven large windows and each a lavatory attached. Behind is a bath-room with separate bath-tubs. The children are bathed twice a week and are kept very clean and neat. The only point to criticise is the want of a separate towel for each one, which should be supplied. The building contains four smaller class-rooms and two larger ones, where all the children under 12 receive their schooling, and a clean and dry basement. The school-house for the older pupils is detached, and is a very pleasant and attractive building.

All the pupils dine together, about 12, equally divided between the sexes, occupying each table. For fifteen minutes before breakfast all are seated, studying a portion of the psalms, which are repeated to the monitors in turn before the meal begins. A young man and a young woman, seated at the ends of the table act as monitors, and the manners of all are good, and among the older pupils especially, is to be noted a quiet dignity and absence of flippancy which are very pleasing.

The dormitories of the older girls were found in the morning very neat and fresh; each pupil has her basin, pitcher, bureau and press, and the whole has a home-like and refined appearance.

The pupils (boys and girls) make their own beds, and each month a different one is responsible for the good order of the bath-room, which is used daily by a certain number, all bathing twice a week. All dormitories were found neat and in good order.

The effort is to foster general intelligence and a love of reading, and, as a means to this end, during school hours (at all times when not directly engaged in lessons or study), each pupil has a book to read. Last year one of the younger classes read from thirty to forty books each, from January to June fifteenth. They are also required to tell what they read. The classes are all small, so that each pupil receives the personal attention of the teacher.

The appearance of the pupils was extremely neat, and they were evidently well cared for in every particular.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *November 27, 1889.* }

DEAR MADAM.—Your letter of the twenty-fifth instant duly received. The only regular classes in gymnastics or calisthenics in our school are the three highest classes in the kindergarten.

In these classes there are fifteen boys and sixteen girls. They are given instruction by one of the kindergarten teachers, and practice forty minutes every day, except Sunday.

Sincerely yours.

Z. F. WESTERVELT.

THE CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

(ROME, N. Y.)

[Incorporated 1875.]

Superintendent, E. B. NELSON.

Inspected September 26 and 27, by Commissioner LOWELL.

Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888 | 152 |
| Number pupils since received | 8 |
| Number pupils since discharged | 16 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889 | 144 |

Of above (September 30, 1889) :

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number State pupils | 71 | 37 |
| Number county pupils | 14 | 22 |
| Number private pupils (pay) ..... | .... | .... |
| Number private pupils (free) ..... | .... | .... |
| Congenital deaf-mutes | 27 | 29 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years | 47 | 23 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years | 4 | 3 |
| Doubtful | 7 | 4 |

Number of pupils instructed in

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Knitting ..... | .... |
| Embroidery ..... | .... |
| Baking ..... | .... |
| Carpentry | 9 |
| Shoemaking | 23 |
| Printing | 18 |
| Drawing ..... | .... |
| Sewing | 59 |
| Laundry ..... | .... |
| Gardening ..... | .... |

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| Wood turning ..... | .... |
| Tailoring ..... | .... |
| Engraving | 3 |
| Painting ..... | .... |
| Dressmaking | 59 |
| Cooking ..... | .... |
| Farm work ..... | .... |
| Cabinet-making ..... | .... |
| Foundry ..... | .... |
| Type writing ..... | .... |
| Modeling ..... | .... |

Rise at 6 A. M. ; to bed at 7, 8 and 9 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 5 ; in recreation, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Number of hours in industrial training, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 4 ; deaf, 2 ; semi-mutes, 4.

Employés, 41.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts from State | \$41,235 30 |
| Receipts from counties | 11,845 83 |
| Receipts from private pupils ..... | .... |
| Receipts from donations ..... | .... |
| Receipts from all other sources | 9,150 66 |

Total receipts for fiscal year..... \$62,231 79

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Average daily number of pupils, about | 150 |
| Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt | \$274 98 |
| Total appropriations of State money for buildings since institution was founded in 1875 | 40,000 00 |
| Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded | <u>102,271 13</u> |

The new school building put up by the State for this institution seems to be peculiarly well-fitted for the purposes to which it is devoted, and, while simple and almost without any ornament within or without, it is a beautiful building, the form and proportion being excellent, and the colors used in the painting of the walls especially harmonious. On the two upper floors are offices, reading-room, school-room and chapel and in the basement the dining-rooms for pupils, officers and employés, and the kitchen and store-rooms.

The boys and girls occupy separate buildings, situated at a little distance from the school building on either side. The pupils arise at 6, and the girls, on going to their lavatories in the basement, left their beds to air, the windows being generally opened. After breakfast, by 8 o'clock, the beds were almost all made, and the older girls were putting the rooms in order, while the younger were already receiving a sewing lesson. All were at work. At the same hour, the boys were playing ball or were assembled in the play-room. At 8.30 the woman, who makes up their beds, was just about to begin her work. It would seem very desirable, for the sake of the effect on themselves, that the boys should all make their own beds.

In the buildings roller towels are used, and this dangerous practice should be at once discontinued and separate towels be substituted. There seems no reason why pitchers and basins should not be placed in the rooms for the use of the pupils; it would be much better than the general washing in the basement, and there is plenty of room for them. Separate bath-tubs have just been put in for the use of the boys.

The girls have special classes for sweeping, sewing and dish-washing, in each of which occupations they are engaged for one week at a time. In the school-rooms, the introduction of books to employ the children not reciting would have a good effect.

The hospital is situated at a distance from all the other buildings and is simple and commodious. The laundry and boys' play-room and shops are also in detached buildings.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
MADISON STREET, ROME, N. Y., *November 29, 1889.* }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL:

DEAR MADAM.—Yours of November 23, came duly to hand and, in reply, would say that we have no stated instruction in gymnastics or calisthenics. About fifteen of our boys belong to the Young Men's Christian Association and have free use of the gymnasium belonging to it, which they usually take advantage of every Saturday afternoon. I am also now trying to arrange matters so as to give the girls some calisthenic exercise, a thing I have long desired and wanted to carry out.

Very respectfully yours. .

E. B. NELSON,

Principal.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

(MALONE.)

*Inspected September 13, 1889, by Commissioner FOSTER.**Statistics for year ending September 30, 1889.*

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Number pupils September 30, 1888 | 67 |
| Number pupils since received | 7 |
| Number pupils since discharged | 3 |
| Number pupils remaining September 30, 1889 | <u>71</u> |

Of above September 30, 1889 :

| | Boys. | Girls. |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Number State pupils | 34 | 15 |
| Number county pupils | 12 | 10 |
| Number private pupils (pay) | | |
| Number private pupils (free) | | |
| Congenital deaf-mutes | 20 | 13 |
| Lost hearing before 7 years | 23 | 12 |
| Lost hearing after 7 years | <u>3</u> | <u>.....</u> |

Number of pupils instructed in :

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Knitting | |
| Embroidery | |
| Baking | |
| Carpentry | |
| Shoemaking | 7 |
| Printing | |
| Drawing | |
| Sewing | 8 |
| Laundry | |
| Gardening | |
| Woodturning | |
| Tailoring | 7 |
| Engraving | |
| Painting | |
| Dressmaking | 8 |
| Cooking | |
| Farm work | |
| Cabinet-making | |
| Foundry | |
| Typewriting | |
| Modeling | |

Rise at 6 o'clock ; to bed from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Number of hours in school, 7 ; in recreation, 2 ; industrial training (not stated).

Teachers, hearing and speaking, 3 ; semi-mutes, 2 ; deaf 5.

Employés, 6.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Receipts from State | \$26,092 38 |
| Receipts from counties | 6,962 96 |
| Receipts from private pupils ..... | ..... |
| Receipts from donations..... | 25 00 |
| Receipts from all other sources..... | 2,047 05 |
| Total receipts for fiscal year..... | <u>\$35,127 39</u> |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Average daily number of pupils | 72 |
| Average per capita cost for year, exclusive of rent and interest on debt. | \$281 19 |
| Total appropriations of State or county money for buildings since institution was founded in 1884... | 65,000 00 |
| Total expenditure for buildings since institution was founded..... | <u>42,500 00</u> |

Everything about the institution seemed to be in usual good order, with about the usual number of scholars. All were studious, attentive and apparently contented. The new school building was not finished or occupied, with the probability that several months would intervene before the school would be removed to its new quarters, which, in the opinion of the commissioner, is a mistake and a misfortune. Until the new building is occupied, the school will suffer for the want of its conveniences.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, }
MALONE, N. Y., November 28, 1889. }

Mrs. C. R. LOWELL :

DEAR MADAM.—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and, in reply, would say that we have no regularly equipped gymnasium. Our school is still in its infancy.

But our boys spend from two to three hours daily (Sunday excepted) in open air recreation. They have a base ball club, and others play at foot ball, at tag, and at running and jumping. We have no reason whatever to complain thus far, for our boys gen-

erally present the appearance of excellent physical health. The fact that we have had no case of serious illness, and have been entirely exempt from death since the school was established, over five years ago, is the best possible evidence that the physical welfare of our pupils is in no wise neglected.

In regard to our girls, they are also allowed sufficient exercise in the open air, and, in addition thereto, they are given exercises in calisthenics twice a week for an hour at each time.

Yours, respectfully.

H. C. RIDER,
Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

Special Committee on the Soldiers' Home.



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REPORT.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, }
BATH, N. Y. }

To the State Board of Charities :

Your committee, consisting of Commissioners Milhau, Foster and Walrath, appointed to inspect the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, beg leave to submit the following report :

The committee visited the institution on October 31, 1889, and accompanied by the superintendent, General W. F. Rogers, made an inspection of the buildings and grounds. The census on the day of the visit showed a total of 1,256 inmates, of which 201 were absent on leave ; while the fullest capacity of the home is 1,200.

During the past year several buildings and additions have been completed and occupied. The new administration building (marked A on the map), a two-story brick building, is completed, and is used for the offices of the superintendent and adjutant, and is known as headquarters.

The old administration building (marked B on the map) has been entirely remodeled and enlarged, the first floor being divided into a reading-room and a library ; in the latter are arranged on the shelves some 5,200 volumes besides magazines ; the two upper stories are fitted up as dormitories, accommodating about 100 inmates.

The chapel (marked C on map) is of an appropriate design, and used exclusively for religious services.

The hospital, the two-story addition in the rear (D on the map), which was in course of construction last year, has lately been completed and is occupied on one side of the hall by the kitchen and scullery, and on the other by the dining-room and pantries ; both kitchen and dining-room are suitably furnished. The rooms formerly occupied as kitchen and dining-room are now being renovated and will soon be in readiness to serve as wards for the sick.

Under the appropriation of 1889 a building is now in course of construction in the rear of the hospital and some feet from it, to contain bath-rooms and water-closets and also a special laundry for the hospital. These improvements were much needed, and when completed will admit of the removal of water-closets and bath-rooms objectionably located in or near the wards, which from defective design and long use have become a nuisance. Other minor alterations and additions have been made in the hospital to promote the efficiency of the service, notably in the dispensary and in the operating room. There were in hospital on the day of the visit 112 patients and 44 attendants, leaving four beds vacant. As soon as the new wards are fitted up the accommodations for the sick will be increased by fifty beds.

The majority of the patients in hospital are suffering from chronic diseases, general debility and senile infirmities, weak both in mind and body, requiring, in addition to the care they now receive from the male attendants, such thoughtful attentions, kind nursing and sympathy, as woman alone can give, and your committee believes that the services of a few well-chosen, trained female nurses would prove invaluable in promoting the comfort and well-being of these old veterans.

The records of the hospital are very deficient: there is no "case-book," such as is kept in every well-regulated hospital, both civil and military. In the case of the home, it is of the utmost importance that the full medical and surgical history of every patient under treatment should be entered in the hospital records, under the supervision of the surgeon in charge; such records would contain reliable information, which might prove valuable evidence in the settlement of claims for pension, and would, in a measure, supplement the "Medical Record," already in the pension bureau.

The importance of keeping these records would fully warrant the appointment of an additional assistant to the surgeon.

BOILER-HOUSE AND STEAM HEATING AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Under the appropriation of 1888, the boiler-house was enlarged to receive additional boilers, and connections having been made, all the buildings are now heated by steam from these boilers. Under the appropriation of 1889, a further addition to the boiler-house was made for the electric-light plant, and, at the time of the inspection, wires were being strung and the fixtures were being

put up in the different buildings, and it is presumed that at present the whole institution is lighted by electric lamps.

Other constructions reported last year as being under way and which have since been completed and are now occupied or used for the purposes intended are: a large, new bakery (marked F on the map), a row of seven shops, a large amusement hall (marked M), and the *sewage disinfecting works*. These last have been in operation for over six months with very satisfactory results, the fluid finally discharged into the Cohocton river being clear, inodorous and free from any solid matter.

A two-story brick building (G on the map), for a laundry and bath-rooms, estimated for in the appropriations granted 1889, is nearly completed and will soon be ready to receive the machinery and the necessary appliances and fixtures.

Two cottages, included in the last appropriation, have been erected, and will soon be occupied by the officers for whom they were built.

It is stated that the several buildings, additions and alterations have been or will be completed within the appropriations made for their construction.

1. To meet the demands of the increasing number of applications for admission to the institution, your committee urges the necessity of providing for the accommodation of at least 240 more inmates. The superintendent has submitted plans, for the construction of an addition to the north side of the barracks (marked 5 on the map). Your committee approve these plans, and recommend that an appropriation of \$23,000 be granted for carrying them out.

2. The present dining-hall on the first floor of the barracks (marked 3 on the map) is only large enough to seat 400 inmates at one time, consequently the tables have to be reset for each meal, causing great inconvenience, embarrassment and delay in serving the second table, and is a source of dissatisfaction to those who have to wait for the second table; your committee, therefore, earnestly recommend the construction of wings or L's to the present hall, of sufficient size to provide seatings for all able to take their meals in the dining-hall. An estimate for an enlargement of the dining-hall was included in the appropriation granted last year, but the sum specified was not used.

3. The present kitchen in the rear of the dining-hall is very small, being only eighteen and one-half feet by sixty, a space altogether too contracted for the cooking required for a thousand men, and it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the inconvenience and difficulties of such an arrangement. Your committee, therefore, recommend the enlargement of the present kitchen to at least three or four times its present size, or the erection of a new kitchen of capacity sufficient to enable the cooks to do their work with convenience and dispatch.

4. The boiler-house is divided into several separate boiler rooms which have been constructed, from time to time, for boilers as they were received and put in for specific purposes in sets, an arrangement rendering the proper supervision difficult and increasing the danger. For reasons of safety, as well as of economy, the boiler-house should be entirely reconstructed and the seven boilers set on a line in battery, and your committee recommend that an appropriation sufficient for the purpose be granted.

5. The water-closets attached to the dormitories in the three sets of barracks (marked 2, 3 and 4 on the map), are very small with but one seat for each dormitory with wooden floors more or less decayed and offensive, and old, defective apparatus. Owing to the peculiar location of these closets there is no way of enlarging them and fitting them up satisfactorily — and in view of the weaknesses and infirmities incident to advanced age it is considered a pressing necessity that proper and adequate facilities should be provided for the convenience of the occupants of each dormitory. Your committee recommend the construction of brick towers annexed to each of the barracks (2, 3 and 4, on the map), for a set of water-closets and urinals for each dormitory to consist of at least three seats and six urinals each, the floors and backing should be of stone, slate or tile, and the bowls, basins and appliances of approved modern designs.

6. The closets for general use in buildings (marked N and O) are dry-earth closets, and as there is no reason for the further continuance of such a system, they should be altered into water-closets and connected with the system of sewerage now in successful operation.

Besides the \$23,000 recommended for the addition to barracks, it is estimated that \$25,000 would cover the expense in making the following much needed improvements, viz.: the enlargement of

the kitchen; construction of towers and water-closets; reconstruction of boiler-house; conversion of earth-closets into water-closets; and some minor necessary repairs.

As the general government allows the State for each inmate an amount in money equal to one-half of the cost of his maintenance, it is but reasonable to expect that the State will readily respond to such reasonable demands as may be needed to provide for the comfort and welfare of these old soldiers and sailors.

In going through the different buildings your committee found them well kept, the bedding and furniture clean, the clothing of the inmates adequate and comfortable, provisions of abundant supply and good quality.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MILHAU,
EDWARD W. FOSTER,
PETER WALRATH.

R E P O R T

UPON

The Care of Dependent Children in the City of
New York and Elsewhere.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In a report upon institutions for the care of destitute children of the city of New York, presented to the Board in January, 1886, I made the following suggestions:

"First. Some means should be provided by which the responsibility for all admissions to all institutions depending in whole or in part on the public funds for support, should be placed where it can be adequately discharged; no public money should be spent except for the good of the community, that is, in cases where it is a necessity that parents should be relieved of the care of their children.

"Second. It should be made the duty of some city official to remove children from an institution when they are likely to suffer in health or character by being longer retained, and such official should also have the power to guard the public treasury, by placing dependent children in places where they may be self-supporting as soon as they are old enough to work."

Since that date no change has been made in relation to these matters.

New York city supports an average population of about 14,000 boys and girls,* at an expense of \$1,500,000 annually, in institutions controlled by private individuals. That is, one of the most important of the duties of the city, that of the care of its dependent children, has been delegated to persons who are not personally designated by law to exercise it, but have voluntarily undertaken it. Were the question simply one of public expenditure, this would show a strange carelessness on the part of the people in regard to their own interests, but not only is the spending of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money yearly left to the discretion of a large number of practically unknown persons, but the education and training of an increasing number

*Owing to the changes of population in the institutions, the number of individuals yearly coming under their care is much greater than 14,000, that being the number supported at any given time.

(about 14,000, as I have said, at any given date) of the future men and women of New York is placed in their hands, so that they may carry out all their own views concerning them, and there is even no inquiry made as to what these views may be. There is no official of New York city who knows, or has the right to know, whether these thousands of children are being trained in idleness or industry, in virtue or vice.

As to the selection of the children who are to be supported by the public, in a certain number of the institutions this also is left absolutely to the decision of private persons, who have the right to receive as many as they wish, with the right to demand, also, the public money for their maintenance, which rights have been conferred upon them by the Legislature. The city authorities can control neither children nor money. The admissions to certain other institutions are made nominally by the magistrates of the city, but these gentlemen have neither the time nor the facilities for making a personal inquiry into the circumstances of each case, and a practice has grown up by which the entire responsibility for the investigation as to the facts is placed by them upon the officers of a private society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As to the length of time during which children shall be retained as dependents upon the city, this is a matter which is also practically left entirely to private persons. The Consolidation Act of 1884, chapter 438, section 4, reads as follows: "While any child which shall have been placed in such asylum, or other institution, as a pauper, in pursuance of the second section of this act, shall remain therein at the expense of the county or town to which such pauper child is chargeable, the superintendents of the poor of such county or the overseer of the poor of such town, may, in their discretion, remove such child from such asylum or other institution and place such child in some other such institution or make such other disposition of such child as shall then be provided by law. The name of no such child shall be changed while in such institution as in this section aforesaid. But no parent of such pauper child, so in such asylum or other institution as in this section aforesaid, shall be entitled to the custody thereof except in pursuance of a judgment or order of a court or judicial officer of competent jurisdiction, adjudging or determining that the interest of such child will be promoted thereby, and that such parent is fit, competent and able to duly maintain, support and educate

such child." The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction would, under this act, probably have the right to remove children supported by the city from institutions to which they have been committed, but practically such a course would be quite out of the question, as the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have too many other duties to be able to give any time or thought to this subject. As a fact, there is no one who is able to protect the child or the public. Even though the life in the institution may be unfitting him for future self-support, even though there may be a good home available for him among strangers, there is no one except the managers of the institution in which he is, empowered to find such a home and put him into it. The interests of the child and of the city are left unreservedly in the hands of persons who are, as a rule, all of them benevolent and desirous of doing right, but many of whom have not the knowledge which would enable them to judge what those interests are, while some of them do not think it their duty to inquire.

Almost all the institutions in which these children are housed, are far too large to allow of any individual love or oversight being bestowed upon the mass of the inmates, and they suffer from the many evils, physical, mental and moral, which are known to affect children congregated in large masses. In one of the latest publications upon the care of dependent children,* these evils are thus described in various parts of the book :

"In the ordinary separate schools * * * we see intensified a main evil of workhouse life, viz., the suppression of the individual. * * * Its presence is due partly to transmitted custom, but mainly to great numbers, which render strict discipline indispensable. This is a fact familiar to us in regard to soldiers, and where all are to act as one man, the more the individual is merged in the mass, the better. But these children occupy a precisely opposite position. Our object must be so to train them as to enable each to stand alone, self-sustaining and self-dependent at the earliest possible moment, and development, instead of repression, should be our aim. Again, for a child's development human love and sympathy are as essential as sunshine to the plants, but it is impossible for even the most lovingly disposed superintendents and teachers to bestow affection at wholesale. * * *

* "Children of the State," by Florence Davenport Hill. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

"The want of alertness and general capacity and adaptability characteristic of the pauper class prevail in the big school. * * * The children, habituated to an unbroken routine, become dull, apathetic and unable to accommodate themselves to different conditions or any kind of change. * * *

"That to the officers, the smooth working of this vast machine, composed of elements originally so rude, * * * should be a source of pride, we can not marvel; and were their pupils always to remain *in situ*, we might perhaps allow ourselves to indulge in an almost unmixed admiration of the success of their patient and devoted labors. But we know, alas! that each component part will be wrenched, while hardly beyond childhood, from the support of companions, and the protection of teachers; and painful distrust arises of the capacity of each little unit, nay each poor little *naught* rather, for it has never learned to stand alone, to keep itself from falling in the battle of life. * * *

"When the boys and girls brought up in the schools go to work, their employers constantly complain of their general want of 'go' and their stupidity." * * *

J. J. Henley, Esq., Inspector of the English Poor Law Board, wrote in 1870: "We believe that children brought up in public institutions, when at length turned out into the world, are, as a general rule, feeble in body and mind and less able to fight their way through life than those who come from the common walks of society." * * *

Mons. Peyrou, the head of *Le service des moralement abandonnés Paris*, bears like testimony. He says: "In short, these schools" (*i. e.*, schools which have also to be homes), "keep the child ignorant of real life and teach him nothing of the struggle for existence. In them he acquires dependent habits. * * * On leaving the school he is astonished to find that food, lodging and all other necessities are really payment for work, punctuality and economy."

That any community should subject thousands of the children upon whom its future virtue and prosperity are to depend, to influences which are almost sure to have such results, is an anomaly, but this anomaly exists in the city of New York, where there are fourteen child-caring institutions with more than 300 inmates each, eleven of which have more than 500, and two of these

latter more than 1,000 each. The actual proof of these evils and the effects of the artificial training upon the character and success in after life of the children can not be very readily traced with us, because usually there is no one to follow them up after they leave the institutions, and inquire into their failure or success.

The physical evils of the congregation of large masses of children have been so marked as to attract the attention of physicians and others, and as a consequence there has been much improvement in this direction, but it is pitiful to see the drooping, spiritless look of a child whom one has known outside of an institution, after a few months' detention.

In regard to ophthalmia, which formerly worked such havoc in several of the institutions of New York, permanently injuring hundreds of children, besides blinding many, there has been a very marked improvement since my last report to you, which is undoubtedly due to the passage of chapter 633, Laws of 1886, entitled "An act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions" (a copy of which is appended). This law was widely circulated among the officers of the institutions by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has been enforced by the Board of Health of New York, over such institutions as come under its authority. By constant and efficient inspection, that Board has checked ophthalmia to a remarkable degree, and the inspector has also effected many other improvements in the institutions most beneficial to the health and general welfare of the children. These reach directly, however, only children in institutions within the city itself, and New York taxpayers support many thousands of children outside its own limits.

Another city department concerned with these institutions is the Comptroller's office, which demands sworn monthly statements as to the number of inmates and also compliance with the provisions of chapter 633, Laws of 1886, and payments are not made unless these requirements are fulfilled.

• The Board of Education also undertakes a certain supervision of the schools of such institutions as receive a portion of the public school fund, and inspectors hold yearly examinations of the pupils. The institutions which receive this money, and in which the curriculum of the public schools is required to be followed, are :

The Orphan Asylum Society; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum; the Colored Orphan Asylum; the Home for the Friendless; the New York Juvenile Asylum; the Nursery and Child's Hospital; the Five Points House of Industry; the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; the House of the Holy Family.

The children from certain institutions attend the public schools; these are as follows:

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum (in part); the Children's Fold; the Shepherd's Fold; the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; the Ladies' Deborah Nursery.

The attendance at the public schools no doubt does a great deal to counteract the dulling influences of institution life, and it is greatly to be desired that all the institutions in the city should send their children to the public schools, in order that they might associate with those differently situated.

In the other institutions supported by public money, the children receive such schooling as the authorities think best and there are no examinations by any city officers.

That is, in fourteen of the institutions, of which nine are Protestant or non-sectarian, three are Hebrew and two are Roman Catholic, the children receive a public school education. In these institutions, on September 30, 1888, there were 5,407 children. In the remaining fourteen institutions, of which thirteen are Roman Catholic and one is Protestant or non-sectarian, and which contained, on September 30, 1888, 9,532 children, the education is left entirely to those in charge.

Omitting the three oldest institutions for children in the city (the Orphan Asylum Society, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, supporting 1,250 children) which receive no public money except from the school fund, and which are practically supported by private charity or by invested funds, there remain twenty-five institutions for children in this city which all receive large sums from the public funds. These may be divided into two classes, those which receive less than half their support from this source, and those which receive more than half, many of which last may be said to be supported wholly by public money. In the former class are four Catholic, three Protestant and one Hebrew institution; in the

latter class are ten Catholic, five Protestant and two Hebrew institutions.

As appears from the above, there are among these twenty-five institutions fourteen Roman Catholic, eight Protestant or non-sectarian, and three Hebrew. During the year 1888, the Roman Catholic institutions had an average of about 9,200 children to care for and received \$951,808 from the city, the Protestant or non-sectarian cared for about 3,000 children and had \$420,342 from the city, and the Hebrew received \$153,899 from the city for an average of about 1,475 children.

Nine of these twenty-five institutions, seven Roman Catholic with 1,780 children and two Hebrew with 1,252 children, have been established since the passage of chapter 173, Laws of 1875, which provides that a dependent child shall be committed to an institution controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, so far as practicable, and that the board of every child so committed shall be paid by the authorities of the county, and there is no doubt that these institutions were established in consequence of the passage of that act, and to take advantage of the facilities granted for the education at public cost of large numbers of children in the Roman Catholic and Hebrew faiths.

This law has also encouraged the increase in the number of children cared for in several other institutions, which prior to its passage were of very moderate size and supported mainly by private contributions. At the time of the passage of that law the city of New York was supporting 9,363 children in private institutions and on Randall's island, at a cost of \$757,858. In 1888 it supported 14,939 children in private institutions and 758 on Randall's island, at a cost of \$1,526,517 for the children in private institutions, and at a cost of \$106,274 for the children on Randall's island, a total of 15,697 dependent children at a cost of \$1,632,891 for one year.* This is an increase since 1875 of 6,334 children and \$875,033 in cost.

In former reports the attention of the Board has been called to the number and constant increase of the dependent children sup-

* It is to be remembered that the number of separate individual children is much greater — these figures give the average number supported for a whole year.

ported in whole or in part by public money in New York city, and this increase has been ascribed to the "per capita" allowance for the maintenance of children from the city funds, and to that provision of the law of 1875 already quoted, that is, to what has been called the "religious clause." That this law should serve to increase the number of dependent children was to be expected, because it provided exactly the care which parents desired for their children, that of persons of their own religious faith, and supplied ample means for the children's support, while, although the funds were to be derived from public sources, yet since the institutions were to be managed by private persons, the stigma which fortunately attaches to *public* relief, was removed. Thus every incentive to parents to place their children upon the public for support was created by the provisions of the law, and every deterrent was removed, for the law demanded nothing from the parent in return for the support of his child and did not deprive him of any of his rights over the child, although relieving him of every duty towards it. That the causes of the large number of children who are dependent wholly or in part on the public for support in New York have been correctly pointed out, seems to be proved beyond a doubt by the experience of the only other State in the Union, which, so far as I know, has been equally reckless in providing from the public funds for the support of unlimited numbers of dependent children, leaving the selection of the children to the persons who undertake their care and to the parents who desire to be relieved of the expense of supporting them.

Sections 1 and 2 of "An act to appropriate money for the support of dependent children in California" read as follows:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each and every institution in this state conducted for the support and maintenance of minor orphans, half-orphans or abandoned children, and to each and every county, city or town maintaining such orphans, half-orphans or abandoned children, or any or all of such classes of persons, aid as follows: For each whole orphan supported and maintained in any such institution, the sum of one hundred dollars per annum; for each half-orphan supported or maintained in any such institution, the sum of seventy-five dollars per annum; for each abandoned child supported and maintained in any such institution, the sum of seventy-five dollars

per annum; *provided* such abandoned child shall have been an inmate thereof for one year, prior to receiving any support as provided in this act.

§ 2. The aid herein granted shall commence on the first Monday in July, eighteen hundred and eighty, and shall be paid in semi-annual installments, commencing on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Despite the different circumstances of the two States of New York and California, the result of mistaken legislation seems to have been almost identical in both. In New York, with an area of 45,658 square miles we have a population of 6,000,000 and about 20,000 children supported by the public—one in every 251 of the population—in California, the population is about 1,250,000, occupying 188,981 square miles, but they have succeeded in tempting parents to abandon their children almost as effectually as we have, for they have 4,300 children supported by the public, one in every 290 of the population.*

* At the last national conference of charities, held at San Francisco in September, 1889, the following statement was made as to these appropriations of State funds to private institutions in California.

| | Number in State, county and pri- vate institutions. | Inmates of State institutions. | Yearly cost to State per latest report. | Yearly per capita. |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| State appropriation for dependent children, in private (mostly sectarian) asylums..... | 4,317 | ..... | \$231,214 92 | { Or. \$100.00 H. Or. 75.00 Ab. 75.00 |

The distribution of dependent children in private institutions supported by the State, and the appropriation therefor remain about the same, as follows:

Hebrews had two and one-half per cent of the children and two and three-fourths of the money.

Protestant asylums had fourteen and one-half per cent of the children, eleven and one-half per cent of the money.

Secular or non-sectarian, twenty per cent of the children, seventeen and four-fifths per cent of the money.

Roman Catholics had sixty-three and one-third per cent of the children, sixty-eight per cent of the money.

There is a curious and interesting example of the result of exactly the opposite course pursued by another State. Michigan has 2,000,000 people and 56,451 square miles; she has taken her children out of the poor-houses, and has provided for them in a State public school for the past fifteen years. It is stated in the last biennial report of the Board of Control of the latter institution that, "when the school was opened in 1874, there were about 600 dependent children in the State, mainly in the county poor-houses. * * * These children then cost the counties about \$50,000 annually. For fourteen years the decrease in numbers and cost has been about fifty per cent, while the increase of the population (of the State) has been fifty per cent." The law establishing the State public school, after providing the methods by which children shall be declared to be dependent on the public for support (in which care is taken to give both parents full opportunity to be heard and to claim the care of their child), contains the provision, that, after an order is made to commit a child to the State public school, "the parents of said child shall be released from all parental duties toward and responsibility for such child, and shall thereafter, have no rights over or to the custody, services or earnings of such child, except in cases where said Board may, as herein provided for, restore the child to its parents."

This provision seems to be the one which has saved thousands of parents from the temptation to desert their children, and thousands of children from the saddening and hardening effect of being cast off by their parents during their most sensitive years, to be reclaimed only when they can be made to work for those who would not work for them. Any harshness is obviated by the provision that, in special cases, the Board of Control may restore a child to its parents. Of the effect of the law the Board of Control speak as follows in their biennial report for 1887 and 1888: "When the child enters the State public school, the parental control terminates, and it passes into another home and begins a new life. The effect of this, as has often been seen, is that in many cases, the parents, knowing that their children will no longer be theirs, make greater efforts, retain them and save them from public dependence. In this way, the children in this institution are those who are here from extreme poverty, and the institution is not made a convenience of by indolent or indifferent parents."

The law declares that the school is "a temporary home for dependent children where they shall be detained only until they can be placed in family homes," and a number of agents are employed to seek for suitable permanent homes for the children from the school, and to visit them after they are placed in them. The result of this system is that Michigan, with a population of 2,000,000, has 200 children dependent upon the public funds for support, or one in every 10,000 of her population.* This is a showing to be proud of in contrast to the condition in New York and California, already given, where there is one child to every 300 or less of the population which has been deserted by its parents and friends and made a pauper of.

The blame for this sad and disgraceful fact should not, however, rest wholly on the parents, who, no doubt, often think that they are acting for their children's good by thus casting them off upon public support, but upon the lawmakers who place so great a temptation before people who are ignorant and incapable of rightly foreseeing the evils which flow from their acts.

*The following interesting letter gives additional information in regard to the dependent children of Michigan:

COLDWATER, MICHIGAN, July 15, 1889.

* * * * * I can now send you the number of dependent children supported by the counties in the poor-houses, as I have the data to-day from the State Board of Charities:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Under 12 years of age and over 2 years..... | 16 |
| Over 12 years of age..... | 22 |
| Total (not including feeble-minded)..... | <u>38</u> |

This does not include Wayne county, and I should say, approximately, including Wayne, and those under 2 years, there would be in all seventy-five. These, in the main, are not admissible to our school, being over or under age. Of course, this showing is remarkable as compared with other States. There are twenty-three feeble-minded children in the poor-house under 16 years. The out-door relief, temporary, is conducted in this State with great conservatism by the superintendents of the poor. I have not the statistics, but am sure that this relief is sure to diminish dependence; it is not a large expense.

A decision of our courts permits children being sent to this school if the parents receive *any* temporary relief by out-door support, and it works to the support of children by parents. Our system does not *encourage* poverty, and does encourage self-reliance, and there is where our system has its greatest merit.

Yours truly,
C. D. RANDALL.

The unnatural increase in the number of dependent children in New York, may, however, be more readily proved by comparison with States more nearly resembling her in conditions, and which have not adopted so radical a policy as Michigan. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts seem to furnish fair subjects for comparison with our own State.

Pennsylvania is supposed to have a population of 4,500,000, and her dependent children are estimated not to exceed 10,000, including those supported by public and private funds — this gives only one dependent child to 450 of the population.

Massachusetts has a population of about 2,000,000 (1,942,141 in 1885), and the number of her dependent children (those supported by State, towns or city funds, and not including those supported by private charity), was 1,951 in the year 1888, or one child to 995 of the population. Massachusetts has special State officers whose duty it is to take charge of her dependent children, and to be responsible for their welfare.

Besides the above interesting and suggestive comparison between States, we may find a second and equally useful lesson from the different practice in this matter of various counties in New York, and the results as contrasted with the experience of the city of New York. The city of New York is estimated to have a population of about 1,500,000—the number of her children who are supported by public funds, as has been said, is 15,697, or one to each 100 of the population. The city of New York is the only community of the State for which the Legislature has passed laws requiring that the public funds (not State funds, but funds raised by local taxation) shall be paid into the hands of private persons for the support of such children as these persons shall consider to be fitting subjects for public support, and, within very wide limits, for such time as these persons shall think well to retain them as public dependents. The rest of the State was, however, equally subject with New York city to the provisions of chapter 173, Laws of 1875, by which counties were required to pay the board of all children committed by all magistrates in the county, to institutions controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the children. Two counties have, since the passage of that law, sought and obtained exemption from some of its provisions. Kings county and Albany county have each secured the passage of a special act, whereby,

in the former, the power to commit children to private institutions for destitution was taken from the magistrates, and placed exclusively in the hands of the public officers having charge of the other dependent poor of the community, and, in the latter, the action of the superintendent of the poor was rendered necessary to secure payment from the public funds, so that the result was the same.

In 1880 a law relating to Kings county was passed by the Legislature (chap. 284, Laws of 1880), of which the sixth section reads as follows: "No paupers or indigent persons, excepting those who may be committed on account of insanity, shall be supported in or at the expense of Kings county in any public or private institution, unless they shall have been committed by the said Commissioners of Charities and Correction; the said commissioners shall have power to indenture and bind out within the State as apprentices during their minority, any minor children over 14 years of age who may be under their care and control by reason of the provisions of this act or of any other law, and they shall have power, in their discretion, to cancel such indentures; and they may bind out such children for the employment of farming or any useful trade or art, provided that such children shall be bound out only to persons of like religious faith with themselves or their parents, and within the limits of the State." * * *

Under this law the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings county have assumed the whole control of the dependent children supported by the county, with the following results: In 1880, with a population of 599,495, of which the city of Brooklyn contained 566,663, it supported 1,479 dependent children, or one to every 405 of the population. The county is now estimated to have a population of 880,000, and it supported, in 1888, 1,180 dependent children, at an expense of \$106,379.75. This is one child to every 745 of the population.

Albany county, with an area of 509 square miles and a population of 147,663, 86,541 of this constituting the people of the city of Albany, supported in 1875 a number of dependent children at a cost of \$24,760. In 1884 (the population of the county in 1880 having increased to 154,890) the cost for dependent children had risen to \$57,315. On May 24, of that year there were 748

children dependent on the county, distributed in asylums as follows (the cost per capita being one dollar and fifty cents a week):

| | |
|--|-----|
| Albany Orphan Asylum..... | 174 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum..... | 236 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum..... | 244 |
| St. Colman's Orphan Asylum..... | 82 |
| St. Joseph's (Syracuse) Orphan Asylum..... | 1 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum (New York)..... | 4 |
| House of Shelter..... | 7 |
| Total..... | 748 |

(In Roman Catholic institutions, 563; in Protestant or non-sectarian institutions, 185.) On that day, chapter 354, Laws of 1884, went into effect, with the following provisions relating to the commitment of dependents in the county of Albany: "Hereafter, no person, being in indigent circumstances or a pauper, shall be admitted to any institution in which the board, instruction, care, treatment or clothing is a charge upon Albany county, except upon the written order or certificate of the superintendent of the city alms-house, anything in any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding." In relation to children, there was this further most important provision: "All orders or certificates made by the superintendent of the alms-house for the commitment of orphan, destitute and dependent children to an orphan asylum, under the provisions of this act, shall lapse and become void on the first day of October next after the date on which they were issued, but the said superintendent may, within ten days next preceding the first day of October in any year, if, on inquiry and investigation by him, good and sufficient reasons therefor be found to exist, grant a new order of commitment, authorizing the further detention and support of any such child in any orphan asylum for the period of one year from the expiration of his previous order."

On the 24th of May of 1889, there were children supported by Albany county as follows:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Albany Orphan Asylum..... | 173 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum..... | 149 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum..... | 191 |
| St. Colman's Orphan Asylum..... | 88 |
| St. Joseph's (Syracuse) Orphan Asylum..... | ... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum (New York)..... | 3 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| House of Shelter | 5 |
| St. Margaret's House (infants) | 24 |
| Fairview Home (West Troy) | 7 |
| Total | <u>640</u> |

Assuming that the population of Albany county has not increased since 1880, the county supported one dependent child to every 207 of its population in 1884, and one dependent child in every 242 of its population in 1889. It is stated by a resident of Albany, much interested in public affairs, that one of the happiest results of the new law is the amount of coöperation which has been brought about between the public officers, the officers of the asylums, and the volunteer visitors among the poor. This same observer remarks that the efficiency of the whole system depends: "First. Upon the concentration of authority, and consequently of responsibility, in respect to the commitment of children, in the superintendent of the alms-house, and, second, in the provision of a limit of vitality, not exceeding one year, to his orders. This said provision puts a stop to the indefinite detention of children in the asylums and brings up every case to the attention of both the superintendent of the alms-house and the officers of the asylums at least once a year."

Richmond county has succeeded in keeping down the number of its dependent children without the help of any special legislation and under the general law, chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875. This was accomplished simply by not presenting the temptation to parents to desert their children and make paupers of them unnecessarily by offering a prolonged support for them at public cost in an institution of their own choosing. Richmond county had, in 1875, a population of 35,196, and contained no large town or city and no institution for dependent children, except such as were maintained for children from New York city by citizens of New York. The area of the county is 58½ square miles.

During the year 1875, there had been at one time forty children in the poor-house; one dependent child to every 879 of the population. Upon the passage of chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875, the county having fortunately no available institution for children within its borders, adopted the policy of boarding out the children dependent upon the county, in families, a course allowed by

the law. At the close of 1876, there were only twelve children remaining and from that date the following are the numbers supported in January of each year and received during the year until January, 1886 :

| | Number supported by county in January. | Whole number received during the year. |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1876..... | 24 | .. |
| 1877..... | 12 | 25 |
| 1878..... | 16 | 10 |
| 1879..... | 15 | 30 |
| 1880 (population 38,991)..... | 17 | 12 |
| 1881..... | 20 | 26 |
| 1882..... | 20 | 27 |
| 1883..... | 24 | 30 |
| 1884..... | 26 | 8 |
| 1885..... | 19 | 22 |
| 1886..... | 26 | .. |

Since 1886 the total number of individual children who became or continued dependent during the year for a shorter or longer period was as follows :

| | |
|------------------|----|
| During 1886..... | 60 |
| During 1887..... | 75 |
| During 1888..... | 55 |

In June, 1889, there were thirty-four children dependent on the county, or one to every 1,911 of the population, which is estimated at present to be 65,000. The fact is that never, since 1875, has the number of children dependent on the county at one time been so great as it was at the close of that year. Parents, not being tempted to give up the care of their children, and having no definite place where they will be put present to their imaginations, are unwilling to relinquish them, and those who are obliged "to put them on the county" reclaim them as soon as possible, as is shown by the fact that of all the children, who have become dependent on the county since 1875, but thirty-four now remain so.

Meanwhile the boarded-out children are placed with decent people and thrive at least as well as the children of workingmen and women in the neighborhood, and it is not at all desirable that they should thrive better, or should be supposed to thrive better,

since they are being supported by taxes paid by these very workmen and women.

Westchester county has probably increased the number of its dependent children more steadily and more in proportion, than any other county since the passage of the children's law. In 1876, with a population of 103,564, there were fifty-two children supported by the county, or one to every 1,991 of the population.

Since that date the numbers have increased as follows :

| | |
|------------|-----|
| 1879..... | 94 |
| 1880..... | 168 |
| 1883..... | 227 |
| 1886. | 314 |
| 1889..... | 416 |

At present, allowing for increase of population, the county probably has one dependent child to every 250 of the population.

It is stated that there are 132 officials in Westchester county authorized to commit children to private institutions at the public expense, and the children are retained by the institutions after commitment at the will of the authorities of the institutions. The Roman Catholic Protectory and the Asylum of the Missionary Sisters of St. Francis (both New York institutions) had in 1889 287 Westchester county children.

The experience of Erie county is instructive in many ways. Erie county had in 1875 a population of 197,902, of which the city of Buffalo contained 134,554. The area is 950 square miles. Previous to the passage of the law of 1875, authorizing the commitment by magistrates of destitute children to private institutions at the cost of the county, it had been the practice in Erie county for the Superintendent of the Poor to send a portion of the children dependent on the county to private charitable institutions, the Board of Supervisors having authorized this course in the year 1872, and agreed to pay one dollar a week per capita for the support of each child, while some of them were also in the poor-house. The children so boarded in charitable institutions were, as a rule, placed in institutions under the control of persons of the same religious faith as the parents of the children, and thus, before the passage of chapter 173 of the Laws of 1875, the condition in Erie county was exactly what the passage of that law brought about in the rest of the State, except that the

Superintendent of the Poor was the only officer *authorized* to commit children; whereas, after the passage of the law, all magistrates had that power. As a fact, it had been the practice in Erie county for both magistrates and overseers of the poor to exercise this power, even before the passage of the law, and the number of dependent children and the cost of their board to the county had increased very rapidly under this policy, so that the Board of Supervisors had sought in many ways to check the expense, which had risen from almost nothing in 1871 to \$14,031 in 1875, paid to seven asylums for children.

In the year 1878, the board of supervisors, warned by the still increasing cost of this branch of the county administration passed the following resolutions :

"WHEREAS, The experiment has been tried in the city of Hartford of employing a competent person to find homes for (destitute children) and that Mrs. Virginia T. Smith did find places for 2,500 children in two years time; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this board to select some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to find suitable homes for children now in charitable institutions, said individual to be empowered to enter any charitable institution containing children receiving aid from the county, and select therefrom such children as circumstances may require."

Under these resolutions, the committee, on November 12, 1879, presented a report from which the following extracts are made :

* * * "Mrs. McPherson, well and favorably known as a former matron in one of the charitable institutions of Buffalo, was employed to enter upon the work of procuring homes for children committed to these institutions. The result of her efforts in this undertaking may be seen from the following report, which she has submitted to your committee :

"Since July first I have received sixty-five applications for children, besides a number that have been made through your advertisements to several of the asylums. Of these, nineteen were made by Catholic and forty-seven by Protestant families. From this it will be seen that there is no difficulty in finding homes for both Catholic and Protestant children, and as it is universally allowed that it is better for the children to be restored to family life, the question now is, where shall we get the

children? A few of the applications have been supplied from some of the asylums, and a few direct from relatives; but for the larger number of homes I have not been able to obtain children.'

"The committee regret to say, as is stated in the report, that a very large proportion of the applications are still unsupplied for the reason chiefly that the charitable institutions object to letting their inmates go.

"Your committee can not resist the conclusion that the present system for the dispensation of public charity in Erie county, is manifestly a faulty one. The ample, if not liberal, compensation allowed by the county for the care and keeping of inmates offers a strong inducement to gather children into private charitable institutions, and, once there, their release is attended with almost insurmountable difficulty, presumably because they have a responsible sponsor for their maintenance for an indefinite period.

"No argument is needed to demonstrate the advantage to the child of a suitable family home over a confinement in a charitable or reformatory institution. The demand for children, and for such children as find their way into such institutions, in good and worthy families is almost unlimited. The large number of unsupplied applications to the agent of your committee is only an indication of what probably exists all over the country. With proper and well-directed effort, the thousands of homeless children now pining within the walls of reformatories and asylums or roving about the streets of our cities could be placed in comfortable homes, to grow up useful men and women and ornaments to society. The want exists and the children are to be had. It only remains for the means to be provided to furnish the agency that shall be the intermediary between the supply and the demand."

At the time of the presentation of the above report to the Board of Supervisors of Erie county (November, 1879), the charge to the county for the maintenance of children in religious institutions had increased to \$28,593. The Board of Supervisors, upon receiving the report, appointed a special committee to confer with "the managers of the various asylums and institutions having accounts against the county of Erie for the maintenance of children." The object of the conference being to devise some efficient means of reducing the number of dependent children and the cost of their support to the county. The following are extracts from the report of the

special committee presented to the Board of Supervisors on December 2, 1879:

"Your committee met on Tuesday afternoon, November 25, at the city hall (with representatives from the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, the several Catholic asylums, the Church Home and the St. John's Lutheran Asylum). After a full and harmonious discussion of the subject, a special committee was appointed, to whom was referred the whole subject. This special committee met at the same place on November 26. The subject soon resolved itself into two questions, viz.: First. As to the method of commitments and who were county charges; second, what plan could be devised by which the county could be relieved of the necessity of supporting those committed for an indefinite period.

"Two propositions were submitted for consideration by the committee.

"First. That the law authorizing a police justice to commit vagrant or pauper children, be repealed, and all commitments be made by the superintendent of the poor, thus taking from a city officer the right to commit and restoring to the superintendent (a county officer) the sole right to make these commitments. This proposition received the assent of all except one representative, and that one of the largest interests represented. The proposition was lost.

"In regard to the second proposition, which involves the procuring of homes for the children confined in these institutions, we report:

"That your committee believe that if these institutions would heartily coöperate with the efforts made for that purpose on the part of the county, such efforts would not only result in relieving the county from the greatly increasing expenses of providing for these children in these institutions, but would confer a very great and incalculable benefit upon the children themselves.

"The principal obstacle in the way of placing the most of these children in good homes, your committee believe, is in the disinclination of these several institutions to allow the children to be placed in such homes unless they are of the same religious faith as the parents of the child sought to be adopted in them.

"Every one of these institutions, except the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, in answer to the question whether it would consent to allow children to be taken from them and placed in suitable

homes without reference to the religious faith of the applicant, answered 'no.'

"In other words, such of these institutions as are Catholic, as to children confined in them and for the keeping of which, in whole or part, they claim to charge the county, say that they will decline to allow such children to depart from them and go into any but Catholic homes.

"The same is true of the German Lutheran Asylum with only a corresponding change as to religious faith.

"The Buffalo Orphan Asylum does not require any such condition. Nor does the Church Home (Episcopal). * * *

"All the institutions consented to recognize the county agent under the following conditions :

"That the agent employed to find such homes shall find homes for such children of the same religious faith as the parents of such child as far as practicable."

Mrs. McPherson was appointed county agent and continued her work of finding homes for children dependent on Erie county until December 1881. The following are extracts from her second annual report, under date of November 14, 1881, addressed to the Board of Supervisors :

"To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors :

"GENTLEMEN.—I herewith submit the annual report of the Erie county agency for the year ending October 31, 1881 :

| | |
|--|-----|
| Applications received for children..... | 202 |
| Children obtained and placed in homes | 92 |
| Children returned | 8 |
| Children transferred | 3 |
| Children recalled | 1 |
| Children left their places | 1 |
| Adopted children visited | 151 |
| Applications for admissions to asylums investigated..... | 35 |

"Of the 202 applications for children a few were found, on investigation, to be not desirable, and a few because of the delay in obtaining children were withdrawn, but a large number of good homes are still offered when suitable children can be found.

"There are two obstacles in the way of obtaining children. The first is the absurd and unjust law that requires the 'super-

intendent of the poor and other officers to commit children to institutions that are governed or controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such children.' This law is absurd, as the parents of dependent children, with few exceptions, have no religious faith whatever, unless being devotees to the evil agencies can be called religion. This law is unjust, as it compels taxpayers to support in sectarian institutions children who could otherwise be provided for free of expense to the counties. After children are committed to some of our institutions, they are kept there at the expense of the county until they reach maturity! It is pitiful to know of a little child being shut up in an orphan asylum enduring the tiresome rules of its artificial life when a good home can be found for it, but because the home offered is Episcopalian, or Baptist, or Lutheran, or Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian, the child is refused.

"Another obstacle is the reluctance of some of our institutions to place out children who have parents living, claiming that even dissolute parents are the legal as well as the natural guardians of their children, and they can not be placed out without the consent of said parents. As a consequence of this, a large number of children are supported year after year by the county, while their parents are being kept in the poor-house, or prison, or at large, squandering the means that should maintain their families. There is now in the Erie county penitentiary, a woman, who, in 1873, had her two children restored to her from an orphan asylum on her promising reform. In 1875, they were brought back to the same asylum, the mother being unfit to take care of them. In 1876, they were restored to the mother by a writ of habeas corpus. Evidence was produced that the woman had been steady for three months and the judge gave her the children, believing that 'the possession of her children would help her reform.' In the same year, 1876, they were again rescued from her pernicious influence and placed in an institution where they have been kept since at the expense of the county. The cost of these children has already reached over five hundred dollars; how much more will depend upon the time they remain county wards. The cost of the mother, for recommitments and support in various institutions can not be estimated.

"More sympathy seems to be shown for the feelings of a depraved parent than regard for the future welfare and happiness

of an innocent child. Even the courts prefer to send a child to prison, with a debauched and drunken mother who has forfeited all claim to her offspring, rather than sever the parental tie, forgetting that it is of more consequence that the child is God's than that such a woman claims to be its earthly parent. Children are often dragged by dissolute mothers through prison and poor-house and brothel till old enough to appear in the police court on their first arrest, and then the magistrate, who committed the innocent child with its mother to the workhouse, sends her as a delinquent girl to the House of Refuge, and groans over juvenile depravity." * * *

The Board of Supervisors on the 29th of December, 1881, appointed two agents, one a Roman Catholic and the other a Protestant, to place children dependent upon Erie county, in private and permanent homes.

On December 28, 1882, the Committee on Private Charitable Institutions of the Board of Supervisors say in their report:

* * * "The undersigned have the honor to report that, in addition to a careful consideration of the financial affairs of the various charitable institutions of the county that have been submitted to them for examination and approval, they have devoted some attention to the subject of private and public charity in connection with the system that has been adopted in this county, and which doubtless prevails elsewhere as well. Your committee were prompted to investigate this subject chiefly by the gratifying results of the efforts that have been hitherto made in the direction of procuring homes for dependent children in the rural districts of the county. A few years ago an agent was employed at the expense of the county to canvass for situations for the inmates of orphan asylums among farmers and others. The good results of this effort led to the appointment of a second agent and to a more vigorous prosecution of the work.

"Your committee are of the opinion that the labors of these agents give promise of a probable change in the present system of maintaining dependent children. They find that it has already largely reduced the public cost of their maintenance, and they firmly believe that a still greater benefit is being realized in positive and lasting advantages to the children." * * *

It appears from the above history of the method of caring for dependent children in Erie county, that in 1875 the number of

such children was one to about 767 of the population; that in 1879 it had risen to about one in every 400 of the population (these proportions are estimated from the cost of support, the actual number of dependent children not being given), and that in the year 1888, after the policy of employing agents to find homes for dependent children had been in operation ten years, the proportion had again fallen to one dependent child in every 680 of the population, assuming that the population had not increased since 1880, when it was 219,884. Of course this is not correct, so that the showing is still better, probably as low as one in every 750 of the population. The cost of the support of these children to the county had fallen from \$28,500 in 1879 to \$16,791 in 1888, while the county agents have found permanent homes for about 200 children each year since 1881.

I have given the history of Erie county in connection with the care of dependent children at length, because her experience is a profitable one, showing both the bad effects of unwise public aid to private institutions for the care of dependent children, and also one method by which these bad effects may be remedied without taking the committing power from magistrates, as has been done in Kings county and Albany county.

I would not be understood, however, as recommending for New York city the method adopted in any of these counties. The problem in New York is too serious to be so disposed of—the difficulties are too great. There must be a new department created to have charge of the 15,000 children now dependent on the city of New York, to see that they are cared for and educated in the way best for the community and best for them; to see that the money of the taxpayers is expended for the care of dependent children only when it is necessary so to expend it, and to save the community from the disgrace of having one child in every 100 of its population, deserted by its parents and relatives, and a pauper, dependent on public support.

In my report on the dependent children of New York city, presented to you in January, 1886, I submitted the draft of a bill creating "A department for the care of dependent children in the city of New York." The following is the same bill, amended in a few particulars:

AN ACT to create a department for the care of dependent children in the city of New York.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. On May first, 1890, the mayor of the city of New York shall appoint an officer to be called the Commissioner for Dependent Children of the city of New York. Said Commissioner shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the dependent, pauper and vagrant children of the city of New York, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such children as such Commissioners now are. He shall have the general direction and charge of all institutions belonging to the city of New York, which are or shall be devoted to the care of pauper and vagrant children, and all the property on Randall's island, belonging to the city of New York, shall be under his care and control. No person shall be received as a dependent into any institution belonging to the city of New York on Randall's island who is over sixteen years of age, and no person shall be retained as a dependent in any such institution after he or she shall have become sixteen years of age.

§ 2. The said Commissioner shall have power to commit dependent children to private institutions, in which their maintenance shall be paid for in whole or part by the city, but all commitments made by the said Commissioner of dependent children to private institutions shall lapse and become void on the first day of January next, after the date on which such commitments were made. The said Commissioner may, within ten days next preceding the first day of January in any year, if, on inquiry and investigation by him, good and sufficient reason therefor be found to exist, grant a renewed commitment of any such child for the period of one year from the expiration of his previous order. But he shall have no power to commit any child who is over twelve years of age to any private institution, and no child so committed by him shall be retained in any private institution at the expense of the city of New York, after it shall have reached the age of twelve years, except the institution be a reformatory. The said Commissioner shall have power to remove any child committed to any institution by the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whenever he may think proper to do so, and he shall also have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, in order to learn

the propriety of placing a child in, or removing it from, an institution. All acts or parts of acts giving power to all other public officers or magistrates of the city of New York to commit children to public or private institutions, except for violation of laws, are hereby repealed. All bills for the support of children placed in private institutions by the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall be examined and approved by him before they are presented to the Comptroller of the city of New York for payment. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall publish once a month in the City Record the name and residence of all children placed in, or removed from, an institution by him, and the name of such institution.

§ 3. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children, unless sooner removed, shall hold office for six years, or until his successor shall be appointed. The mayor of the city of New York shall remove the said Commissioner whenever, in his opinion, the said Commissioner has neglected or violated his duty, or is unfit or incompetent to perform such duty, and the mayor shall state the grounds for the removal of said Commissioner in the order making such removal.

§ 4. The said Commissioner for Dependent Children shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

§ 5. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York shall have power to appropriate such sums, as in their discretion they may deem advisable, from the general tax levy, from the excise fund, and from any other available fund, for the support of the children under the charge of the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whether they be in institutions belonging to the city of New York or in private institutions, and for the necessary expenses of the oversight and care of such children. The said Commissioner shall have power, under the rules of the Civil Service Board of the city of New York, to appoint and remove such subordinates as he may be authorized to employ by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to assist him in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

§ 6. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall, from time to time, visit and inspect every institution receiving payment from the city of New York for the support of dependent children, and make all proper inquiries as to the maintenance, management and affairs of such institution, and shall make a report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon all these matters once every year or oftener, in his discretion.

§ 7. The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall, from time to time, fix and direct the particulars to be contained in, and the form,

manner and time of making such reports as may seem to him proper for the carrying out of the provisions of this act, to be made to him by all institutions receiving payment from the city of New York for the support of dependent children, and shall fix and direct the form and manner of oath required for the verification of any such report, and the person by whom such oath shall be made and before whom such oath shall be subscribed, and all such institutions and their officers and managers shall observe and comply with all such directions, and the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall cause such reports to be published in the City Record.

§ 8. Any person who knowingly and willfully makes or is a party to, or procures to be made, directly or indirectly, any false report under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall thereby incur a penalty of one thousand dollars, which penalty may be recovered, with costs, by the Comptroller of the city of New York, and it shall be the duty of said Comptroller to sue or prosecute therefor, and of the District Attorney of the county of New York, to bring such prosecution or suit at the request of said Comptroller.

§ 9. After May first, 1890, all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith shall be repealed.

§ 10. This act shall take effect May first, 1890.

Of the twenty-nine institutions receiving public money for the support of New York children, I visited seventeen in April and May. Seven of these have two buildings in different localities, and I, therefore present twenty-four reports of inspections. I have not been able to inspect the remaining twelve institutions this year, but I present the statistics for all, furnished by themselves, which show the following facts:

That there were 20,384 different individual children sheltered in the institutions of the city at the public expense mainly; that 4,139 of these children were returned to parents or friends, that is to the persons who had given them up to be paupers. That there were only 1,776 orphans among the total and 4,987 half-orphans, of whom 2,247 had living fathers, who presumably ought to have been made to support their children themselves.

The total sum received from the city was \$1,536,882.84.

So far as regards the present daily and physical care of the children it may be considered satisfactory, although in one or two of the institutions the children newly admitted and in quarantine still, had a robust *open-air* look, sadly in contrast to the

rather pale face and "peaked" aspect of the mass who had been inmates for months or years.

Still, as I have said, the Board of Health has effected much improvement in the sanitary conditions and, although their authority does not extend beyond the city limits, and more than 6,000 of the children supported by New York are in institutions located in other counties (Richmond, Westchester, Rockland and Orange), the influence of the Board of Health, if not its direct authority, reaches in all probability also to these. I found, however, a number of New York boys, sent from the Catholic Protectors to an institution in Utica, and there supported by the taxpayers of New York city, in a very poor condition. They were dirty and ragged, and several were suffering from ophthalmia.

As regards the preparation of the institution children for a life of self-support, for the duties of independent men and women, it is impossible not to feel very grave misgivings. Large aggregations of children, as I have said in the earlier part of this report, prevent the individual training and the individual development of character required to give good results, and none of the institutions follow the children who leave them with sufficient care through their after lives to be able to dispel the doubts which arise concerning them. Important and striking testimony concerning the results of institution life was given by the Board of Managers of the Union Temporary Home of Philadelphia, which, in 1886, after thirty-one years of work, decided to close its institution, sell its property and thereafter care for the children confided to it by boarding them in families.

The committee to which was referred the consideration of this important change of policy, in reporting favorably upon it, among others, presented the following conclusions:

"The most important consideration relates to the children. No mere saving of money would justify a change which threatened injury to the least of these little ones. But a majority of the managers are convinced, by observation and experience, that life in the average institution is not so good for children as life in the average household. None can realize this so fully as those who are best acquainted with the inner workings and vicissitudes of child-caring institutions. We have sought to guard our inmates from the worst effects by providing a kindergarten for the younger ones, and by sending the older to the public schools; and they have enjoyed

the care and kindness of an exceptionally competent and faithful matron; but the total result has compelled us to the same conclusion with many tried workers in charity, viz., that the children can best be fitted for the life they must live in the world by being placed in good families.

"The testimony of two gentlemen on our Board of Council, both experienced as heads of great industrial enterprises, is that institution boys are generally the least desirable apprentices. They have been dulled in faculty by not having been daily exercised in the use of themselves in small ways; have marched in platoons; have done everything in squads; have had all the particulars of life arranged for them, and, as a consequence, they wait for some one else to arrange every piece of work, and are never ready for emergencies, nor able to 'take hold.'"

The opinion of experienced persons such as these, who, for thirty years, have watched the effects of institution life, must have weight, and the result of their action in closing the "Home" so long maintained is also most instructive. In their report for the year 1887, the Managers say: * * * "When the building was closed, the Managers offered to act as agents for placing any children then in the Home in private families, and supervising them when so placed. This offer revealed the fact that most of the parents or guardians whom we had been assisting were quite equal to the care of their own; we had but nine of our old list (about forty-five) to provide for on the new plan."

Another point in regard to the future of our 15,000 dependent children which causes anxiety, is that where industrial training is carried on and the effort to give them at least some means of earning a livelihood is made, the teaching is such both for boys and girls as will inevitably lead them to seek employment in the city. The influx from the country to the city, which goes on in this as in other countries, is a subject of regret to students of social phenomena, the need of agricultural laborers and women to help in housework is recognized and deplored, not only by those who suffer directly from the want of them, but by all thoughtful persons. Yet, here we have the anomaly of 15,000 boys and girls, supported and educated by the public, and scarcely an effort made to fit them for country life, but, on the contrary, scarcely 100 boys of all the 8,000, even where they are brought up in the country on a

farm, are given the inestimable blessing of the good healthy body and mind, and the safe future, which a thorough scientific training in farm work would go far to assure to them.

Surely our communism is, of all the communisms ever dreamed of by social reformers, the most foolish and unreasonable.

We take children from their parents and support them at public expense, not to bring them up to be useful and happy citizens, but to stint and cramp them, and to return them at the end of five or six years to work for those who would not work for them, to be the support of those who ignored all duties and responsibilities toward them when they were helpless and dependent.

Is it not time that the interests of the public, and the interests of these 15,000 children, were intrusted to the care of some responsible man or men, in New York city, to see to it, not only that \$1,500,000 of the taxpayer's money is not worse than wasted every year, but to study the whole question, to devise means to save parents from the temptation to desert their children, and to save the children from a life of dependence, not only now, but in the future?

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

December 10, 1889.

There are five tables appended to this report:

TABLE No. 1, shows the area of population, the number of dependent children, and the proportion of dependent children to population of five States, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan and California.

TABLE No. 2, shows the population, number of dependent children, and proportion of dependent children to population in six counties of the State of New York: New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Westchester and Richmond.

TABLE No. 3, gives the number of children sheltered by twenty-eight institutions in New York city during the year 1889, the number committed by magistrates as destitute and as offenders, the number discharged to parents or friends during the year, and the amount of money received from the general tax levy, excise fund and school fund.

TABLE No. 4, shows the number of children under 12 and over 12, the number of orphans and half-orphans, and how many of the latter had fathers living.

TABLE No. 5, shows statistics and receipts for the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

The act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions is also appended, and reports of inspection of seventeen institutions for children.

TABLE No. 1.
Dependent children in certain States, showing proportion of such dependent children to population in 1888.

| | New York. | Pennsylvania. | Massachusetts. | Michigan. | California. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Square miles..... | 47,620 | 44,985 | 8,040 | 57,430 | 155,980 |
| Population | 6,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,250,000 |
| Dependent children | 23,855 | 10,000 | 1,951 | 200 | 4,300 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 251 | 1 to 450 | 1 to 1,025 | 1 to 10,000 | 1 to 290 |

TABLE No. 2.

Dependent children in certain counties of New York, showing proportion of such dependent children to the population in 1888.

| | New York. | Kings. | Erie. | Albany. | Westchester. | Richmond. |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Square miles ..... | ..... | ..... | 950 | 509 | 509 | 58½ |
| Population, estimated in 1889 to be | 1,590,000 | 880,000 | 325,000 | 160,000 | 150,000 | 65,000 |
| Dependent children | 15,697 | 1,180 | 323 | 640 | 416 | 34 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 101 | 1 to 745 | 1 to 1,006 | 1 to 250 | 1 to 360 | 1 to 1,911 |

TABLE No. 3.
Census, December 5, 1889.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | Boys. | | Girls. | | Total. | Orphans. | Half-orphans. | Half-orphans having fathers living. | Receiv- ing in- dustrial in- sur. |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------|---|--|
| | Under 12. | Over 12. | Under 12. | Over 12. | | | | | |
| Orphan Asylum Society | 118 | ... | 73 | ... | 191 | 107 | 84 | 14 | 69 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum | 166 | 18 | 101 | 15 | 280 | ... | 281 | 190 | ... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 183 | ... | 107 | ... | 290 | 81 | 203 | ... | ... |
| Home for the Friendless. | 55 | ... | 75 | 7 | 137 | 12 | 53 | 19 | ... |
| New York Juvenile Asylum. | 406 | 342 | 139 | 58 | 935 | 81 | 505 | 283 | 490 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4280 | ... | 135 | 101 | 30 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum. | 92 | ... | 98 | 58 | 248 | 52 | 204 | 69 | 58 |
| Five Points House of Industry. | 146 | 11 | 105 | 33 | 286 | 20 | 149 | 61 | 49 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum. | 289 | 100 | 278 | 76 | 693 | 68 | 379 | 162 | 496 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum | 240 | 75 | 189 | 45 | 549 | 69 | 380 | 150 | 22 |
| New York Catholic Protectory. | 401 | 979 | 281 | 397 | 2,068 | 171 | 992 | 514 | 1,519 |
| New York Infant Asylum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4631 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Children's Fold | 56 | 10 | 51 | 18 | 135 | 22 | 102 | 21 | 63 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity† | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| House of the Holy Family | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Joseph's Industrial Home | 146 | 66 | 75 | 135 | 200 | 66 | 56 | ... | 200 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin | 822 | 544 | 379 | 147 | 1,738 | 249 | 364 | ... | 213 |
| Shepherd's Fold | 34 | 5 | 16 | 55 | 1,542 | 544 | 1,028 | 281 | 292 |
| Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 19 | 17 |
| Ladies Deborah Nursery | 209 | 28 | 98 | 37 | 387 | 32 | 210 | 46 | 5 |
| St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. | 326 | 26 | 288 | 33 | 673 | 52 | 61 | 46 | 79 |
| St. James' Home. | ... | ... | 61 | 68 | 129 | 81 | 346 | 164 | ... |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. | 273 | 47 | 231 | 40 | 591 | 81 | ... | 98 | 150 |
| Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary | 13 | ... | 202 | 65 | 280 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Ann's Home | ... | ... | 169 | 55 | 224 | 45 | 39 | ... | ... |
| St. Michael's Home. | 30 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 58 | 24 | 31 | 18 | ... |
| St. Agatha's Home. | 3 | ... | 158 | 30 | 191 | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Total | 3,948 | 2,280 | 9,317 | 1,364 | 11,740 | 1,776 | 4,987 | 2,247 | 3,712 |

* Not reported.

† Foundlings.

‡ Sex and age not furnished.

TABLE No. 4.
Statistics for the year 1889.

| NAME OF INSTITUTION. | TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN. | | | | Received from school tax. | Received from city. |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Sheltered. | COMMITTED AS | | Discharged to parents or friends. | | |
| | | Destitute. | Offenders. | | | |
| Orphan Asylum Society..... | 223 | ..... | ..... | 94 | \$1,688 53 | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (1888)..... | 1,046 | ..... | ..... | 129 | 7,069 14 | ..... |
| Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum..... | 284 | ..... | ..... | 99 | 1,798 14 | ..... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum..... | 367 | 36 | ..... | 45 | 2,286 32 | \$12,902 98 |
| Home for the Friendless..... | 496 | 146 | ..... | 190 | 18,769 80 | 32,462 42 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 1,648 | 163 | 187 | 494 | 10,214 38 | 110,247 46 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 913 | ..... | ..... | 667 | 1,966 36 | 96,424 60 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum..... | 316 | 132 | ..... | 67 | ..... | 13,485 00 |
| Five Points House of Industry..... | 530 | 106 | ..... | 229 | 3,318 68 | 16,846 71 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum..... | 753 | 246 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 48,188 27 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum..... | 651 | 7 | ..... | 107 | 2,921 22 | 68,585 60 |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 3,220 | 421 | 402 | 786 | ..... | 263,341 48 |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | 360 | ..... | ..... | 92 | ..... | 85,670 87 |
| Children's Fold..... | 223 | 4 | ..... | 81 | ..... | 15,463 44 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity..... | 2,763 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 266,797 07 | ..... |
| House of the Holy Family..... | 293 | ..... | ..... | 46 | 1,045 03 | 9,664 71 |
| St. Joseph's Industrial Home..... | 1,123 | 187 | ..... | 209 | ..... | 88,648 81 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin..... | 1,497 | 314 | ..... | 327 | ..... | 134,205 86 |
| Shepherd's Fold..... | 107 | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic..... | 543 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48,642 84 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery..... | 376 | 42 | ..... | 98 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis..... | 876 | 288 | ..... | 149 | ..... | 67,200 66 |
| St. James' Home..... | 129 | 21 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 18,416 34 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society..... | 591 | 160 | ..... | 144 | ..... | 59,436 70 |
| Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary..... | 567 | 112 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 53,608 00 |
| St. Ann's Home..... | 224 | 48 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 18,416 34 |
| St. Michael's Home..... | 67 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 6,611 79 |
| St. Agatha's Home..... | 214 | 29 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 18,720 99 |
| Total..... | 20,384 | 2,444 | 589 | 4,189 | \$61,096 39 | \$1,536,862 84 |

TABLE No. 5.

| INSTITUTIONS. | 1886. | | | 1887. | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | CHILDREN. | | Receipts from private sources. | CHILDREN. | | Receipts from private sources. |
| | Boys. | Girls. | | Boys. | Girls. | |
| Orphan Asylum Society..... | 126 | 61 | \$22,659 05 | 115 | 64 | \$48,373 10 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... | 429 | 416 | 83,769 95 | 448 | 397 | 79,493 37 |
| Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum..... | 122 | 76 | 9,389 62 | 113 | 77 | 9,629 42 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum..... | 194 | 120 | 26,403 95 | 184 | 105 | 20,475 11 |
| Home for the Friendless..... | 69 | 90 | 53,865 47 | 73 | 93 | 22,923 94 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 727 | 166 | 10,153 19 | 706 | 207 | 38,761 26 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 353 | 397 | 32,654 14 | 305 | 344 | 18,028 37 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum..... | 54 | 100 | 72,370 21 | 89 | 153 | 26,500 27 |
| Five Points House of Industry..... | 136 | 93 | 42,193 60 | 152 | 81 | 10,341 84 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum..... | 268 | 244 | 8,981 98 | 201 | 201 | 49,869 26 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum..... | 283 | 741 | 3,054 09 | 274 | 204 | 38,483 22 |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 1,617 | 158 | 13,882 60 | 1,555 | 721 | 72,898 02 |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | 190 | 78 | 1,153 08 | 206 | 174 | 11,455 27 |
| Children's Fold..... | 98 | 884 | 17,484 17 | 90 | 62 | 12,204 50 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity..... | 899 | 90 | 7,641 42 | 850 | 780 | 2,927 64 |
| House of the Holy Family..... | ..... | 633 | 2,491 26 | ..... | 49 | 25,479 00 |
| St. Joseph's Industrial Home..... | ..... | 77 | 143,032 75 | ..... | 522 | 7,543 09 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin..... | 1,214 | 296 | 3,972 50 | 1,211 | 104 | 10,817 20 |
| St. Stephen's Home..... | 297 | 29 | 36,697 81 | ..... | ..... | 64,306 55 |
| Shepherd's Fold..... | 45 | 399 | 2,670 06 | ..... | ..... | 123,356 21 |
| Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic..... | ..... | 157 | 120 00 | ..... | ..... | 162,041 55 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery..... | 268 | 157 | 4,964 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis..... | 318 | 298 | 3,508 15 | ..... | 435 | 2,642 22 |
| St. James' Home..... | ..... | 142 | 1,210 00 | ..... | 130 | 135 00 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society..... | 245 | 178 | 10,473 36 | 361 | 354 | 7,428 00 |
| Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary..... | 186 | 286 | 28,686 62 | ..... | 118 | 2,002 32 |
| St. Ann's Home..... | ..... | 130 | 32,996 51 | ..... | 204 | 2,387 00 |
| St. Michael's Home..... | 43 | 23 | 12,457 14 | ..... | 279 | 7,882 66 |
| St. Agatha's Home..... | 14 | 146 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 130 | 8,210 68 |
| | | | 11,926 28 | ..... | ..... | 48,928 63 |
| | | | | 39 | 27 | 13,000 00 |
| | | | | 8 | 175 | ..... |
| | | | | | | 6,635 32 |
| | | | | | | 11,969 29 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 383 45 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 20,203 35 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 497 07 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2,411 42 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5,000 00 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 2,750 00 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 47,251 84 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 37,339 37 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 95 54 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 14,622 77 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 101 01 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 14,548 67 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 50,666 59 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 6,515 73 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5,883 24 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 48,928 63 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 13,000 00 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 6,498 39 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 20,203 35 |

* Closed August 1, 1887.

TABLE No. 5—(Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | 1898. | | | | 1899. | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | CHILDREN. | | Receipts from private sources. | Receipts from the city. | Receipts from all other sources. | CHILDREN. | | Receipts from private sources. | Receipts from the city. | Receipts from all other sources. |
| | Boys. | Girls. | | | | Boys. | Girls. | | | |
| Orphan Asylum Society..... | 116 | 60 | \$85,548 87 | \$1,649 54 | \$30,478 07 | 130 | 60 | \$42,496 21 | \$844 26 | \$30,618 56 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... | 477 | 398 | 76,772 06 | 7,069 14 | 38,319 81 | 1447 | 398 | 76,772 06 | 7,069 14 | 38,319 81 |
| Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum..... | 122 | 85 | 9,612 35 | 1,757 66 | 3,654 30 | 196 | 69 | 14,860 55 | 899 23 | 938 01 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum..... | 182 | 109 | 22,286 31 | 17,238 52 | 3,078 87 | 179 | 111 | 14,990 98 | 16,348 08 | 3,761 21 |
| Home for the Friendless..... | 58 | 85 | 50,241 54 | 42,317 38 | 26,566 96 | 84 | 57 | 63,197 61 | 42,931 13 | 16,790 47 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 815 | 239 | 40,065 09 | 116,127 94 | 1,746 41 | 813 | 210 | 6,654 34 | 121,172 14 | *61,004 11 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital..... | 321 | 318 | 39,870 99 | 104,998 36 | 34,068 38 | 273 | 241 | 36,127 43 | 97,390 96 | 33,583 36 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum..... | 85 | 146 | 19,668 95 | 14,949 13 | 1,091 86 | 85 | 158 | 13,195 91 | 15,342 28 | 1,079 62 |
| Five Points House of Industry..... | 160 | 120 | 24,671 99 | 22,496 70 | 10,144 21 | 142 | 115 | 14,540 86 | 22,654 40 | 8,254 08 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum..... | 244 | 266 | 60,370 33 | 49,367 02 | 1,159 32 | 339 | 294 | 48,186 37 | 49,723 67 | 6,291 11 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum..... | 309 | 224 | 109,213 35 | 57,295 20 | 12,901 90 | 310 | 233 | 128,264 16 | 61,070 66 | 30,133 18 |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 1,634 | 735 | 3,382 51 | 221,847 41 | 36,030 14 | 1,661 | 694 | 2,458 36 | 263,341 48 | 44,087 93 |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | 219 | 187 | 5,671 08 | 86,297 48 | 11,547 12 | 217 | 167 | 6,404 94 | 76,781 31 | 10,684 24 |
| Children's Fold..... | 88 | 74 | 6,428 02 | 16,367 14 | 22 20 | 70 | 72 | 2,805 48 | 16,065 72 | 511 82 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity..... | 889 | 781 | 29,399 87 | 248,915 61 | 4,245 26 | 960 | 712 | 12,179 33 | 256,797 07 | 691 89 |
| House of the Holy Family..... | 69 | 69 | 8,665 91 | 9,849 20 | 3,463 13 | 75 | 75 | 4,475 50 | 10,699 74 | 3,248 53 |
| St. Joseph's Industrial Home..... | 520 | 520 | 1,920 67 | 69,960 60 | 4,064 26 | ..... | 596 | 2,076 28 | 60,881 93 | 1,372 69 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin..... | 1,202 | 131 | 217,417 34 | 121,300 14 | 1,428 42 | 1,336 | 161 | 4,216 19 | 134,205 86 | 70,238 18 |
| Shepherd's Fold..... | 35 | 14 | 1,361 00 | 5,000 00 | 2,017 94 | 41 | 18 | 1,979 11 | 5,000 00 | 1,691 68 |
| Asylum of the Third Order of the Sisters of St. Dominic..... | ..... | 459 | 530 00 | 50,700 01 | ..... | 18 | 471 | 375 50 | 48,642 84 | ..... |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery..... | ..... | 136 | 1,912 45 | 34,163 10 | ..... | 266 | 135 | 2,008 54 | 39,333 18 | 2,921 01 |
| St. Joseph's Home of the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis..... | ..... | 218 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. James' Home..... | 384 | 369 | 2,372 02 | 66,213 82 | 21,013 76 | 458 | 406 | 4,872 56 | 67,200 56 | 32,384 80 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society..... | 110 | 178 | 546 40 | 14,100 68 | 420 17 | ..... | 106 | 1,014 47 | 10,978 85 | 133 96 |
| Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary..... | 307 | 278 | 7,611 02 | 62,441 69 | 85 31 | 271 | 320 | 6,021 33 | 59,435 70 | 2,824 47 |
| St. Ann's Home..... | 297 | 262 | 3,767 37 | 56,616 06 | 4,156 52 | 243 | 269 | 39,406 03 | 53,600 46 | 3,348 62 |
| St. Michael's Home..... | 140 | ..... | 14,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Michael's Home..... | 38 | 26 | 8,304 56 | 5,960 26 | 1,452 17 | 32 | 23 | 3,874 23 | 5,611 79 | 716 44 |
| St. Agatha's Home..... | 168 | ..... | 17,728 85 | ..... | 424 98 | ..... | 182 | 125 00 | 18,272 41 | 291 86 |

* Of this sum \$15,000 is part payment from sale of House of Reception.

† From 1888.

Chapter 633.

LAWS OF NEW YORK 1886:

AN ACT for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions.

PASSED June 14, 1886, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION. 1. Every institution in this state incorporated for the express purpose of receiving or caring for orphan, vagrant or destitute children, or juvenile delinquents, excepting hospitals, shall have attached thereto a regular physician of its selection, duly licensed to practice under the laws of this state and in good professional standing.

§ 2. The name of such physician and his address shall be posted and be kept posted conspicuously within such institution, near its main entrance.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the officers of such institution, upon receiving any child therein, either upon commitment or otherwise, before admitting it to contact with any other of its inmates, to cause such child to be examined by said physician and a certificate in writing to be given by him, stating whether such child is apparently suffering with diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or any other contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, which might be communicated to the other inmates thereof. Such physician shall specify in such certificate the physical and mental condition of the child, the presence of any indication of hereditary or other constitutional disease, and also any deformity or abnormal condition which he may find upon examination to exist. Such certificate shall be kept by the officers of the institution filed with the commitment or other papers on record in the case, and no child shall be so admitted until after such certificate shall have been furnished as above provided.

§ 4. On receipt of such certificate the officers of such institution shall on receiving such child, place it in strict quarantine thereafter from the other inmates of the institution until discharged therefrom by order of such physician, who shall thereupon indorse on such certificate the time such child has remained in quarantine and the date of such discharge therefrom.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of such physician at least once a month to thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution and to report in writing in such form as shall be approved by the state board of health, to the board of managers or directors of such institution, and also to the board of health within the district or place where the institution is situated, its condition especially as to the plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies and dormitories, and also as to the physical condition of the children and the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, especially of the eyes or skin, and as to their food, clothing and cleanliness, and also whether the officers of such institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies and other attendants of proper capacity to attend to said children, to secure to them due and proper care and attention as to their personal cleanliness and health, together with such recommendations for the improvement thereof as he may deem proper. And it shall be the duty of such boards to immediately investigate any complaint, and if the same shall prove to be well founded to remedy the evil without delay.

§ 6. No child suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes or skin, shall be allowed to enter or remain in any such institution in contact with any children not so afflicted, unless it shall immediately be isolated or placed in a proper room or infirmary which shall be provided for that purpose by the officers of the institution under the direction of said physician.

§ 7. The beds in every dormitory in such institution shall be separated by a passage-way of not less than two feet horizontally, and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate, and there be adequate ventilation. Every dormitory shall be provided with means of ventilation, as the board of health within the locality may prescribe. In the dormitories of such institution, six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than those provided in this way, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist, approved by the local board of health, and a special permit in writing be granted therefor, specifying the number of beds or the cubic air space which shall, under special circumstances, be allowed. Such permit shall be conspicuously posted and kept posted in each dormitory. It shall be the duty of the physician attached to any such institution to at once notify in writing the

local board of health and the board of managers or directors of such institution, if the provisions of this section are at any time violated.

§ 8. The words "juvenile delinquents" in this act shall include all children whose commitment to an institution is provided for by the provisions of the penal code.

§ 9. Any person who shall wilfully refuse to comply with or to discharge any duty imposed by this act, or who shall violate any provision thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 10. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. } ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FREDERICK COOK,
Secretary of State.

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS.

PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1835.]

Sixty-seven West Tenth street.

Extract from charter:

"SECTION 1. The persons hereinafter named, and such others as now are, or hereafter shall become members of the society herein mentioned, shall be, and hereby are, constituted a body corporate, by the name of 'The Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children in the city of New York,' the sole object of which shall be to relieve, provide for, instruct, and protect such children."

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 284 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | None. |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 99 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | Nothing. |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | <u>\$1,798 44</u> |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Paid officers..... | None. |
| Paid servants..... | 13 |
| Boys under 12..... | 156 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Boys over 12 | 18 |
| Girls under 12 | 101 |
| Girls over 12 | 15 |
| Half-orphans, as far as known | 281 |
| Receiving industrial training (except in housework and sewing) | None. |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 190 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 8, 1889.

This institution has not improved during the last few years. The building, although the dormitories, school-rooms and dining-room are suitable and pleasant, has no proper play-ground for the children, and the play-room and lavatory are in the cellar. The play-room is actually almost dark, and is used by both boys and girls, as is also the lavatory, the latter not at the same time, of course.

The managers have, for a long time, contemplated building elsewhere, and it is greatly to be hoped that they will soon carry out their plan.

The boys and girls are in classes together, and seem well taught, and look neat and clean. The boys wear denim jackets and the girls gingham aprons. The school-rooms were fresh and well ventilated on the day of my visit.

The nursery children have kindergarten teaching for one hour in the morning and one in the afternoon. They have a separate play-room and dormitory, with a closet next to it, and the nurse sleeps near them, but in another room.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

[Founded in 1849.]

32 East Thirtieth street, and 29 East Twenty-ninth street.

Objects: "To befriend and save destitute children, and to encourage and aid respectable young women, married or single, to lead honest lives by the work of their own hands."

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 495 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 145 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 190 |
| Received from city in 1889 | \$32,482 42 |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | 18,789 30 |

Census, December 1, 1889.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Paid officers..... | 3 |
| Paid servants and caretakers..... | 29 |
| Boys under 12..... | 55 |
| Boys over 12..... | None. |
| Girls under 12..... | 75 |
| Girls over 12..... | 7 |
| Orphans..... | 12 |
| Half-orphans..... | 53 |
| Receiving industrial training..... | None. |
| Half-orphans having fathers living..... | 19 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 6, 1889.

The most noticeable feature in this institution is its home-like appearance and the natural look of the children. They are always engaged as children in a well-ordered home would be, in various pleasant ways, the little ones playing with toys, the older girls arranging their dolls or tea sets, or putting the room in order. There is no "institution look" to the house or the children. This I ascribe to the division of the children into small groups, and the employment of a sufficient number of superior persons to take care of them.

There is not sufficient yard room for the children to play in, and it would be a very good thing if the institution could be moved into the country. The children look pale and evidently have not enough exercise and fresh air.

The supply of clothing is good—the boys wear gingham jumpers and look neat.

The hospital is in the attic and has separate laundry.

The children go to school in the house, boys and girls together.

Children newly received are kept in quarantine two weeks.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1851.]

House of Reception and main Asylum, New York city.

Objects: "The objects of this corporation are to receive and take charge of such children, between the ages of 7 and 14 years, as may be voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority,

and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual and industrial education."

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 1,645 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 153 |
| Committed by magistrates for offenses in 1889..... | 187 |
| Surrendered by parents in 1889..... | 298 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 494 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$110,247 46 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | 10,214 38 |

House of Reception — Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Paid officers..... | 5 |
| Paid servants..... | 5 |
| Boys under 12..... | 11 |
| Boys over 12..... | 7 |
| Girls under 12..... | 1 |
| Girls over 12..... | -None. |
| Orphans..... | 1 |
| Half-orphans..... | 10 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living..... | 6 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, December 9, 1889.

The managers have decided to build as soon as possible. The present building, occupied temporarily, is not suited for an institution; the yard is too small, the lavatory and bath arrangements very poor and the whole house poorly arranged for any number of occupants.

The house of reception is a quarantine for the main institution, and its purpose is to prevent the spread of any contagious disease. The most common and insidious of all such are scalp and eye diseases, and these are most readily spread by the use of water and towels used without proper precautions. Such being the facts, the continued use in this institution of roller-towels and a common bath is the more extraordinary, since almost every other institution in the city has adopted better methods.

The class of boys received by this institution is superior to that seen in many others, and it is certainly to be desired that parents should be more generally required to pay for the board of their children, when they place them in the institution, not because they can not support them, but because they can not control them.

That greater care is required in admitting children, even when committed by a magistrate, the following case shows :

Two children were committed in February who the week before had been taken from a Brooklyn asylum, and who had been in the State of New York only five months at that time. They had no claim upon the city of New York for support, and should never have been committed to the Juvenile Asylum or received there.

ASYLUM.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Paid officers (institution) | 44 |
| Paid officers (farm) | 3 |
| Paid servants (institution) | 23 |
| Paid servants (farm) | None. |
| Boys under 12 | 395 |
| Boys over 12 | 335 |
| Girls under 12 | 128 |
| Girls over 12 | 58 |
| Orphans | 80 |
| Half-orphans | 495 |
| Receiving industrial training | 420 |
| Amount of land connected with institution, acres | 20 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 283 |
| Sent out west | 172 |
| Indentured in other places | 28 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 18, 1889.

I have never found this institution in such a good condition throughout as on this visit. There is a new building, put up within two or three years, which is entirely devoted to the younger boys, who have dormitories, dining-room, play-room, play-ground and school-rooms separate from the older division. This building is remarkably pleasant. All the dormitories throughout the institution were found very clean and the beds placed, as required by the Board of Health, at a distance of two feet from each other.

The older boys were seen in school and presented a very favorable appearance, as the boys in this institution usually do — intelligent, independent and clear-eyed. The superintendent avoids everything that will tend to destroy the individuality of the boys,

and carries this very excellent principle so far that they are not even trained in polite manners, which would be a distinct gain to them and need not interfere with independence of character. The boys looked much neater than I have sometimes seen them — their skin and hair looked clean and their eyes in good condition, and their bodies and clothes were evidently clean. The only trouble apparent was ringworm on the face and neck, which must necessarily be spread by the use of the roller-towels, still persisted in in this institution, contrary to the advice of all authorities. The large tank-bath is also objectionable on this ground, and because the bathing of so many boys together destroys their modesty.

The hospital is a most pleasant and well-kept department, and had only three patients.

The large boys were also seen in the yard and at dinner, and the girls and smaller boys in their dining-room. All presented the appearance of health and cleanliness. The girls' hair was neat.

The department for girls, dormitories, lavatories, sewing-rooms, etc., were inspected and found in good condition. In all the departments there is very good care provided for the children at night. There are two men and two women who act as night watch and pass from one dormitory to another constantly. The girls do all the work of their building, there being no servants employed, and they cook and have a cooking class.

In regard to the occupations and industrial training of the children, the superintendent writes as follows in his last report (for 1888): "All the older children of suitable age are required while here to attend school a half day and to work a half day, and under such influences and instructions as shall impress them that they are reaping important and lasting benefits, and thus secure their hearty coöperation in the efforts to establish them in studious, industrious and steady habits. Such training and such results are far more important than any mere attempt at regular trades; for, when once established in moral strength and steady habits, they can return to their homes, and attend school or return to their employment with prospects of success and future usefulness.

"The large amount and variety of work to be performed in the care and maintenance of 1,000 children furnishes all our older children with employment which is quite as well adapted to their age, capacity and requirements as any manual labor that could be provided for them."

The asylum has an apprenticing system, by which children are placed in homes in Illinois by an agent and watched over during the subsequent years until their majority. This is a most valuable function of the asylum, and it is to be regretted that a larger proportion of children are not so disposed of. A very large proportion are discharged to their friends, and about ten per cent of these have to be returned to the asylum for further discipline.

This institution is remarkable for the shortness of the average stay of the inmates, which probably results in their receiving the maximum of good possible in an asylum and the minimum of harm.

Upon the whole, the aspect of the inmates and of the buildings is very encouraging.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

[Founded in 1854.]

New York city and Staten Island.

Objects: "The maintenance and care of the children of wet nurses, the care of lying-in-women and their infants, and the support and maintenance of destitute children intrusted to their care or admitted therein."

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 913 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | None. |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 567 |
| Money received from the city in 1889..... | \$95,424 60 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | 1,966 35 |

CITY INSTITUTION — Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Paid officers..... | 8 |
| Paid servants | 58 |
| Adult inmates (women)..... | 84 |
| Infants | 117 |
| Children between 1 and 4 years | 77 |
| Orphans ..... | .... |
| Half-orphans. | 22 |
| Half-orphans with fathers living..... | 8 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 24, 1889.

This is the most difficult kind of an institution to carry on successfully; there are several branches of work requiring each special qualifications in those in charge of it. It contains within itself a reformatory, a lying-in asylum, a hospital and an asylum for children, and the fact that the work must be done to a large extent by women who come into the institution as objects of charity, renders the highest degree of order very difficult to attain.

As a rule the institution was in good order, but the closets in the children's wards were untidy on the day of inspection, and in these same wards there was evidently much carelessness in the use of towels—this practice has so far produced no trouble as to eyes, nor are there any sore heads, but several of the children have warts on the face, the spread of which may perhaps be attributed to neglect in this particular.

The cellar was in very good order, but there seems some danger from the gas jets, kept burning in what seems to me too close proximity to the wooden beams.

The wards are very pleasant and not crowded.

The play-room, dining-room, and school-room of the older children (none over 4 years), were most cheerful and pleasant, and the children looked healthy and happy.

The managers have the most perfect arrangements for isolating sick children in the annex or hospital building, and they are now preparing for still better care by building a new house of reception.

The practice of having the servants all sleep in the basement seems a very poor one, both from the point of view of health and character, for many of the rooms are dark and they must be very much left to themselves at night.

The lying-in department is all most pleasant and in the best of order, and the fact that the house has been quite free from fever for two years shows that great care is taken.

COUNTRY BRANCH — Castleton, Staten Island.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Paid officers..... | 10 |
| Paid servants in institution | 40 |
| Paid servants on farm..... | 8 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Adult inmates (women) | 60 |
| Infants | 50 |
| Children between 1 and 4 years | 86 |
| Children over 4 years | 152 |
| Orphans | 6 |
| Half-orphans | 113 |
| Children receiving industrial training | 30 |
| Amount of land connected with the institution, acres | 47 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 93 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 26, 1889.

The various buildings of this institution, consisting of the home for older children and ten cottages for infants and mothers, the hospital, and various administration buildings, were all found in good condition. The children looked well and happy, and were evidently well cared for.

There were separate basins and towels for each child and but few cases of eye trouble, which were isolated.

The younger children in this building have kindergarten training and there is a teacher for the older ones also. They all seemed intelligent, and were very neatly dressed and evidently well trained. The older girls help in the work of the house.

There were more than 200 children "boarded-out" in private families, and these are visited by one of the physicians of the institution.

I saw one family of boarded children where there were twenty girls, and another where there were twenty-five boys. All seem to be well cared for and the houses were in good order.

The reception cottage at the institution was found in very good order. New cases are quarantined for three weeks. The resident physicians are women, a most important advantage, especially in an institution dealing with women of the character of many received here.

THE SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1856.]

Under charge of the Sisters of the Order of The Marianite Sisters
of the Holy Cross.

215 West Thirty-ninth street.

Objects: "To receive and provide for destitute and unprotected orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of French birth or parentage, and others; and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith."

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total number of inmates during 1889 | 315 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 132 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 67 |
| Received from city in 1889 | \$13,485 |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | None. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Sisters | 19 |
| Paid officers and servants | 1 |
| Boys under 12 | 92 |
| Boys over 12 | None. |
| Girls under 12 | 98 |
| Girls over 12 | 58 |
| Orphans | 52 |
| Half-orphans | 204 |
| Receiving industrial training | 58 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 69 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 5, 1889.

There have been many changes and improvements in this institution. A new wing for boys has been built with fine dormitories and infirmaries and school-rooms. Some of the rooms in the girls' department have been enlarged, and the upper story of the whole building has been finished off and divided into separate rooms for the isolation of cases of contagious diseases.

Everything in the house was found in good order. The dormitories are large and two sisters sleep in each, and the arrangement of lavatories, with separate faucets, towels, etc., was good. The closets are not sufficiently isolated nor entirely well ventilated, but this is the only criticism to be made as to the building. The supply of clothing in the store-rooms was ample.

The boys and girls are kept entirely separate, in school as well as at play. All those under 12 years (which includes all the boys) have school morning and afternoon, learning both French and English. In some cases I found that boys who could read French quite well did not know the meaning of what they read. It would seem a useless waste of time to teach it, except to French children. After twelve years the girls have school only from 8 to 10 A. M. and study only one language. After school they go into the sewing-room, where they are taught fine sewing and embroidery, and they assist in the work of the house. Some of them sew beautifully. Their work-room is large, well-lighted and ventilated, as indeed are all the rooms in the house.

The boys seen in school presented an untidy appearance, their jackets and trousers being torn and dirty in more than one case. They should wear overalls or gingham jumpers. They looked very healthy. The yards are small, but in summer the children are taken twice a week into the country or to the seashore.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

[Founded in 1856.]

155 Worth street.

Objects: "1. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection and instruction, according to their necessities.

"2. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

"3. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect."

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Number of inmates in 1889, children..... | 530 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 106 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 229 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$16,846 71 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | 3,318 68 |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Paid officers in institution (nine of whom are teachers in day school) | 35 |
| Paid servants in institution | 9 |
| Boys under 12 | 146 |
| Boys over 12 | 11 |
| Girls under 12 | 105 |
| Girls over 12 | 33 |
| Orphans | 20 |
| Half-orphans | 149 |
| Boys receiving industrial training (in the carpenter and type-room) | 19 |
| Girls receiving industrial training (domestic work) | 30 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 61 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 17, and October 18, 1889.

This institution is among the older ones of the city, having been in existence more than thirty years, and it is carried on upon an entirely different plan from any other.

It is a comparatively large institution, containing from 200 to 300 children from 4 to 14 years of age, taken from the tenement-house population and constantly changing, and with quite a large number of children attending the school and living outside, yet it is conducted with as little apparent recognition of the possibility of moral evil as if it were a small family of six or eight persons. The boys and girls are together in class, in the play-room, in the yard and in the hospital wards, and there is a certain sense of freedom interesting and encouraging to find in an institution.

The children (boys and girls) are under the charge of a man during their play hours. In school they are taught by women, have good teaching, and are evidently intelligent. The contact with the outside children who come in for the day probably prevents the stagnation of mind which is the danger in an institution.

The buildings were found in good order, but the children looked pale and showed the want of sun and outdoor air and exercise. The yards are of course very small, owing to the situation of the institution, and the large and high roof ought to be utilized as a play-ground, for some of the children at least. It would not be

difficult to make it safe as is done in some of the other institutions in the city where there is no adequate yard room.

The hospital building is comparatively new and is remarkably pleasant, fresh and sunny. There are two resident physicians and three nurses, and a night nurse for the three floors. The children who were in the wards, at the time of my visit, were not seriously ill, and those quarantined for eye disease had it in a very mild form indeed, showing that due care was taken to prevent the spread of the trouble.

The little children, in the main building, have a very pleasant day-room and a large and airy dormitory, which has been renovated this year. They seem to be very well cared for and have toys to play with.

The dormitories and lavatories were all found in excellent order, and the closets clean and fresh. The lavatories are well arranged. An oblong white tile-bath is built in the center of the room, with jets of water round the inside edge to be turned on for daily washing. Each child has a comb and brush and a tooth-brush in a separate little compartment, and a mirror runs around the room at the right height for the children to use. The effect is very pretty. The combs and brushes are chained to each compartment and a towel hangs below, and the whole arrangement is very neat and attractive, but these tank-baths are objectionable on the score of modesty, unless the children all wear some covering in bathing. The children who come in for the day are washed twice a week, and the institution is no doubt a powerful civilizing agency in the crowded neighborhood.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

Eighty-ninth street and Avenue A.

[Founded in 1858.]

In charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 753 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 246 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 120 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$48,185 27 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | None. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Sisters..... | 30 |
| Paid servants | 14 |
| Boys under 12*..... | 239 |
| Boys over 12*..... | 100 |
| Girls under 12*..... | 278 |
| Girls over 12*..... | 76 |
| Orphans | 68 |
| Half-orphans | 329 |
| Receiving industrial training | (?) 496 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 162 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The condition of this institution has greatly improved within the past four years. A new building has relieved the over-crowding, and care and obedience to sanitary laws have at last effected a great change in the health of the children, who seem now to be almost free from the contagious eye disease which so long afflicted them. The whole institution was found in good order, well ventilated and clean. The children were seen in school, and though their eyes in many cases showed the marks of past disease, there seemed to be no present trouble. The children were apparently clean and well cared for in their persons, but the clothes and the hair of both boys and girls presented an untidy appearance. The hair of both should be cut short, and the boys should wear gingham aprons or jumpers. The boys and girls are together in school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 11.30, and from 1 to 3.30, and German is taught in the morning, English in the afternoon. Several of the children of Irish parentage, who read and wrote in German most creditably, were unable to translate, and it would seem a pity to waste so much time upon a foreign language imperfectly taught.

The little children need kindergarten teaching and the older children industrial training in this institution, and it is to be hoped that the present management will, in time, add these improvements to the many already introduced into the institution.

The quarantine and infirmary are in a separate building.

* Number of children in branch at Throg's Neck: Boys 30, girls 21.

All lavatories are supplied with individual towels, and the children wash in running water. The dormitories are all large, airy rooms, and two or more Sisters sleep in each.

For a city institution, St. Joseph's asylum has a good play ground.

The children now suffering from ophthalmia are removed to a country home at Throg's Neck. There are about fifty there at present. This branch institution has not been inspected.

THE NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

[Founded in 1865.]

New York city and Westchester county.

Objects: "The objects of said corporation are to receive and take charge of foundlings and other infant children of the age of two years and under, which may be intrusted to their charge, and to provide for their support, and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education; also to provide such lying-in wards and methods of care and guidance as shall tend to prevent the maternal abandonment of homeless infants, and diminish the moral dangers and personal sufferings to which homeless mothers are exposed."

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total number of inmates (children) in 1889 | 350 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 92 |
| Received from the city in 1889 | \$85,670 87 |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | None. |

CITY INSTITUTION — Sixty-first street and Tenth avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|---|----|
| Paid officers | 3 |
| Paid servants | 7 |
| Adult inmates (women) | 78 |
| Infants | 63 |
| Children between 1 year and 2 years | 9 |
| Children over 2 years | 8 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 14, 1889.

This is one of the institutions which labors under the disadvantage of occupying buildings not suited for the purpose to which they are put; notwithstanding which, the inmates were found, on

the day of my inspection, in very good condition, and the buildings usually in excellent order.

The main building is an old dwelling-house, cut up into small rooms and closets, than which nothing could be worse, and it is, moreover, in poor repair, the floors much worn, and the whole structure showing signs of age and hard use. In this house there is but one closet and one bath-room for the use of the inmates, who are chiefly women awaiting confinement. In the basement are the kitchen and dining-room, which are very small, and all the work is done at a great disadvantage. The whole place was found scrupulously clean and well aired, and reflected credit on those in charge.

There are two other buildings which were built for wards and are better adapted for the purpose, but the quarantine, above the laundry, was found very much out of repair—the plaster of the walls broken, and the whole needing to be put in order.

This institution is almost entirely a lying-in asylum, and the two maternity wards are used alternately. The mothers and infants are transferred after six weeks to the country branch at Mt. Vernon, and only those required to do the work are kept here with their older children. There are two resident physicians, who are women, a most desirable thing with the class of women received for confinement.

I saw the infants being weighed and they looked remarkably well.

It would be a good thing if the whole institution could be moved, as the buildings are, as a rule, not suitable, and the site is overlooked by a tenement-house, erected at the rear within a few years.

COUNTRY BRANCH — Mt. Vernon, Westchester county.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Paid officers (institution) | 4 |
| Paid servants (institution) | 18 |
| Paid servants (farm) | 3 |
| Adult inmates (women) | 148 |
| Infants | 349 |
| Children between 1 and 6 years | 53 |
| Children over 6 | 149 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 3, 1889.

This is one of the institutions where women, infants and older children are cared for, and it was found in good order, taking into consideration the difficulties of such a mixed population, though in the wards of the main building the ventilation was very defective.

There are a number of separate cottages, with children of different ages. There had been scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough during the winter, but notwithstanding this the children presented a very healthy appearance. The fact that all the older children come daily from the cottages to the main building three times a day for their meals, and thus have at least so much exercise and fresh air, is, no doubt, a great gain to them. I saw them at dinner and was much pleased with their appearance. Their eyes and skins were clean, hair neat, and they had on blue and pink aprons.

In the cottages there is not sufficient care taken to use fresh water for the children's faces, nor are the wash-cloths and towels used separately. The children have no toys and, though under a kindergarten teacher, her teaching had been interrupted by the illness prevalent during the winter.

For the older children there should be some regular schooling, as they are too old for kindergarten only, and they have been allowed to go without that for some time this year. These large children looked well and neatly dressed, and eyes and skins were clear.

In the reception cottage, all women and children received from the institution in Sixty-first street, are quarantined for two weeks.

There were no Board of Health permits in the dormitories, and in some of the children's wards the beds were placed rather too close together.

Upon the whole, the institution presented a favorable appearance, and those in charge seemed to be persons of superior character.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.*

[Founded in 1867.]

Objects: "The receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes, between the ages of 12 months and 12 years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise destitute."

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 223 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 4 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 81 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$15,453 44 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | None. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Paid officers..... | 2 |
| Paid servants | 8 |
| Boys under 12..... | 56 |
| Boys over 12 | 10 |
| Girls under 12..... | 51 |
| Girls over 12..... | 18 |
| Orphans | 22 |
| Half-orphans | 102 |
| Receiving industrial training | 63 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 21 |

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.*

[Founded in 1871.]

Objects: "The receiving and adopting children and youths of both sexes, between the ages of 12 months and 15 years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise friendless. These to keep, support and educate, apprentice and place out to service, trades and schools. Also, to receive such children of poor clergymen, deemed eligible, and who shall be approved by the trustees of the Shepherd's Fold, and to receive other children and youths for education and training to such extent as in the judgment of the trustees may be expedient."

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 107 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 32 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 48 |
| Received from city in 1889 | \$5,000 |
| Received from school fund in 1889..... | Nothing. |

* The Shepherd's Fold children are cared for in the same buildings as the Children's Fold, and are under the same management. All these reports apply, therefore, to both institutions.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Paid officers..... | 1 |
| Paid servants | 3 |
| Boys under 12..... | 34 |
| Boys over 12 | 5 |
| Girls under 12... .. | 16 |
| Girls over 12 | None. |
| Half-orphans..... | 43 |
| Receiving industrial training | 17 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 10 |

Girls.—Ninety-ninth street and Tenth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 20, 1889.

These children seem very happy and healthy. They occupy a small building, which they help to keep neat and clean, and they are under the care of a kind "house-mother," and seem to feel quite at home. The theory is that they attend the public school, but, owing to lack of room, only seven have been at school this year, and no teaching has been provided for the rest, except instruction once a week in sewing. A new school building was being put up, and the managers expected every month to be able to send the children. It seems a great pity that so much valuable school time should have been lost.

The children's eyes and skins looked healthy and their clothing was clean and comfortable.

They wash at separate faucets and have separate towels and tooth-brushes, but not separate wash-cloths.

Girls.—One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 23, 1889.

This household is composed of a "house mother" and 42 girls, who do all the work of the house, and the result is quite remarkable as to cleanliness and order. Every portion of the house (an old mansion), was found in the most perfect order, from kitchen and cellar to attic.

Almost all the girls were at school at the time of my visit, but the ten who were at home presented a very favorable appearance as to health and neatness. It was Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, and the kitchen and laundry were as neat as possible, all the washing and

a great part of the ironing having been already done (by these girls), for the week. It is a remarkable instance of what children can be taught to do without apparent injury to their health or spirits. For one year, the house-mother said she had had no servant in the house.

The stock of clothing seemed ample and well kept. Each girl had on a neat blue apron, and there was a clothes-basket full of white Sunday aprons just ironed. The question is, if these older girls get enough schooling.

Boys.—Ninty-second street and Eighth avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 20, 1889.

These boys have a very beautiful home facing Central Park, and with almost a whole block for playground.

They look well and neatly clothed and have clean skins and clear eyes.

About fifty attend the public school—the rest have volunteer teachers at home, there being no room in school for them.

The building was found in good order, the dormitories arranged in accordance with the Board of Health rules.

The smaller children have dinner before the others; they were seen at table and their neat manner of eating was very observable.

The lavatory is down stairs and the boys wash at separate jets and have separate towels, but there were not separate wash-cloths for the younger ones, who cannot wash themselves. The use of the large tank bath tub is to be regretted, both on grounds of health and modesty. Boys ought to be taught to be modest exactly as girls are taught.

The larger boys were all seen in the play ground and were drilled at my request, and acquitted themselves very well for such little fellows. They have drill twice a week—a very excellent practice.

Many of the boys wear blue and grey flannel shirts instead of jackets, and look very well indeed.

There is no uniform.

THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

New York city and Orange county.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

Objects : "The protection of young girls and children of unblemished morals, whose circumstances render them fit subjects for the institution — Home for Homeless Children. The children are provided with the comforts of a home, receive a plain English education, and are taught some useful or remunerative occupation."

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 1,123 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 187 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 209 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$88,648 81 |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | 0 |

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL HOME.

[Founded in 1869.]

Eighty-first street and Madison avenue.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Sisters having charge of children..... | 25 |
| Paid servants..... | 18 |
| Girls under 12..... | 379 |
| Girls over 12..... | 147 |
| Orphans..... | 179 |
| Half-orphans..... | 256 |
| Receiving industrial training..... | 147 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living..... | (Not reported). |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 15, 1889.

This institution contains only girls. The boys under the charge of the sisters are sent to the country asylum near Newburgh. My visit was made at 4 o'clock and I found all the children in the yard. They all presented a very neat appearance, with blue and pink gingham aprons on the younger girls, and white aprons for the older. Their hair was cut short or neatly dressed, and their shoes and stockings were in good order. The general health of the girls seemed good, they had a good color and held themselves well. The younger ones looked especially healthy, and their eyes presented a more satisfactory appearance than those of the older girls, among whom were quite a number not in perfect condition.

These latter (to the number of 130) spend the day chiefly in sewing, and attend school from 4.30 to 6.30. It may be questioned whether they have quite enough fresh air and exercise. The rest are in the yards always, when the weather permits, out of school hours.

The dormitories are large, well ventilated and lighted. All the many windows and blinds were open. The beds were neat and the closets, next to the dormitories (but each with outside windows), were all clean. The children do the work of the house. Twice a week all the beds in each dormitory are allowed to air throughout the day. There are adults sleeping in each dormitory. Two Sisters occupy rooms near to each, and a night nurse has charge of all and passes from one dormitory to another, spending her time principally, however, in that of the little children.

The closets used by the children during the day are in the basement. They are under the charge of a servant, who keeps them perfectly clean, and is always on the spot to watch and control the children—a most admirable plan.

The clothes-room was well supplied with underclothing and dresses, which the older girls learn to cut out and make. There are a number of small closets where these keep their own clothing.

The smallest children have milk for supper, but the rest have tea for both supper and breakfast. Milk, without any question, would be much better for all.

The infirmary is a separate building of two stories. The upper was in process of renovation and the lower was found in perfect order, with only three patients. It is very pleasant and fresh looking, the walls painted and kalsomined.

The lavatories are in the basement of the main building. Each child washes at a spout, and has a clean towel each morning, which is washed the same day.

The quarantine is quite separate from the children's buildings, in the basement of the convent on Madison avenue. The children are kept in quarantine two weeks. They have a dormitory and dining-room, and play in the Sisters' yard.

THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

[Founded in 1870.]

New York city and Staten Island.

Objects: "The protection of homeless and destitute children; to teach trades and to obtain homes for its inmates."

Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1889, for both institutions.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 1,497 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 314 |
| Discharged to parents and friends in 1889..... | 327 |
| Money received from city in 1889 (14 mos., to Aug. 30, '89), \$134,205 86 | |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | Nothing. |

CITY INSTITUTION — Lafayette place.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Sisters | 9 |
| Paid officers..... | None. |
| Paid servants | 59 |
| Boys under 12..... | 88 |
| Boys over 12 | 195 |
| Girls under 12..... | 26 |
| Girls over 12 | 17 |
| Orphans | 100 |
| Half-orphans | 256 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 135 |
| Receiving industrial training | 57 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 15, 1889.

There have been several improvements made in this institution since my last inspection. The number of inmates is smaller and they are better cared for.

On the upper floor are the quarantine and infirmary under the charge of the Sisters. There were no children suffering from contagious diseases of the eyes. An oculist examines all the children in the institution three times a week. Except in the quarantine there are only boys in the institution. The inmates were seen in their play-room and looked well and carried themselves well. They have a drill master and a band of about ninety members.

The only play-ground is the roof. There are six pleasant classrooms and six teachers, besides three prefects, who have charge out of school.

The dormitories are excellent and have a separate inclosure for each bed; the boys are thus assured some privacy, as each inclosure is separated from those on either side by an iron partition, the two ends being of wire. Each boy has his own pitcher, basin, slop-pail and closet to hang his clothes at night, all of iron and neatly painted. The effect is pleasing. Each has also a separate towel.

The men who have charge of the boys in the dormitories sleep in similar but larger inclosures, and have curtains hung in front of them.

The whole house was very well ventilated, on the day of my visit, and in good order, and the boys were evidently clean in their persons.

A number of separate bath-rooms for the use of the boys are being put into one of the dormitories. In summer they go to the East river to bathe, three times a week. They wear gingham jumpers which they change twice a week; their underclothes are changed once a week.

MOUNT LORETTO — Pleasant Plains, Staten Island.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Sisters..... | 30 |
| Paid officer (farm) | 1 |
| Paid servants (institution)..... | 119 |
| Paid servants (farm) | 26 |
| Boys under 12 years | 734 |
| Boys over 12 years | 349 |
| Girls under 12 years | 95 |
| Girls over 12 years | 38 |
| Orphans | 444 |
| Half-orphans..... | 772 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 146 |
| Receiving industrial training (boys in addition are employed at sowing and harvest time 250) | 235 |
| Land connected with institution, acres..... | 650 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 4, 1889.

There have been many changes made in this institution during the last three or four years.

The founder, Rev. Father Drumgoole, has died, and the great work established by him is being carried on by others.

The number of Sisters in the institution has been increased, a matter for congratulation, and the persons directly in charge of the children seem to be of a higher class than formerly.

The eye disease, which was at one time so prevalent, has apparently been quite eradicated by the use of a separate basin, pitcher and towels for each child, and by constant medical inspection by an oculist.

There is also a decided improvement in the matter of employment for the older boys, ninety of whom are working on the farm, two at tailoring, twenty-five in the printing office and two at machine-knitting.

Setting aside all these improvements, however, it is still a matter for serious foreboding, that 1,000 boys should be brought up in herds as it were, as they are here. There are five different divisions :

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. The nursery boys, under 7 years..... | 170 |
| 2. Boys from 7 to 9 years..... | 180 |
| 3. Boys from 9 to 10 | 200 |
| 4. Boys from 10 to 14 | 259 |
| 5. Boys at work and over 14..... | <u>96</u> |

The first three divisions are in the old building with seven large dormitories and are taught by sisters in school, and those in the nursery are entirely under their care and that of hired women. The other two divisions have prefects to take charge of them out of school hours.

I saw these divisions all in their play-rooms and play-grounds ; the latter are courts with board floors, where the sun lay with great force and where the glare was very painful and might be injurious. Large awnings cover one half of these in summer and are now up. The boys of the two older divisions were drilling without hats, and almost every one showed that the sun was trying to his eyes. Before I left the grounds I was very glad to see one of these divisions on its way to the beach to play, and the other in the woods at a distance from the building. They presented a neat appearance, well clothed, without rags or missing buttons, the stockings and boots all in good order, hair cut short, and eyes and skin in good condition.

In the nursery the little fellows between 5 and 7 years were remarkable for their straight carriage, and the marching and drilling had evidently benefited all in the institution.

The fourth division are boys from 10 to 14. They were seen in their play-ground, also a court with a board floor, and in their play-room, the basement of the large new building, which they occupy with the working boys. It is these 259 boys who present, of course, the most difficult class to deal with, and who are the least satisfactorily cared for. There is no doubt that they should all be put under a course of industrial training. Their present life, consisting principally of play and school, is not a good training for future industry and independence. The officers state that they are taken to the farm in classes to assist in farm work.

In all the buildings such of the dormitories as I saw were in very good order. The beds looked very neatly made, and by each bed stood an iron wash-stand with iron basin, pitcher and soap-dish, and with soap and towel. Part of the house work is done by boys.

Some of the working boys sleep in the barn and some in the upper dormitories of the new building, where are also sixteen class-rooms, and a tank bath in the basement, near the play-rooms.

All the working boys have some instruction each day in school.

By some mistake I did not see the children at dinner, as I was occupied in another part of the building at the time.

The trouble with the institution seems to be that it is planned not so much with a view to the greatest benefit of the inmates, but so that large numbers of boys may be handled with ease, and this necessitates unnatural conditions.

The institution is most beautifully situated. There are over two miles of beach, and here the boys bathe and play, but, instead of walking down over the fields, there is an elevated plank-walk of more than half a mile which they use, with a railing at each side and a barbed wire at the top. The older boys come to the center building to dine and attend chapel. It is only a stone's throw, but there is a covered passage-way from one to the other. All these are signs of the unnatural conditions under which the children live, and as they are kept in the institution for many years, the effect of this education on their after lives is a very serious matter.

The majority of all the inmates are committed by city judges and supported by the city funds, but others are received from all parts of the country, from California to Maine, and supported by the private property of the Mission.

I did not see the working boys nor their dormitories. In all the dormitories adults sleep to take charge of the boys.

There were very few children in the infirmary — none seriously ill.

The girls are in a separate house, entirely under the charge of Sisters. They looked neatly and comfortably clothed, and and very healthy and happy, with the exception of a few, whose eyes were not in perfect condition. They were at play in the fields, overlooking the bay, and nothing could be better than their condition and care. So far as appears, the house, which they themselves care for, was in very good order.

Had the opportunities which were at the disposal of the founder of Mt. Loretto been used, and homes for fifty boys each been scattered over the beautiful property of 700 acres, each family living its separate life, and the boys being trained in country occupations, there would have been no room for the forebodings which force themselves upon the mind during a visit to this great institution.

THE DEBORAH NURSERY AND CHILD'S PROTECTOR.

[Founded in 1878.]

Nos. 95 and 103 East Broadway, and 415 to 423 East Eighty-third street.

Objects: "The support, treatment, care, maintenance and education of pauper, destitute, delinquent and indigent children of the Jewish faith, committed to us by duly authorized justices, or taken charge of by this society voluntarily."

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 375 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 42 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889..... | 38 |
| Money received from city in 1889..... | \$39,333 00 |
| Money received from school fund in 1889..... | Nothing. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Paid officers..... | 6 |
| Paid servants..... | 19 |
| Boys under twelve..... | 209 |
| Boys over twelve..... | 23 |
| Girls under twelve..... | 98 |
| Girls over twelve..... | 37 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Orphans | 32 |
| Half-orphans..... | 210 |
| Boys receiving industrial training..... | 5 |
| Half-orphans and having fathers living..... | 46 |

Boys.—Nos. 95 and 103 Broadway, and No. 85 Henry street.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 27, 1889.

The day of my inspection and the circumstances were extremely unfavorable, and yet the institution was in comparatively good order, much improved during the last few years, owing, in great part, to the efforts of the Board of Health Inspector.

My visit was made Saturday morning in a heavy rain storm, and of course, nothing could have been a more severe test.

There are three houses occupied by the children, two of which extend from East Broadway to Henry street, with yard connecting.

The dormitories were in good condition, some of them containing more beds, however, than allowed by the permits of the Board of Health. In the attic of one house, many beds had two mattresses.

The arrangements for bathing and daily washing are much better than formerly, and there is a clean towel, it was said, given to each boy daily and hung on his bed.

The majority of the older boys were attending service when I arrived, but in the Henry street house there were thirty-four for whom there was no accommodation. These boys did not present a satisfactory appearance. They had on dirty shirts, and there were several among them whose eyes were not in good condition. These boys as a rule go to the public school; otherwise it would be very bad to keep them shut up in such close quarters, for the yard is small and partly occupied by the closet.

At 103 East Broadway, were found the smaller children, boys principally, but some girls as well, kept temporarily. The lavatory arrangements are quite good here. In both houses the dining-rooms are in the basement, and dark and unattractive.

The dormitories at 103 had more beds than allowed by Board of Health permits.

The children looked comparatively well, but there is not room enough for play, and the effect is painful. The smaller children should have a kindergarten teacher.

The whole institution ought to be moved into the country, and this the managers say they intend to do when suitable property can be secured.

Girls.—Eighty-third street, near Avenue A.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The society occupies three houses for the girls under their charge, and there have been some improvements made in the arrangements during the past few years, especially in the lavatory and kitchen.

The dormitories and beds were clean and well cared for on the day of my visit, and the supply of clothing prepared for the summer appeared ample.

The children of school age, except fourteen, for whom there is no room, attend the public school, which is much better for them than being kept shut up in the institution without variety or contact with outside life. After school they sew and mend. They generally looked neat and their hair was tidy.

The younger children who do not attend school suffer for want of occupation, and they should have kindergarten training. They were sitting in idleness, not even playing when I saw them. The managers say they hope soon to remedy this.

The greatest defect in the Deborah nursery is the very common class of young women who are engaged, not only to do the work of the house, cooking, washing, etc., but to have charge of the children. They are very immature, uneducated girls, and though the matron knows what ought to be done, she seems powerless to have it carried out. It is also most undesirable to have a young man employed in the institution as porter, among these women and the older girls of the house.

A good system of caring for the children exists, if it were only properly enforced. Monitors are appointed, who are responsible for the neatness, cleanliness, punctuality and general orderliness of from six to eight younger girls. The trouble is that there is no one to see that the duty is effectively done. The matron seems to be unable to secure obedience.

The only play ground is the back yards of four houses.

ST. JAMES' HOME.

[Founded in 1879.]

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

No. 21 Oliver and 26 James streets.

Objects: "To receive homeless and destitute children committed by the magistrates of the city of New York."

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 129 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 21 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 22 |
| Money received from city in 1889 | \$10,978 85 |
| Money received from school fund in 1889 | Nothing. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|----|
| Sisters | 8 |
| Paid servants | 2 |
| Girls under 12 | 61 |
| Girls over 12 | 68 |
| Orphans | 52 |
| Half-orphans | 61 |
| Receiving industrial training | 79 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 46 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 27, 1889.

The time and circumstances of my visit were as unfavorable for inspection as they could possibly be — Saturday morning in a very severe rain storm — yet everything was found in perfect order throughout the institution, which consists of three houses running through from Oliver street to James street. On Oliver street is the Sisters' Convent with an infirmary for children (empty at the date of my visit) on the third floor.

In the middle house are the sewing-room and three large dormitories, all most pleasant and fresh, with painted walls and comfortable beds. The girls play on the roof of this house, which is high.

In the house on James street are the school-rooms and two more dormitories.

There are only girls in this institution and they do all the work, with the help and supervision of the Sisters.

They looked well and there was apparently no trouble with the eyes. The daily washing is at running water and separate towels

are used for each child. Once a week they bathe, and wash their feet once a week beside. Some of the girls had on torn aprons. Otherwise they were very neat. The ventilation of all the houses seemed excellent. The children are taken out to walk on the Brooklyn bridge.

The dining-room and kitchen are in the basement; both have tile floors and painted walls and are very attractive though rather dark. The dining-room is small, so that the dinner has to be served in succession to the younger and older children separately. The clothes-closets were very full and well kept.

THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY.

[Founded in 1879.]

Boys' department—Eleventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first street. Girls department—Avenue A and Eighty-seventh street.

Objects: "To receive destitute, etc., children committed by courts and magistrates, pursuant to the laws of the State, etc."

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 591 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 150 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 144 |
| Received from city in 1889 | \$59,435 70 |
| Received from School Fund in 1889 | Nothing. |

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Paid officers | 1 |
| Paid servants | 60 |
| Boys under 12 | 273 |
| Boys over 12 | 47 |
| Girls under 12 | 230 |
| Girls over 12 | 40 |
| Orphans | 81 |
| Half-orphans | 346 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | 164 |

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT—Avenue A and Eighty-seventh street.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

The building was found in very good order, and the few children at home looked in excellent health, except scalp disease in a few cases. The hair of the larger girls was neatly dressed,

that of the younger cut short, and they all looked well-cared for in every particular.

The children, as a rule, all go to the public schools. Fourteen were at home at the time of my visit, of whom about six were unable to attend owing to the trouble above referred to, and others could not go because there was no room for them. Of course, they should have a teacher provided at home.

The children help in all the work of the house, make all their own clothes and knit their own stockings. The supply of clothing in this institution is remarkably large and kept in very good order.

Each child has a clean towel daily and each has her brush and tooth brush. They bathe weekly, and in summer are taken to the river to bathe. They have a good play ground.

The institution has been so crowded during the past year that about twenty have slept in a house near by, under the charge of a servant.

All the younger children have been removed to the asylum at One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue, formerly the Union Home and School.

DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS AND INFANTS — One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Boulevard.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 23, 1889.

The whole of this institution presented a very satisfactory appearance; the children looked well and healthy and neatly clothed, and the building was in excellent condition.

In the dining-room the children were happy and natural but not wanting in order and good manners. They said "Good morning" upon the entrance of a stranger.

The dinner was most bountiful—soup first, then meat, with prunes and bread pudding. The infant department (boys and girls under 6 years) first had their dinner, and then the older boys had theirs, hot and well served by ten very neat maids. Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the older boys attend the public school at West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. They march down in the morning under charge of a policeman and two men from the asylum, carrying lunch with them, play during recess and return to dinner at 4; after supper at 6.15, they study two hours. The attendance at the public schools,

where the boys have a very good record, goes far to counteract the stultifying effect of institution life, and is greatly to be commended. They do no work in the house or grounds of any kind. Four times a week they are instructed in Hebrew.

I saw these boys in their playground, and heard their drum and fife corps play very creditably, remarkably well, in fact, as they had only been under instruction four months. The boys were extremely neat, hair short, faces clean, blue shirts and short trousers, all the buttons on and buttoned, and no rags, and good stockings and boots.

In the infant department boys and girls are kept together until six years of age. There are five nurses, to take care of 163, besides a head nurse, and one nurse to take care of the sick children. These children all wear blue aprons. They do not look quite so well as the older boys, a few having trouble from ringworm of the head, but upon the whole they were in very good condition. The eyes of all the children seemed well. These children ought to have kindergarten teaching before they reach school age.

In the play-ground of the infant division, the closet was too much exposed and was used by both the little boys and girls; not a good habit. I strongly advised having two closets, well screened from the children's sight, which the manager said should be provided.

The dormitories were all in excellent order. They are well ventilated and well lighted and the beds clean and neatly made, and adults sleep in each dormitory to care for the children at night. All the work of the house is done by hired servants. The children wash in running water, and clean towels were hung at the foot of each bed and round the walls. Every day each child has a clean towel; there are 3,000 in use. The stock of clothing is abundant and excellent, and also the stock of house linen, and all very well kept. The children wear nightgowns.

The only untidy place in the building was the small cellar. There are two tank bath tubs, which are objectionable on the score of health and modesty.

The managers are to be congratulated on the great improvement in this institution since its removal to the present building, and generally on the appearance of the children.

DOMINICAN CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

[Founded in 1879.]

Under charge of the Dominican Sisters.

New York city and Rockland county.

Objects : " Religious, charitable, educational and reformatory work."

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 567 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889 | 112 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 84 |
| Received from city in 1889..... | \$53,606 |
| Received from school fund in 1889 | <u>Nothing.</u> |

Census, December 5, 1889.

New York city.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Sisters..... | 30 |
| Paid officers and servants in institutions | 5 |
| Boys under 12..... | 13 |
| Girls under 12..... | 202 |
| Girls over 12..... | 65 |
| Girls receiving industrial training..... | 150 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | <u>98</u> |

Asylum of Our Lady of the Rosary, Sparkill.

Census, December 5, 1889.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Sisters..... | 20 |
| Paid officers and servants..... | 11 |
| Boys under 12..... | 222 |
| Boys over 12 | 25 |
| Receiving industrial training | 12 |
| Land connected with the institution, acres..... | 30 |
| Half-orphans having fathers living | <u>73</u> |

HOUSE OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY — Sixty-third street and First avenue.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May 17, 1889.

The children (all girls) in the city branch of this institution, looked well, their eyes were in good condition, and they seemed intelligent and active minded. They were extremely ragged and dirty in their dress, however, their boots were worn out and their hair long and tumbled. They were in class and went to dinner in the same condition. There was no preparation for meals, and

evidently it was not the habit to wash the hands or face or comb the hair during the day. Such neglect of personal neatness can not fail to have a very bad effect on the girls, and should not be allowed to continue.

All the children seemed in good health.

The dinner (Friday) consisted of bread slightly buttered and tea for the older children, and bread and a cup of soup for the "babies." This seemed a small allowance, but there is a large amount of milk used, the younger children having it four times a day and the others twice, so that this probably makes up for a meagre meal.

The bread is all given to the convent by bakers and seemed rather too stale.

There are four dormitories, of which I saw three, which were in good order. Two Sisters sleep in each dormitory, and the babies have a night nurse.

There is but one small lavatory with slate troughs and I saw no towels, but was told that the rule was to hang one on each bed.

The infirmary and the quarantine are upstairs.

The school-rooms were all much crowded. In two, two classes were being taught. In fact, there is not quite room enough for so many children as are now in the institution. The yard is small. The closets in the yard were very clean.

There is no sewing class and the children do no work except the house work. To teach the older girls to make and mend their own clothes, would produce good results in every way, no doubt.

The boys under charge of the Sisters, are all sent to the country asylum at Sparkill, which institution was not inspected.

ST. ANN'S HOME.

[Founded in 1879.]

Nineteenth street and Avenue A.

Object: "Home for destitute children."

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889..... | 224 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1889..... | 48 |
| Discharged to parents or friends in 1889 | 17 |
| Money received from city in 1889 | \$18,416 34 |
| Money received from school fund..... | <u>Nothing.</u> |

Census on December 1, 1889.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Girls under 12 | 169 |
| Girls over 12 | 55 |
| Orphans | 45 |
| Half-orphans | 39 |

The officers and servants are Religious of the Good Shepherd; who receive no compensation.

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, April 3, 1889.

Since 1885, a new building has been erected by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for the children of St. Ann's Home.

It has three large open dormitories, all in good order. At the head of each bed is a towel and a comb for the occupant. The children attend school from 8 to 11.30 and sew and work in the afternoon. They looked rosy and well, but there seemed some suspicion of eye-trouble in a few cases.

School-rooms and a large play-room are on the second floor, and the dining-room on the first floor.

The yard in which the children play is not very large and was much encumbered on the day of my visit by the remains of a demolished shed, which I am told by the superior has since been removed.

A kindergarten for the younger children is much to be desired. Only girls are cared for in this institution.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOME.

[Founded in 1884.]

Under charge of Sisters of the Order of the Presentation.
Green Ridge, Staten Island.

Object: "To receive destitute children of the parish of St. Michael."

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total number of inmates in 1889 | 67 |
| Committed by magistrates as destitute, 1889 | 4 |
| Discharged to parents or friends of those committed, 1889, | 4 |
| Received from city, 1889 | \$5,511 79 |
| Received from School Fund, 1889 | Nothing. |

Census, May 1, 1889.

| | |
|--|----|
| Sisters..... | 10 |
| Boys under twelve..... | 30 |
| Boys over twelve..... | 4 |
| Girls under twelve..... | 22 |
| Girls over twelve..... | 2 |
| Orphans | 24 |
| Half-orphans | 31 |
| Half-orphans having fathers only | 18 |
| Amount of land, acres..... | 70 |

Inspected by COMMISSIONER LOWELL, May, 4, 1889.

This is the parish home of St. Michael's church in New York city, and receives only children from the parish. It is much to be desired that all the Catholic churches of New York should follow the example of St. Michael's, and establish such small homes which would do away with the great institutions, where the children are herded together, and have to be treated in mass, and without regard to individual character.

The children of St. Michael's Home live almost a home-life. They work and play and study, under the care of the Sisters, and if they have to be removed from the charge of their own parents no conditions could be better, so far as the development of character is considered.

I saw the children at dinner, which was plentiful, and they looked very robust, with eyes and skins in good condition.

They have four meals a day. My visit was made in the afternoon of Saturday, and I found the children all extremely ragged, and untidy in their clothing, their hair tumbled and their faces dirty. They ought to be taught to keep themselves neat, and at least to go to table with clean hands and faces.

In the dormitories for girls, there are too many beds.

Tank baths are used, but neither boys nor girls go in naked, and modesty is taught to both sexes by the constant presence of the Sisters. The boys wear drawers in their bath and the girls wear chemises.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

INTO THE

CONDITION OF CHILDREN IN ASYLUMS.

Special Inquiry in Reference to Children in Asylums.

A circular letter was issued under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Board, on motion of Commissioner Van Antwerp, July 11, 1889, asking certain special information relative to the population of the various charitable institutions of the State on the 1st day of October, 1889.

The blank schedule which accompanied the circular was designed to elicit the desired information in answer to the following questions :

(1.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were orphans?
How many were half-orphans?
How many had both parents living?

(2.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were of native parents?
How many were of foreign parents?

(3.)

How many children in the institution October 1, 1889, were maintained or supported at public expense, and at what rate per capita?

How many were supported at the expense of parents, guardians or relatives, and at what rate per capita?

What efforts are made by officers of this institution or public officials to collect payment, wholly or in part, for the support of children in the institution from parents, guardians or relatives of known or supposed ability to pay or contribute thereto?.....
.....
.....

How many children in the institution are known or supposed to have been committed thereto by or through the instrumentality of parents, guardians or relatives able to support them?

This schedule goes somewhat beyond the letter of instruction and authority given in the resolution, but it is believed, contains nothing irrelevant or not in harmony with the spirit of the inquiry.

The circular and schedule were sent to 131 asylums, societies and institutions having the care of children. Foundling asylums, shelters for babies, day homes and some reformatories and industrial schools were omitted, the aim being to address only such institutions as have established asylums or homes, in which healthy and intelligent children are received and maintained for an indefinite term on account of orphanage and alleged destitution.

Of the asylums addressed, 119 have responded with returns, some of them in some particulars quite imperfect, but generally, it is believed, as complete and accurate as could reasonably be expected, considering that in respect to some of the inquiries, the information possessed or to be obtained by the asylum officers, is often very imperfect and unreliable.

An attempt to tabulate these returns has been only fairly successful with the answers to the questions in the first and second subdivisions of the schedule, and with the first two questions of the third subdivision. The answers to the last two questions of the schedule do not admit of adjustment in columns of statistical tables.

It appears from the reports received, that of the children in these asylums October first, 4,658 were full orphans; 10,898 half-orphans, and 4,577 had both parents living; the sum of these three classes, viz., 20,133, represents the the total population of the reporting asylums on the date named; 6,033 were of native and 10,216 of foreign parentage, leaving 3,884 cases in which the nativity is not reported, and probably could not be ascertained.

In respect to support, 17,011 are returned as maintained at public expense, and 1,788 supported by parents, guardians or friends, which probably includes all cases in which relatives contribute in part to the expense. These figures leave 1,334 to be supported presumably by the asylums through the aid of private donations.

The per capita cost of support is so stated as to be difficult of tabulation. It ranges from one dollar per week in the asylums

of Erie county, to two dollars and eleven and one-half cents in some of the institutions of New York city. There is no uniformity except among asylums in the same city or county, each locality fixing, by resolution or contract, except where mandatory statutory provisions exist, the amount paid for the support of its dependent children. The information afforded by these returns in respect to the amount paid by parents or friends, is very meagre, and so varied as to be worthless for purposes of tabulation. The maximum is apparently limited to about the amount paid per capita by the public. The minimum is the mere trifle which in many cases is all that can be obtained from poor parents.

While no attempt has been made to tabulate the responses to the last two questions of the schedule, it is apparent that generally the duty of investigation, as to the ability of relatives to support or contribute to the support of their children is very largely left to the local poor officers, and in New York, Brooklyn and some other cities, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It does not seem to be generally regarded as the business of the asylum authorities, and in some instances they claim, with some reason, that they have no means or facilities for conducting such an investigation.

There are very few instances reported of children being committed through the instrumentality of parents or relatives — practically none.

It has been impossible to make use, in the tables, of the many explanatory statements made in connection with the returns from these institutions, but an effort has been made to represent each institution with due regard to the most important facts.

Table relative to the number and condition of orphan and destitute children October 1, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Orphans. | Half-orphans. | Both parents living. | Children of native parents. | Children of foreign parents. | Number supported at public expense. | Rate per capita. | | Number supported by parents or guardians, etc. | Rate per capita. |
|--|----------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | | | | | \$1 74 to \$1 75 | \$1 00 to \$1 75 | | |
| Albany Orphan Asylum..... | 67 | 245 | 110 | 344 | 78 | 349 | ..... | \$1 00 to \$1 75 | 18 | ..... |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for Friendless, New York..... | 4 | 26 | 68 | 14 | 127 | 123 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, N. Y..... | 142 | 32 | 26 | 57 | 143 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo..... | 7 | 12 | 9 | 25 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | \$1 00 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York..... | 4 | 27 | 4 | 20 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half-orphan Asyl., College Point, L. I..... | 27 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children..... | 28 | 97 | 123 | 56 | 192 | 123 | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District..... | 8 | 149 | 53 | 35 | 105 | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Nursery..... | 1 | 21 | 35 | 19 | 38 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum..... | 10 | 47 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan..... | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$1 30 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn..... | 20 | 45 | 35 | 97 | 3 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 3 | \$150 00 |
| Children's Fold, New York..... | 24 | 102 | 16 | 56 | 88 | 142 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | None.. | ..... |
| Children's Home, Newburgh..... | 2 | 22 | ..... | 14 | 10 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 38 | 8 | ..... | ..... | None.. | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for Benefit of Colored Children, New York..... | 81 | 203 | 6 | 285 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn..... | 108 | 276 | 53 | 30 | 497 | 424 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath..... | 4 | 6 | 30 | 38 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo..... | 69 | 6 | ..... | 65 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy..... | 1 | 16 | 27 | 25 | 19 | 39 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Five Points Mission, New York..... | 10 | 140 | 124 | 93 | 176 | 144 | ..... | ..... | 108 | ..... |
| Five Points Mission, New York..... | 15 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,642 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 7 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 26 | 102 | 56 | 58 | 126 | 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 64 | 477 | 6 | 55 | 492 | 649 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | 72 | 67 | 15 | 10 | 62 | 63 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport..... | 4 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh..... | 3 | 18 | 12 | 22 | 11 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|----------------|-----|----------------|
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York Plattsburgh. | 6 | 24 | 9 | 14 | 25 | 28 | \$1.50 | 4 | \$5.00 to 8.00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn. | 12 | 10 | 41 | 9 | 34 | 35 | 32.00 | 8 | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York. | 63 | 127 | 26 | 25 | 54 | 170 | \$2.00 | | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica. | 1 | 26 | 17 | | 19 | | | | |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse. | | | | | | | | | |
| House of Mercy, New York. | 16 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 49 | 66 | \$110.00 | | |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn. | 24 | 74 | | 95 | 3 | 87 | \$7.00 | 11 | \$1.00 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association. | 16 | 39 | 13 | 37 | 9 | 42 | \$1.70 | | |
| Industrial School of Rochester. | 12 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 40 | 41 | \$1.50 to 1.60 | 18 | \$1.00 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester. | 25 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 31 | \$1.50 | 1 | \$1.60 |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo. | | | 1 | | | 2 | \$2.00 | 9 | \$2.00 |
| Institution of Mercy, New York. | 179 | 247 | 91 | 29 | 408 | 517 | \$1.75 | 1 | |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown. | 4 | 19 | | | 23 | 22 | \$1.75 | 1 | |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York. | | | | | | | | | |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro. | 2 | 11 | 14 | 34 | 3 | 24 | \$2.00 | 2 | \$1.00 |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York. | 2 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 22 | | | 31 | \$38.64 |
| Midnight Mission, New York. | | | | | | | | | |
| Mikvuar Home, Jamestown. | 1 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 2 | | | 2 | \$3.00 |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York. | 444 | 319 | 284 | | | 1,191 | \$2.00 | 40 | \$4.00 to 8.00 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill. | 96 | 593 | 93 | | 38 | 792 | \$2.00 | 26 | \$2.00 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of Good Shepherd, Troy. | 26 | 52 | 698 | 791 | 1,464 | 72 | \$110.00 | 6 | \$17.00 |
| New York Catholic Protectory. | 492 | 1,075 | 91 | 130 | 254 | 379 | \$38 | 5 | \$100.00 |
| New York Infant Asylum. | 7 | 286 | | | | | | | |
| New York Juvenile Asylum. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York. | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers. | 6 | 317 | 200 | 190 | 285 | 433 | \$10.00 | 90 | \$5.00 |
| Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse. | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 12 | | | 12 | |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua. | 19 | 87 | 69 | 159 | 6 | 132 | \$1.50 to 1.70 | 83 | \$1.50 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn. | 10 | 37 | 15 | 47 | 15 | 18 | | | |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York. | 42 | 249 | 6 | 77 | 220 | 297 | \$33 | 220 | |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 107 | 83 | | 75 | 115 | | | | |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York. | 96 | 333 | 286 | | 715 | 665 | \$25 | 50 | \$25 |
| Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany. | 193 | 23 | | 63 | 75 | | | 24 | \$75 |
| Orphan's Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown. | 6 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 16 | | | 1 | \$23.00 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh. | 10 | 56 | 22 | 86 | 2 | 65 | \$1.00 to 1.40 | 20 | \$2.00 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum. | 85 | 89 | 44 | 19 | 199 | 218 | \$2.00 | 9 | |
| Poughkeepsie Episcopal Church and Home for the Friendless. | 3 | 18 | 23 | 30 | 14 | 18 | \$1.60 | 15 | \$75 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester. | | | 11 | 11 | 32 | 13 | \$2.00 | 26 | No fixed rate |
| Rochester Home of Industry. | 5 | 32 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 9 | \$1.00 to 1.60 | 18 | \$1.00 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum. | | | 4 | 13 | 11 | 22 | \$1.60 | | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn. | 11 | 57 | 37 | 44 | 61 | 59 | \$1.55 | 38 | \$1.00 to 1.50 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York. | 281 | 445 | 193 | | 256 | 518 | \$64.00 | | |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet. | 232 | 552 | | 228 | | 183 | \$2.00 | | |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York. | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York. | 9 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 9 | | | | |

Table relative to the number and condition of orphan and destitute children, etc.— (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Orphans. | Half-orphans. | Both parents living. | Children of native parents. | Children of foreign parents. | Number supported at public expense. | Rate per capita. | Number supported by parents or guardians, etc. | Rate per capita. |
|---|----------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy | 15 | 64 | 13 | 47 | 45 | 92 | \$1.74 | 4 | \$2.00 |
| St. James' Home, New York | 30 | 61 | 16 | 77 | 80 | 100 | ..... | None | \$100.00 |
| St. Johnland, St. Johnland, L. I. | 43 | 52 | 10 | 72 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 58 | 14.00 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica | 16 | 54 | 15 | 31 | 54 | 79 | \$1.75 | 7 | \$1.50 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush | 26 | 95 | 16 | 20 | 116 | 120 | \$1.80 | 60 | \$2.00 to \$4.00 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York | 68 | 329 | 162 | 60 | 190 | 573 | \$1.80 | 20 | \$1.25 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse | 19 | 52 | 18 | 87 | 2 | 69 | \$1.80 | 33 | \$53.38 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 32 | 55 | 36 | 107 | 79 | 68 | \$42.91 | 9 | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 35 | 30 | 28 | 36 | ..... | 115 | \$2.00 | 1 | ..... |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 1 | 6 | 27 | 31 | 3 | 27 | \$1.50 to 1.00 | 31 | \$1.00 |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | 12 | 49 | 2 | 23 | 60 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 7 | 39 | 44 | 86 | 4 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 10 | 90 | 20 | 65 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | 9 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 11 | 22 | 2 | 11 | 24 | 27 | \$1.00 | 5 | \$5.00 to \$6.00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 2 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 17 | \$1.75 | 9 | \$5.00 to \$10.00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 10 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 49 | 55 | \$2.00 | 21 | ..... |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I. | 13 | 47 | 13 | 14 | 59 | 44 | \$1.00, 1.50, 1.00 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | 49 | 181 | 13 | ..... | 245 | 145 | \$2.00 | 51 | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 40 | 69 | 31 | 64 | 76 | 95 | \$1.00 to 1.50 | ..... | \$1.00 to 1.50 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 81 | 105 | 36 | 56 | 120 | 200 | \$1.50, 1.74, 2.50 | 6 | \$1.50 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 29 | 69 | 19 | 43 | 65 | 39 | \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75 | 22 | \$2.00 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 125 | 125 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 187 | \$1.60 | 1 | \$1.50 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 22 | 24 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 8 | 41 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 64 | \$1.00 to 1.75 | 35 | \$1.00 to 1.25 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 38 | 65 | 14 | 62 | 56 | 117 | \$1.74 | 120 | \$50.23 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 10 | 118 | 32 | 53 | 107 | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 6 | 36 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 21 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, Br'klyn | 2 | 22 | 2 | 40 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 69 | \$42.90 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 1 | 55 | 3 | 29 | 30 | 59 | \$84.74 | ..... | ..... |
| Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York | 108 | 183 | 108 | 193 | 292 | 489 | \$2.00 | 8 | ..... |
| Sisters of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville | 72 | 265 | 174 | 172 | 340 | 512 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 24 | 24 | 30 | 25 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Br'klyn | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | 40 | 65 | 20 | 25 | 100 | 71 | *1 00, 1 50, 1 75 | 54 | \$6 00 |
|---|-------|--------|-------|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------|---------------|
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York..... | 3 | 162 | ..... | 46 | 112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society of St. Martha, New York..... | 5 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 10 | \$60 00 |
| Southern Tier Orphans Home, Elmira..... | 8 | 30 | 14 | 25 | ..... | 23 | *2 00 to 2 25 | 14 | *1 00 |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton..... | 12 | 63 | 20 | 102 | 2 | 96 | *1 75 | 8 | *1 00 to 1 75 |
| Temporary Home for Orphan Children, Mincola..... | 6 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 11 50 | 19 | *1 50 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | 48 | 55 | 2 | Indians, | ..... | 105 | \$100 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | 67 | 184 | 72 | 138 | 185 | 309 | *1 50 | 14 | \$100 00 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | 16 | 65 | 24 | 25 | 56 | 94 | *1 50 | 7 | *1 50 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | 10 | 12 | 56 | 10 | 68 | 78 | *1 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | 9 | 88 | 38 | 110 | 25 | 64 | *1 75 | 45 | *50 to 1 00 |
| Wartour Orphans Farm School, Mt. Vernon..... | 70 | 25 | ..... | 6 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 6 | \$50 00 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | 4 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 4 | 11 | *1 50 | 15 | *1 50 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains..... | 6 | 56 | 51 | 89 | 30 | 113 | *2 11 | 27 | ..... |
| Totals..... | 4,658 | 10,898 | 4,577 | 6,033 | 10,216 | 17,011 | ..... | 1,788 | ..... |

* Per week. † Per day. ‡ Per month. § Per year.

TABLES

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Location. | Date of opening. | Superintendent. | Date of appointment. | Officers of the board of trustees or managers. |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | Utica | 1843 | Dr. G. Alder Blumer.. | Dec. 14, 1886 | President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, Dr. R. E. Sutton. |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | Poughkeepsie. | 1871 | Dr. J. M. Cleaveland.. | Mch. 28, 1887 | Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward. President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr. |
| State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | Middletown ... | 1871 | Dr. S. H. Talcott..... | April 13, 1877 | Secretary and Treasurer, Henry W. Gubert. |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane. | Buffalo | 1880 | Dr. Jude'n B. Andrews | June 30, 1880 | President, Fletcher Harper. Secretary, M. D. Stivers. |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | Willard | 1869 | Dr. P. M. Wise | Sept. 1, 1884 | Treasurer, U. I. Hayes. President, John D. Hill, M. D. |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane. | Binghamton .. | 1881 | Dr. T. S. Armstrong.. | May 25, 1880 | Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. |
| New York Institution for the Blind.. | New York city. | 1882 | William B. Wait | Oct. 1, 1883 | President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Stodhoff. |
| New York State Institution for the Blind | Batavia..... | 1868 | A. G. Clement..... | June 10, 1883 | Treasurer, James E. Thomas. President, T. R. Morgan. |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | New York city. | 1818 | Chauncey N. Brainerd Isaac N. Peet, Prin.... | May 12, 1886 Sept. 1, 1867 | Secretary, H. G. Rogers. Treasurer, J. De Witt. |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | Syracuse | 1851 | Dr. James C. Carson.. | Oct. 8, 1884 | President, J. M. McLane. Secretary, Wm. C. Schermerhorn. |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | Newark..... | 1878 | Landon Willett | Mch. 10, 1886 | Treasurer, William Whiteflight. President, Lee Sanborn. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. |
| | | | | | Treasurer, G. S. Griswold. |
| | | | | | President, E. L. Fancher. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams. |
| | | | | | Treasurer, George A. Robbins. |
| | | | | | President, F. D. Huntington, D. D. |
| | | | | | Secretary, Dr. Robert Aberdein. |
| | | | | | Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson. |
| | | | | | President, S. S. Pierson. |
| | | | | | Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard. |
| | | | | | Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins. |

TABLE No. 1 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Location. | Date of opening. | Superintendent. | Date of appointment. | Officers of the board of trustees or managers. |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| New York House of Refuge | Randall's Isl'd. New York city | 1825 | Israel C. Jones | April 1, 1863 | President, John A. Weeks, Secretary, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Treasurer, Henry Dudley. |
| The State Industrial School * | Rochester | 1849 | Irving Washington... | Aug. 1, 1868 | President, William Purcell, Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs. |
| New York State Reformatory | Elmira | 1876 | Z. R. Brockway | May 12, 1876 | President, William C. Wey, M. D. Secretary, James B. Rathbone. |
| The House of Refuge for Women | Hudson | 1887 | Mrs. Sarah V. Coon... | Nov. 1, 1886 | Treasurer, M. H. Arnot. President and Treasurer, J. W. Hoysradt. Secretary, Samuel R. Rainey. |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | Bath | 1878 | Gen. W. F. Rogers | Oct. 6, 1887 | President, Henry W. Slocum. Secretary, John F. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell. |

* Formerly Western House of Refuge.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Capacity. | Cost of build-ings. | Cost per in-mate. |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | 600 | *\$645,943 51 | \$1,076 |
| Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane..... | 750 | †1,772,582 77 | ..... |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane..... | 350 | 1,242,653 19 | ..... |
| State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | 525 | 771,000 00 | ..... |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | 1,938 | †1,250,000 00 | 645 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane..... | 1,100 | 500,000 00 | ..... |
| New York Institution for the Blind..... | 250 | 235,628 40 | 942 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind..... | 160 | 335,582 00 | 2,097 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | 500 | 370,000 00 | 740 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | 500 | 301,038 47 | 602 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | 300 | 65,000 00 | ..... |
| New York House of Refuge..... | 1,000 | 500,000 00 | 500 |
| The State Industrial School..... | 845 | 336,753 18 | ..... |
| New York State Reformatory..... | 760 | 1,255,208 47 | ..... |
| The House of Refuge for Women..... | 250 | 95,481 09 | ..... |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... | 1,200 | 237,305 50 | 198 |
| Total..... | 11,028 | \$9,914,176 58 | ..... |

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Including expenditures upon construction of new buildings now going on for 500 additional patients.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of their respective statistical years in 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | REAL ESTATE. | | | Total real estate. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | LAND. | | Buildings. | |
| | Number of acres. | Value. | | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum .. | 200 | \$24,878 84 | \$645,943 51 | \$670,822 35 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 623 | 114,450 00 | 1,772,582 77 | 1,887,032 77 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane .. | 203 | 101,500 00 | 1,242,653 19 | 1,344,153 19 |
| State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane .. | 211 | 42,117 16 | 771,000 00 | 813,117 16 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 930 | 93,800 00 | 1,250,000 00 | 1,343,800 00 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane .. | 1,067 | 64,000 00 | 510,000 00 | 574,000 00 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 30 | 150,000 00 | 234,956 58 | 384,956 58 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind .. | 66 | 40,000 00 | 335,582 00 | 375,582 00 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .. | 28 | 86,000 00 | 370,000 00 | 456,000 00 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 195 | 54,390 05 | 301,038 47 | 355,438 52 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women .. | 40 | 8,500 00 | 80,000 00 | 88,500 00 |
| New York House of Refuge | 37 | 35,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 535,000 00 |
| The State Industrial School | 42 | 4,200 00 | 336,753 18 | 340,953 18 |
| New York State Reformatory | 279 | ..... | *1,255,308 47 | 1,255,308 47 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 86½ | 28,995 23 | 95,481 09 | 124,476 32 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .. | 360 | 21,000 00 | 237,305 50 | 258,305 50 |
| Total | 4,397½ | \$869,431 28 | \$9,938,504 76 | \$10,807,936 04 |

* Includes land.

TABLE No. 3 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | PERSONAL ESTATE. | | | | | | Total valuation. |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Furniture. | Farm stock and implements. | Farm produce. | General supplies. | Miscellaneous articles. | Funds and investments. | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | \$29,866 28 | \$10,485 18 | \$4,848 60 | \$3,594 60 | \$589 42 | ..... | \$730,203 43 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 34,066 00 | 7,405 52 | 6,538 75 | 4,461 78 | 1,340 20 | \$5,000 00 | 1,866,546 52 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 37,064 61 | 5,835 70 | 2,570 53 | 5,697 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,894,631 52 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane | 46,825 00 | 4,700 00 | 3,000 00 | 10,450 00 | ..... | ..... | 878,092 16 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 77,000 00 | 14,600 00 | 14,631 25 | 29,294 56 | ..... | ..... | 1,478,665 51 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane | 35,000 00 | 12,500 00 | 20,694 66 | 3,739 79 | ..... | ..... | 645,864 44 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 12,257 89 | ..... | ..... | 3,889 98 | 403 27 | ..... | 642,128 52 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 9,325 00 | 1,020 00 | 220 00 | 3,973 42 | 4,200 00 | 240,635 20 | 394,820 42 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 26,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,000 00 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 26,621 68 | 6,009 00 | 5,169 66 | 10,197 38 | 500 00 | ..... | 47,488 06 |
| New York House of Refuge | 9,571 82 | 1,878 47 | 347 80 | 1,869 21 | ..... | ..... | 462,918 68 |
| New York State Industrial School | 20,000 00 | 1,200 00 | 800 00 | 9,666 44 | ..... | 9,000 00 | 101,666 96 |
| New York State Reformatory | 38,925 24 | 2,163 00 | 2,261 00 | 9,860 00 | ..... | ..... | 675,666 44 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 2,186 31 | 2,686 80 | 2,163 00 | 15,347 61 | 72,769 90 | ..... | 894,542 42 |
| The House of Refuge for Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 8,024 00 | 2,173 20 | 609 55 | 200 00 | 1,625 80 | 140,406 24 | 1,890,787 63 |
| Total | \$473,402 53 | \$77,767 87 | \$69,219 86 | \$117,072 14 | \$81,426 59 | \$206,084 44 | \$11,921,849 47 |

* Manufacturing supplies and machinery.

† Cash.

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand at the commencement of the year. | FROM THE STATE. | | | | | Total from the State. |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | For salaries of officers. | From special appropriations. | From deficiency appropriations. | From unexpended appropriations of former years. | From the general appropriation. | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | \$12,184 87 | \$15,000 00 | \$36,826 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$51,826 49 |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | 98,245 97 | 12,771 26 | 171,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 184,271 26 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane..... | 2,979 59 | 13,075 00 | 56,159 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,234 51 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | 31,846 72 | 12,166 69 | 60,500 00 | ..... | \$2,479 16 | ..... | 75,145 85 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | 31,284 69 | 14,305 54 | 12,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,505 54 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane..... | 7,387 28 | 10,500 00 | 38,500 00 | ..... | 22,000 00 | ..... | 71,000 00 |
| New York Institution for the Blind..... | 9,009 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$45,089 38 | 45,089 38 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | 3,749 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | 23,537 99 | ..... | 16,590 05 | ..... | 10,727 08 | 58,443 62 | 85,443 62 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | 2,905 19 | ..... | 28,666 38 | ..... | ..... | 75,000 00 | 103,571 57 |
| New York House of Refuge..... | \$5,751 71 | ..... | ..... | \$10,000 00 | ..... | 28,500 00 | 37,166 38 |
| The State Industrial School..... | 12,041 62 | ..... | 66,200 00 | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 168,241 62 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | 117,273 13 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 60,000 00 | ..... | 85,000 00 | 151,200 00 |
| The House of Refuge for Women..... | 4,883 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 104,883 30 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... | 3,106 70 | ..... | 70,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 45,000 00 | 118,106 70 |
| Total..... | \$286,096 69 | \$77,818 49 | \$567,142 43 | \$85,000 00 | \$35,206 24 | \$687,033 00 | \$1,452,200 16 |

* Exclusive of the \$7,500 special appropriation for gymnasium, etc.
† The report of this institution is given as returned by the superintendent.
‡ Loan.

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From sales of farm and garden produce. | From labor of inmates. | From cities and towns. | From individuals for the support of inmates. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans. | From all other sources. | Total receipts including cash on hand. |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | \$1,770 71 | ..... | \$111,480 89 | \$41,081 74 | ..... | ..... | \$2,031 18 | \$220,375 88 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 481 56 | ..... | 93,931 24 | 31,778 25 | \$1,926 12 | ..... | 757 24 | 411,391 64 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 275 41 | ..... | 70,197 41 | 14,566 59 | 333 36 | ..... | 636 57 | 158,223 44 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane | 145 25 | ..... | 56,326 37 | 93,581 60 | 723 10 | ..... | 933 22 | 257,762 11 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 2,704 96 | ..... | 263,061 80 | ..... | 1,115 75 | ..... | 369 50 | 315,032 24 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane | 2,898 80 | ..... | 147,469 95 | ..... | 351 89 | ..... | ..... | 229,097 92 |
| New York Asylum for the Blind | ..... | ..... | 7,389 70 | ..... | 12,307 67 | ..... | 13,897 05 | 87,692 84 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | ..... | \$450 37 | 3,263 60 | ..... | 163 38 | ..... | 153 10 | 47,774 24 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | ..... | 70 00 | 32,824 63 | 790 00 | ..... | \$5,998 18 | 3,774 69 | 101,581 12 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 50 58 | ..... | 8,147 00 | 3,988 20 | 347 70 | ..... | ..... | 138,406 02 |
| New York House of Refuge | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 00 | ..... | ..... | 75 00 | 60,307 15 |
| The State Industrial School | 649 28 | 2,124 74 | ..... | ..... | 94 14 | ..... | 8,691 79 | 124,537 64 |
| New York State Reformatory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 338 64 | 166,354 28 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 00 | 177,273 13 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,626 69 | 49,943 30 |
| Total | \$5,976 55 | \$2,645 01 | \$783,102 59 | \$185,893 38 | \$17,363 11 | \$5,998 18 | \$34,459 67 | \$2,756,735 34 |

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1889, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Salaries of officers, wages and labor. | Provisions and supplies. | Clothing. | Fuel and lights. | Medicines and medical supplies. | Furniture, beds and bedding. | Transportation and traveling expenses. | Ordinary repairs. |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | \$45,963 12 | \$50,361 61 | \$5,223 45 | \$13,795 92 | \$2,656 68 | \$6,086 10 | ..... | \$12,516 51 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 48,033 26 | 53,895 88 | 6,325 29 | 11,854 92 | 1,553 93 | 5,420 79 | \$390 13 | 1,519 87 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 39,226 79 | 31,521 75 | 2,586 86 | 6,961 92 | 1,135 11 | 2,557 94 | ..... | 2,745 39 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane | 60,447 11 | 53,985 79 | 6,126 28 | *18,030 56 | 986 11 | 8,159 10 | 173 12 | 11,392 88 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 96,179 55 | 83,984 41 | 21,739 40 | 19,988 22 | 2,961 91 | ..... | ..... | 123,191 94 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane | 67,265 97 | 53,406 08 | 11,728 75 | 16,677 01 | 868 74 | 3,590 53 | 1,980 24 | 4,542 87 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 26,027 07 | 17,118 21 | 4,818 28 | 4,525 87 | 137 32 | 2,016 58 | ..... | 3,401 98 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 19,143 19 | 12,455 81 | 2,085 24 | 4,611 91 | 100 65 | 221 08 | 554 24 | 844 73 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 37,461 38 | 24,488 99 | 8,098 15 | 9,043 58 | 970 86 | 2,880 23 | 284 95 | 6,430 94 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 26,087 63 | 22,525 84 | 7,841 47 | 10,130 69 | 892 67 | 3,902 55 | 247 93 | 6,598 81 |
| New York House of Refuge | 6,846 64 | 34,030 98 | 3,347 82 | 1,526 06 | 726 08 | 443 95 | 450 25 | 6,836 99 |
| The State Industrial School | 42,866 64 | 39,491 12 | 14,739 30 | 9,640 64 | 185 76 | 3,877 07 | 445 78 | 2,844 72 |
| New York State Reformatory | 37,287 85 | 32,491 12 | 12,090 58 | 11,532 91 | 284 21 | 4,365 24 | ..... | 4,362 40 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 30,190 41 | 35,046 86 | \$17,032 23 | 13,028 96 | ..... | 692 57 | \$6,083 07 | 6,468 56 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 13,765 35 | 8,588 95 | 2,926 60 | 5,203 95 | 1,143 26 | 690 98 | 3,038 84 | 1,546 63 |
| | 29,718 60 | 46,874 22 | 8,943 35 | 11,611 92 | 4,582 56 | 5,767 80 | 1,983 27 | 13,320 94 |
| Total | \$645,179 56 | \$573,221 10 | \$136,744 05 | \$167,974 84 | \$19,150 85 | \$50,144 61 | \$16,897 65 | \$109,704 66 |

* Including \$4,200 for previous year. † Includes furniture, beds and bedding. ‡ Includes bedding. § For prisoners.

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Expenses of trustees or managers. | All other ordinary expenses. | Total ordinary expenditures. | Buildings and improvements. | Extraordinary repairs. | All other extraordinary expenses. | Total extraordinary expenditures. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand at the close of the year. |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | ..... | \$12,802 68 | \$169,408 07 | \$36,884 69 | ..... | ..... | \$36,884 69 | \$206,292 76 | \$14,083 12 |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | \$71 25 | 1,277 30 | 130,447 29 | 154,220 61 | \$14,786 21 | \$55,761 66 | 224,778 48 | 355,225 70 | 56,165 94 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 143 53 | 6,542 71 | 93,322 00 | 57,496 46 | ..... | ..... | 57,496 46 | 150,818 46 | 7,404 98 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | 7,510 79 | 165,701 34 | 62,921 20 | ..... | ..... | 62,921 20 | 228,622 44 | 29,139 67 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | 22,624 85 | 270,561 28 | 10,848 71 | 3,461 59 | ..... | 14,310 30 | 284,871 58 | 30,160 66 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane | 92 58 | 3,913 18 | 169,155 95 | 22,011 23 | 7,692 96 | ..... | 29,704 19 | 198,860 14 | 30,237 78 |
| New York Institution for the Blind..... | ..... | 8,498 06 | 68,872 15 | ..... | ..... | *11,949 11 | 11,949 11 | 77,821 26 | 9,871 58 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind..... | ..... | 261 94 | 40,298 79 | 4,158 72 | ..... | ..... | 4,158 72 | 44,457 51 | 3,316 73 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | ..... | 11,691 04 | 101,831 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101,831 12 | ..... |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | ..... | 7,304 19 | 85,531 78 | 31,004 45 | 3,272 75 | ..... | 34,277 20 | 119,808 98 | 18,596 04 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | ..... | 1,556 41 | 29,725 85 | 30,869 40 | ..... | ..... | 30,869 40 | 60,595 25 | ..... |
| New York House of Refuge..... | ..... | 6,760 29 | 115,371 13 | ..... | ..... | 3,757 11 | 3,757 11 | 119,128 24 | 5,409 40 |
| The State Industrial School..... | ..... | 11,459 32 | 115,983 46 | 39,283 92 | 2,714 26 | ..... | 41,998 20 | 157,981 66 | 8,469 62 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | ..... | 29,114 35 | 137,109 01 | 23,088 64 | ..... | ..... | 23,088 64 | 160,197 65 | 140,406 24 |
| The House of Refuge for Women..... | 629 52 | 2,000 00 | 89,632 10 | 1,633 10 | 886 36 | 350 50 | 2,881 96 | 42,514 06 | 7,429 24 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... | 1,292 56 | 12,517 98 | 137,013 20 | 69,583 56 | 343 09 | ..... | 69,898 65 | 206,909 85 | 3,823 54 |
| Total..... | \$2,229 44 | \$145,828 09 | \$1,866,874 35 | \$543,974 69 | \$33,179 24 | \$71,818 38 | \$648,972 31 | \$2,515,846 66 | \$264,507 54 |

* For investment.

† As reported by superintendent.

TABLE No. 5. — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | RECAPITULATION. | | | Average number of inmates. | Average weekly cost as reported. |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Ordinary expenditures. | Extraordinary expenditures. | Total expenditures. | | |
| New York State Lunatic Asylum | \$169,403 07 | \$36,884 69 | \$206,287 76 | 645 | *24 44 |
| Hudson River State Hospital | 130,447 22 | 224,778 48 | 355,225 70 | 475 | 4 74 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane | 93,322 00 | 57,496 48 | 150,818 46 | 383 | 14 01 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane | 163,701 24 | 62,921 20 | 226,622 44 | 537 | 4 94 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane | 270,561 28 | 14,310 30 | 284,871 58 | 2,004 | 33 25 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane | 169,153 95 | 29,704 19 | 198,858 14 | 1,100 | 2 57 |
| New York Institution for the Blind | 65,872 15 | 11,949 11 | 77,821 26 | 206 | 4 88 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb | 40,298 79 | 4,158 72 | 44,457 51 | 117 | 6 62 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots | 101,831 12 | ..... | 101,831 12 | 331 | 5 80 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women | 86,831 78 | 34,277 20 | 119,808 98 | 474 | 33 28 |
| New York House of Refuge | 26,728 85 | 30,869 40 | 60,598 25 | 202 | 2 35 |
| The State Industrial School | 115,371 13 | 3,757 11 | 119,128 24 | 662 | 3 24 |
| New York State Reformatory | 115,893 46 | 41,998 20 | 157,891 66 | 598 | 3 63 |
| The House of Refuge for Women | 137,109 01 | 23,068 64 | 160,177 65 | 922 | 2 86 |
| The House of Refuge for Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 39,632 10 | 2,881 96 | 42,514 06 | 142 | 54 38 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home | 137,013 20 | 69,896 65 | 206,909 85 | 960 | 2 77 |
| Total | \$1,866,874 35 | \$646,972 31 | \$2,513,846 66 | ..... | ..... |

* Charge to counties, \$3.75.

† Exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries; including these, \$4.87.

‡ Exclusive of clothing.

§ Includes all current expenses.

TABLE No. 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Due for salaries of officers. | Due for wages and labor. | Bills unpaid. | Money borrowed. | Other indebtedness. | Total liabilities. |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | \$1,026 80 | ..... | ..... | \$1,026 80 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Institution for the Blind..... | \$2,625 00 | \$5,118 93 | 10,879 68 | ..... | ..... | 18,623 61 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind..... | \$2,081 43 | ..... | 5,899 83 | ..... | ..... | 7,981 01 |
| New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | 1,931 01 | 1,457 14 | 4,601 17 | ..... | ..... | 7,989 32 |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$288 10 | ..... | 288 10 |
| New York House of Refuge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The State Industrial School..... | ..... | ..... | 9,354 91 | ..... | ..... | 9,354 91 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | ..... | ..... | 8,873 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The House of Refuge for women..... | 3,766 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$10,403 56 | \$6,576 07 | \$40,235 86 | \$288 10 | \$4,193 66 | \$61,697 25 |

*Includes wages and labor.

† On account of manufacturing.

TABLE No. 7.

Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Balance in cash. | Due from counties, cities and towns. | Due from individuals. | Due from sale of manufactures. | Due from all other sources. | Total assets. |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| New York State Lunatic Asylum..... | \$14,083 12 | \$33,566 16 | \$6,209 50 | ..... | ..... | \$53,858 78 |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | 56,165 94 | 42,340 84 | 3,777 61 | ..... | ..... | 102,284 39 |
| Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane..... | 7,404 98 | 19,088 40 | 3,866 15 | ..... | ..... | 30,359 53 |
| State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane..... | 29,139 67 | 18,876 56 | 7,050 00 | ..... | ..... | 55,066 23 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | 30,160 66 | 19,230 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,391 06 |
| Binghamton Asylum for the Insane..... | 30,237 78 | 6,443 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,681 37 |
| New York Institution for the Blind..... | 9,871 58 | 2,162 48 | ..... | \$1,114 98 | \$13,963 80 | 27,117 75 |
| New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb..... | 3,316 73 | 2,670 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,987 72 |
| New York Asylum for Idiots..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women..... | 18,596 04 | 54 00 | 1,123 72 | ..... | ..... | 19,776 76 |
| New York House of Refuge..... | 5,409 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,409 40 |
| The State Industrial School..... | 8,462 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,462 62 |
| New York State Reformatory..... | 40,406 24 | \$3,528 50 | 881 95 | 19,219 09 | ..... | 64,033 78 |
| The House of Refuge for Women..... | 7,429 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,429 24 |
| New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..... | 3,823 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,823 54 |
| Total..... | \$264,507 54 | \$147,959 92 | \$22,911 93 | \$20,333 98 | \$13,963 80 | \$469,682 17 |

* From United States government.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor houses, during the year ending October 31, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1888. | Received during the year. | Born in the poor-houses. | Number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Total supported and relieved. |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Albany..... | 167 | 345 | ..... | 512 | 2,857 | 3,369 |
| Allegany..... | 64 | 69 | ..... | 133 | 300 | 433 |
| Broome..... | 193 | 178 | 7 | 378 | 1,892 | 2,270 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 142 | 81 | 2 | 225 | 307 | 532 |
| Cayuga..... | 90 | 361 | ..... | 451 | 1,716 | 2,167 |
| Chautauqua..... | 213 | 90 | 2 | 305 | 1,220 | 1,525 |
| Chemung..... | 80 | 119 | 3 | 202 | ..... | 202 |
| Chenango..... | 123 | 40 | ..... | 163 | 354 | 517 |
| Clinton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia..... | 139 | 147 | 2 | 288 | 7 | 295 |
| Cortland..... | 96 | 39 | 1 | 136 | 303 | 439 |
| Delaware..... | 44 | 38 | ..... | 82 | 18 | 100 |
| Dutchess..... | 59 | 228 | 1 | 288 | ..... | 288 |
| Erie..... | 721 | 1,472 | 28 | 2,321 | 6,324 | 8,545 |
| Essex..... | 68 | 146 | 1 | 215 | 571 | 786 |
| Franklin..... | 46 | 78 | 2 | 126 | 493 | 619 |
| Fulton..... | 62 | 33 | 2 | 97 | 290 | 387 |
| Genesee..... | 51 | 39 | ..... | 90 | 2,219 | 2,309 |
| Greene..... | 69 | 248 | ..... | 317 | 2,160 | 2,477 |
| Hamilton*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer..... | 101 | 162 | ..... | 263 | ..... | 263 |
| Jefferson..... | 130 | 92 | 3 | 225 | 950 | 1,175 |
| Lewis..... | 77 | 38 | ..... | 115 | 91 | 206 |
| Livingston..... | 132 | 144 | 1 | 277 | ..... | 277 |
| Madison..... | 139 | 113 | 1 | 253 | ..... | 253 |
| Monroe..... | 239 | 696 | 12 | 947 | 3,269 | 4,216 |
| Montgomery..... | 78 | 19 | ..... | 97 | ..... | 97 |
| Niagara..... | 76 | 708 | 5 | 789 | ..... | 789 |
| Oneida..... | 561 | 477 | 8 | 1,046 | 3,842 | 4,888 |
| Onondaga..... | 291 | 255 | 3 | 549 | 565 | 1,114 |
| Ontario..... | 73 | 171 | 1 | 245 | 1,257 | 1,502 |
| Orange..... | 221 | 200 | 1 | 422 | 97 | 519 |
| Orleans†..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego..... | 150 | 83 | ..... | 233 | 2,235 | 2,468 |
| Otsego..... | 88 | 86 | 2 | 176 | 324 | 500 |
| Putnam..... | 57 | 13 | 2 | 72 | ..... | 72 |
| Queens..... | 63 | 589 | 2 | 654 | 3,026 | 3,680 |
| Rensselaer..... | 284 | 421 | 15 | 720 | 671 | 1,391 |
| Richmond..... | 160 | 209 | 2 | 371 | 390 | 761 |
| Rockland..... | 72 | 132 | 1 | 205 | 304 | 509 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 149 | 70 | 1 | 220 | 529 | 749 |
| Saratoga..... | 114 | 380 | 3 | 497 | ..... | 497 |
| Schenectady..... | 62 | 43 | 1 | 106 | 125 | 231 |
| Schoharie..... | 42 | 76 | ..... | 118 | ..... | 118 |
| Schuyler*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca..... | 54 | 116 | ..... | 170 | 615 | 785 |
| Steuben..... | 64 | 161 | ..... | 225 | 903 | 1,128 |
| Suffolk..... | 181 | 239 | 3 | 423 | 1,083 | 1,506 |
| Sullivan..... | 93 | 37 | 1 | 131 | 430 | 561 |
| Tioga..... | 108 | 10 | 1 | 119 | 1,194 | 1,313 |
| Tompkins..... | 34 | 56 | 3 | 93 | 335 | 428 |
| Ulster..... | 135 | 107 | 3 | 245 | 1,059 | 1,304 |
| Warren..... | 54 | 42 | 1 | 97 | 290 | 387 |
| Washington†..... | 88 | 102 | 4 | 194 | 1,183 | 1,377 |
| Wayne..... | 152 | 59 | 1 | 212 | 1,615 | 1,827 |
| Westchester..... | 175 | 481 | 6 | 662 | 54 | 716 |
| Wyoming†..... | 77 | 30 | ..... | 107 | 390 | 497 |
| Yates..... | 40 | 20 | ..... | 60 | 431 | 491 |
| Total..... | 7,011 | 10,388 | 138 | 17,567 | 48,288 | 65,855 |

* No poor house. † No report received, or received too late for tabulation. ‡ Items from report of 1888.

TABLE No. 8 — (Concluded).

| COUNTIES. | Discharged. | Bound out. | Absconded. | Died. | REMAINING NOV. 1, 1889. | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany..... | 298 | ..... | 17 | 33 | 89 | 78 | 164 |
| Allegany..... | 37 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 41 | 33 | 74 |
| Broome..... | 148 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 122 | 74 | 196 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 64 | ..... | 1 | 18 | 72 | 70 | 142 |
| Cayuga..... | 336 | ..... | 2 | 18 | 60 | 36 | 96 |
| Chautauqua..... | 56 | 2 | ..... | 29 | 117 | 101 | 218 |
| Chemung..... | 124 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 56 | 17 | 73 |
| Chenango..... | 29 | 9 | ..... | 16 | 38 | 71 | 109 |
| Clinton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia..... | 124 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 82 | 56 | 138 |
| Cortland..... | 22 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 52 | 47 | 99 |
| Delaware..... | 29 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 26 | 21 | 46 |
| Dutchess..... | 198 | ..... | 3 | 15 | 49 | 23 | 72 |
| Erie..... | 1,279 | 14 | 58 | 120 | 445 | 306 | 750 |
| Essex..... | 141 | ..... | 2 | 8 | 34 | 30 | 64 |
| Franklin..... | 73 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 43 |
| Fulton..... | 26 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 37 | 26 | 63 |
| Genesee..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 42 | 23 | 65 |
| Greene..... | 239 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 42 | 26 | 67 |
| Hamilton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer..... | 128 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 61 | 49 | 110 |
| Jefferson..... | 70 | ..... | 6 | 20 | 53 | 76 | 129 |
| Lewis..... | 24 | ..... | 3 | 7 | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| Livingston..... | 130 | 1 | ..... | 19 | 77 | 50 | 127 |
| Madison..... | 69 | 2 | 13 | 17 | 103 | 69 | 162 |
| Monroe..... | 631 | 4 | ..... | 51 | 164 | 97 | 262 |
| Montgomery..... | 18 | ..... | 7 | 35 | 37 | 7 | 72 |
| Niagara..... | 672 | 10 | ..... | 21 | 61 | 26 | 86 |
| Oneida..... | 389 | 9 | 15 | 58 | 297 | 278 | 575 |
| Onondaga..... | 191 | ..... | 23 | 62 | 141 | 132 | 273 |
| Ontario..... | 141 | ..... | 16 | 15 | 48 | 25 | 73 |
| Orange..... | 149 | ..... | 38 | 15 | 138 | 87 | 220 |
| Orleans..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego..... | 55 | 1 | ..... | 22 | 74 | 80 | 154 |
| Otsego..... | 70 | ..... | 12 | 16 | 48 | 30 | 78 |
| Putnam..... | 14 | ..... | 3 | 39 | 16 | 55 | 71 |
| Queens..... | 547 | ..... | 34 | 14 | 45 | 14 | 59 |
| Rensselaer..... | 384 | ..... | 62 | 174 | 100 | 274 | 548 |
| Richmond..... | 194 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 85 | 65 | 150 |
| Rockland..... | 125 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 103 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 37 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 70 | 85 | 155 |
| Saratoga..... | 358 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 68 | 46 | 114 |
| Schenectady..... | 31 | ..... | 10 | 42 | 23 | 65 | 88 |
| Schoharie..... | 69 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| Schuyler..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca..... | 107 | ..... | 5 | 48 | 10 | 58 | 68 |
| Stenben..... | 116 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 64 | 24 | 88 |
| Suffolk..... | 203 | ..... | 16 | 26 | 99 | 79 | 178 |
| Sullivan..... | 35 | ..... | 11 | 48 | 37 | 85 | 122 |
| Tioga..... | 28 | ..... | 13 | 38 | 40 | 78 | 118 |
| Tompkins..... | 44 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| Ulster..... | 60 | ..... | 8 | 16 | 94 | 67 | 161 |
| Warren..... | 37 | ..... | 8 | 37 | 15 | 62 | 77 |
| Washington..... | 89 | ..... | 6 | 15 | 52 | 32 | 84 |
| Wayne..... | 24 | ..... | 9 | 23 | 90 | 66 | 156 |
| Westchester..... | 401 | ..... | 21 | 45 | 139 | 54 | 193 |
| Wyoming..... | 12 | ..... | 6 | 8 | 44 | 37 | 81 |
| Yates..... | 14 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 27 | 15 | 42 |
| Total..... | 8,907 | 82 | 350 | 1,069 | 4,162 | 2,997 | 7,159 |

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children in the County Poor Houses, October 31, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Idiots. | Epileptics. | Blind. | Deaf-mutes. | Children under 2 years of age. | Children between 2 and 16. |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Albany..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Allegany..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Broome..... | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Chautauqua..... | 21 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Chemung..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Chenango..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Clinton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia..... | 12 | 5 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Cortland..... | 2 | 3 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Delaware..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Dutchess..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Erie..... | 3 | 30 | 13 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Essex..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Franklin..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Fulton..... | 7 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Genesee..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Greene..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Hamilton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer..... | 8 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Jefferson..... | ..... | 4 | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Lewis..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Livingston..... | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Madison..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Mourne..... | 2 | 8 | 6 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Montgomery..... | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Niagara..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Oneida..... | 2 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| Onondaga..... | 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Ontario..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Orange..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orleans..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego..... | 7 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Otsego..... | 10 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| Putnam..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Rensselaer..... | 1 | 4 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Rockland..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Lawrence..... | 24 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Saratoga..... | 9 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Schenectady..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Schoharie..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Schuyler..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Steuben..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Suffolk..... | 1 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Sullivan..... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Tioga..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Ulster..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Warren..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Washington..... | 1 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 1 |
| Wayne..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Westchester..... | 4 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Wyoming..... | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Yates..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 231 | 221 | 148 | 42 | 94 | 29 |

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1889.

| COUNTIES. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Native. | Foreign. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Albany | 512 | 338 | 174 | 230 | 282 |
| Allegany | 133 | 80 | 53 | 102 | 31 |
| Broome | 378 | 245 | 133 | 229 | 149 |
| Cattaraugus | 225 | 138 | 87 | 126 | 100 |
| Cayuga | 451 | 398 | 53 | 243 | 208 |
| Chautauqua | 306 | 178 | 127 | 172 | 133 |
| Chemung | 202 | 171 | 31 | 118 | 84 |
| Chenango | 163 | 71 | 92 | 92 | 71 |
| Clinton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 288 | 183 | 105 | 192 | 96 |
| Cortland | 136 | 70 | 66 | 95 | 41 |
| Delaware | 82 | 57 | 25 | 62 | 20 |
| Dutchess | 288 | 249 | 39 | 104 | 184 |
| Erie | 2,221 | 1,434 | 797 | 514 | 1,407 |
| Essex | 215 | 180 | 35 | 56 | 159 |
| Franklin | 126 | 85 | 41 | 36 | 90 |
| Fulton | 97 | 57 | 40 | 84 | 13 |
| Genesee | 90 | 62 | 28 | 54 | 36 |
| Greene | 317 | 127 | 190 | 136 | 181 |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 263 | 202 | 61 | 175 | 88 |
| Jefferson | 225 | 102 | 123 | 120 | 105 |
| Lewis | 115 | 68 | 47 | 64 | 51 |
| Livingston | 277 | 194 | 83 | 164 | 113 |
| Madison | 253 | 179 | 74 | 107 | 146 |
| Monroe | 947 | 669 | 278 | 327 | 620 |
| Montgomery | 97 | 52 | 45 | 64 | 33 |
| Niagara | 789 | 701 | 88 | 430 | 359 |
| Oneida | 1,046 | 536 | 510 | 486 | 560 |
| Onondaga | 549 | 202 | 347 | 186 | 363 |
| Ontario | 245 | 183 | 62 | 96 | 149 |
| Orange | 422 | 295 | 127 | 145 | 277 |
| Orleans ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 233 | 120 | 113 | 174 | 59 |
| Otsego | 176 | 117 | 59 | 138 | 38 |
| Putnam | 72 | 56 | 16 | 23 | 49 |
| Queens | 654 | 590 | 74 | 126 | 528 |
| Rensselaer | 720 | 481 | 239 | 252 | 468 |
| Richmond | 371 | 215 | 156 | 174 | 197 |
| Rockland | 203 | 149 | 54 | 54 | 151 |
| St. Lawrence | 220 | 116 | 104 | 135 | 85 |
| Saratoga | 497 | 394 | 103 | 318 | 179 |
| Schenectady | 106 | 70 | 36 | 40 | 66 |
| Schoharie | 118 | 86 | 32 | 47 | 71 |
| Schuyler ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 170 | 155 | 15 | 75 | 95 |
| Steuben | 225 | 182 | 43 | 138 | 87 |
| Suffolk | 423 | 298 | 125 | 275 | 148 |
| Sullivan | 131 | 78 | 53 | 80 | 51 |
| Tioga | 119 | 55 | 64 | 87 | 32 |
| Tompkins | 93 | 75 | 18 | 52 | 41 |
| Ulster | 245 | 155 | 90 | 169 | 76 |
| Warren | 97 | 57 | 40 | 62 | 35 |
| Washington | 194 | 141 | 53 | 137 | 57 |
| Wayne | 212 | 110 | 102 | 120 | 92 |
| Westchester | 662 | 539 | 123 | 235 | 427 |
| Wyoming | 107 | 58 | 51 | 79 | 28 |
| Yates | 60 | 44 | 16 | 40 | 20 |
| Total | 17,567 | 11,785 | 5,782 | 8,348 | 9,219 |

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

| COUNTIES. | In connection with the poor-house. | For out-door relief. | Total. |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Albany | \$27,823 81 | \$20,407 35 | \$48,231 16 |
| Allegany | 8,686 65 | 7,953 87 | 13,640 42 |
| Broome | 20,806 59 | 18,392 97 | 39,198 56 |
| Cattaraugus | 12,998 48 | 9,403 75 | 22,402 23 |
| Cayuga | 7,340 00 | 30,906 29 | 88,246 29 |
| Chautauqua | 13,078 24 | 17,827 02 | 30,905 26 |
| Chemung | 7,512 06 | ..... | 7,512 06 |
| Chenango | 13,776 63 | 5,448 82 | 19,225 45 |
| Clinton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 15,718 35 | 484 49 | 16,200 84 |
| Cortland | 4,827 77 | 2,770 14 | 7,097 01 |
| Delaware | 6,388 96 | 550 11 | 6,939 07 |
| Dutchess | 8,496 96 | ..... | 8,496 96 |
| Erie | 93,539 67 | 49,350 69 | 142,890 27 |
| Essex | 3,474 42 | 9,744 98 | 13,220 40 |
| Franklin | 3,228 49 | 7,674 90 | 11,603 39 |
| Fulton | 5,559 93 | 11,915 88 | 17,475 76 |
| Genesee | 5,669 99 | 12,719 69 | 18,389 68 |
| Greene | 5,369 04 | 1,242 21 | 6,611 25 |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 9,414 61 | ..... | 9,414 61 |
| Jefferson | 9,946 79 | 30,000 00 | 38,946 79 |
| Lewis | 9,428 75 | 1,837 25 | 9,766 00 |
| Livingston | 14,146 43 | 4,663 55 | 18,809 98 |
| Madison | 10,683 85 | ..... | 10,683 85 |
| Monroe | 19,598 32 | 56,422 60 | 76,020 92 |
| Montgomery | 10,538 00 | ..... | 10,538 00 |
| Niagara | 19,495 36 | ..... | 19,495 36 |
| Oneida | 67,300 87 | 32,437 11 | 99,737 74 |
| Onondaga | 22,633 99 | 2,104 00 | 24,737 99 |
| Ontario | 8,594 35 | 13,759 73 | 22,354 08 |
| Orange | 20,855 66 | 3,276 26 | 24,131 92 |
| Orleans ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 13,338 48 | 32,658 80 | 45,997 28 |
| Otsego | 12,084 07 | 5,312 10 | 17,396 17 |
| Putnam | 6,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Queens | 14,604 84 | 53,024 17 | 67,629 01 |
| Rensselaer | 24,257 86 | 9,853 77 | 34,111 63 |
| Richmond | 14,319 63 | 3,919 00 | 18,238 63 |
| Rockland | 6,342 03 | 7,474 15 | 13,816 18 |
| St. Lawrence | 13,554 85 | 8,835 22 | 22,390 07 |
| Saratoga | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Schenectady | 6,130 67 | 2,028 41 | 8,159 08 |
| Schoharie | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Schuyler ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 7,481 79 | 7,987 61 | 15,469 40 |
| Stauben | 6,178 79 | 15,471 42 | 21,649 21 |
| Suffolk | 13,639 32 | 19,477 31 | 33,116 63 |
| Sullivan | 5,970 89 | 3,299 75 | 9,270 64 |
| Tioga | 5,353 72 | 13,965 61 | 19,319 33 |
| Tompkins | 2,730 87 | 14,876 90 | 17,607 77 |
| Ulster | 10,401 86 | 8,194 85 | 18,596 71 |
| Warren | 5,516 21 | 5,204 67 | 10,720 88 |
| Washington | 6,654 89 | 3,478 43 | 10,133 32 |
| Wayne | 15,718 11 | 3,413 31 | 19,128 42 |
| Westchester | 15,648 40 | 1,016 08 | 16,664 48 |
| Wyoming | 5,074 03 | 5,434 35 | 10,508 38 |
| Yates | 2,867 04 | 8,210 20 | 11,077 24 |
| Total | \$702,894 07 | \$583,879 63 | \$1,286,773 70 |

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

| COUNTIES. | Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house. | Estimated value of poor-house establishments. | Estimated value of the products of the farm. | Value of labor of paupers. | Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance. | Average weekly expense of each person. |
|--------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Albany | 112 | \$145,000 00 | \$1,000 00 | \$800 00 | \$1,300 00 | \$2 50 |
| Allegany | 360 | 30,000 00 | 3,295 77 | ..... | 69 70 | 1 34 |
| Broome | 130 | 50,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 78 21 | 1 51 |
| Cattaraugus | 200 | 83,500 00 | 3,500 00 | 500 00 | 55 51 | 1 06 |
| Cayuga | 96 | 30,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 500 00 | 69 80 | 1 33 |
| Chautauqua | 338 | 134,145 33 | 3,467 00 | 1,200 00 | 63 79 | 1 22 |
| Chemung | 180 | 35,500 00 | 2,800 00 | 500 00 | 64 11 | 1 21 |
| Chenango | 175 | 25,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 700 00 | 140 00 | 2 69 |
| Clinton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia | 204 | 43,000 00 | 1,707 07 | ..... | 96 20 | 1 86 |
| Cortland | 118 | 31,000 00 | 2,577 38 | 650 00 | 69 75 | 1 34 |
| Delaware | 210 | 12,000 00 | 2,150 00 | 200 00 | 45 76 | 89 |
| Dutchess | 103 | 15,000 00 | 450 00 | 300 00 | 102 44 | 1 97 |
| Erie | 154 | 330,650 00 | 10,632 00 | 29,622 00 | 125 56 | 2 41 |
| Essex | 165 | 27,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 450 00 | 48 93 | 94 |
| Franklin | 110 | 40,000 00 | 2,344 00 | 500 00 | 80 66 | 1 55 |
| Fulton | 100 | 8,000 00 | 551 60 | 100 00 | 72 91 | 1 41 |
| Genesee | 194 | 20,000 00 | 2,600 00 | 1,000 00 | 54 75 | 1 06 |
| Greene | 188 | 27,000 00 | 1,650 00 | 250 00 | 54 22 | 1 15 |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herkimer | 63 | 30,000 00 | 520 00 | 200 00 | 90 15 | 1 73 |
| Jefferson | 171 | 45,000 00 | 150 00 | 450 00 | 63 40 | 1 22 |
| Lewis | 59 | 25,000 00 | 2,523 83 | 500 00 | 64 65 | 1 24 |
| Livingston | 151 | 57,000 00 | 3,205 80 | 1,000 00 | 101 04 | 1 94 |
| Madison | 165 | 42,000 00 | 3,062 70 | 350 00 | 68 06 | 1 31 |
| Monroe | 80 | 85,000 00 | 3,372 00 | 1,500 00 | 70 13 | 1 35 |
| Montgomery | 160 | 25,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 200 00 | 106 00 | 2 08 |
| Niagara | 130 | 50,000 00 | 1,400 00 | 200 00 | 104 56 | 2 01 |
| Oneida | 356 | 247,400 00 | 13,309 22 | 7,000 00 | 83 40 | 1 60 |
| Onondaga | 90 | 100,000 00 | 3,500 00 | ..... | 82 39 | 1 19 |
| Ontario | 212 | 40,000 00 | 3,504 00 | 500 00 | 60 43 | 1 16 |
| Orange | 263 | 100,000 00 | 6,677 20 | 500 00 | 84 41 | 1 62 |
| Orleans ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego | 65 | 45,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 700 00 | 81 35 | 1 56 |
| Otsego | 295 | 39,000 00 | 3,644 80 | 500 00 | 61 53 | 1 18 |
| Putnam | 200 | 20,000 00 | 800 00 | 200 00 | 110 00 | 2 11 |
| Queens | 450 | 75,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 109 50 | 2 10 |
| Rensselaer | 146 | 125,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 400 00 | 100 88 | 1 94 |
| Richmond | 121 | 20,000 00 | 1,800 00 | 450 00 | 95 47 | 1 83 |
| Rockland | 51 | 40,000 00 | 1,179 40 | 600 00 | 58 74 | 1 13 |
| St. Lawrence | 338 | 85,253 48 | 4,800 00 | 600 00 | 64 12 | 1 61 |
| Saratoga | 120 | 30,000 00 | 800 00 | 300 00 | 72 52 | 1 39 |
| Schenectady | 25 | 15,000 00 | 300 00 | 200 00 | 80 60 | 1 55 |
| Schoharie | 60 | 6,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 200 00 | 73 00 | 1 40 |
| Schuyler ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Seneca | 128 | 18,000 00 | 1,662 00 | 150 00 | 85 28 | 1 64 |
| Steuben | 200 | 26,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 300 00 | 86 38 | 1 65 |
| Suffolk | 500 | 60,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 67 00 | 1 29 |
| Sullivan | 100 | 13,000 00 | 1,600 00 | 200 00 | 61 36 | 1 18 |
| Tioga | 102 | 15,000 00 | 1,195 80 | 100 00 | 72 12 | 1 38 |
| Tompkins | 100 | 10,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 325 00 | 73 30 | 1 41 |
| Ulster | 147 | 50,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 800 00 | 65 70 | 1 26 |
| Warren | 220 | 10,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 300 00 | 64 48 | 1 24 |
| Washington | 267 | 15,000 00 | 2,213 85 | 800 00 | 52 43 | 1 03 |
| Wayne | 196 | 40,000 00 | 2,100 00 | 250 00 | 78 00 | 1 50 |
| Westchester | 117 | 65,000 00 | 12,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 78 52 | 1 51 |
| Wyoming | 280 | 30,000 00 | 3,350 00 | 600 00 | 52 00 | 1 00 |
| Yates | 185 | 20,000 00 | 2,200 00 | 250 00 | 84 06 | 1 61 |
| Total | 9,448 | \$2,796,949 01 | \$151,463 12 | \$64,597 00 | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1889.

| NAME. | Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1888. | Received during year. | Born in the house. | Whole number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Total supported and relieved. |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.... | 3,189 | 7,775 | 141 | 11,105 | ..... | 11,105 |
| Kingston city alms-house..... | 50 | 58 | ... | 108 | 1,296 | 1,403 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house..... | 91 | 103 | 2 | 196 | 301 | 1,097 |
| New York city alms-house..... | 9,467 | 36,979 | 566 | 47,012 | 7,687 | 54,699 |
| Oswego city alms-house..... | 43 | 35 | ... | 78 | 970 | 1,048 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house..... | 66 | 189 | 2 | 267 | 620 | 877 |
| Total..... | 12,906 | 45,139 | 711 | 58,766 | 11,473 | 70,229 |

TABLE No. 13—(Concluded).

| NAME. | Discharged. | Bound out. | Absconded. | Died. | REMAINING NOV. 1, 1889 | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|-------|------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | 7,115 | .... | 44 | 702 | 1,882 | 1,862 | 3,244 |
| Kingston city alms-house..... | 46 | .... | ... | 9 | 39 | 15 | 54 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house..... | 82 | .... | ... | 10 | 63 | 41 | 104 |
| New York city alms-house..... | 33,041 | 13 | 10 | 3,876 | 5,008 | 5,066 | 10,073 |
| Oswego city alms-house..... | 15 | 1 | ... | 11 | 33 | 29 | 51 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house..... | 181 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 31 | 64 |
| Total..... | 40,479 | 16 | 56 | 4,615 | 6,547 | 7,043 | 13,590 |

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses November 1, 1889.

| NAME. | Idiots. | Epileptics. | Blind. | Deaf-mutes. | Children under 2 years of age. | Children between 2 and 16 years. |
|--|---------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..... | 11 | 145 | 13 | 2 | ... | ..... |
| Kingston city alms-house..... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house..... | 1 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| New York city alms-house..... | 347 | 202 | 104 | 11 | 192 | 495 |
| Oswego city alms-houses..... | 12 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | ..... |
| Total..... | 372 | 363 | 131 | 15 | 197 | 499 |

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.

| NAME. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Native. | Foreign. |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | 11,105 | 6,305 | 4,800 | 3,907 | 7,198 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 108 | 90 | 18 | 84 | 74 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | 198 | 125 | 71 | 74 | 122 |
| New York city alms-house | 47,012 | 27,556 | 19,456 | 16,566 | 30,446 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 78 | 39 | 39 | 23 | 55 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 257 | 84 | 173 | 88 | 169 |
| Total | 58,766 | 34,199 | 24,567 | 20,692 | 38,064 |

TABLE No. 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

| NAME. | For support in alms-house. | For out-door relief. | Total. |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | \$515,576 13 | ..... | \$515,576 13 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 9,419 36 | \$9,166 13 | 18,585 49 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | 11,603 61 | 7,632 90 | 19,236 51 |
| New York city alms-house | 1,740,688 74 | 61,975 50 | 1,802,664 24 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 7,363 27 | 6,074 90 | 13,438 17 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 8,016 68 | 2,942 30 | 10,958 98 |
| Total | \$2,292,667 79 | \$87,791 73 | \$2,380,459 52 |

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person.

| NAME. | Acres of land attached to the alms-house. | Estimated value of alms-house establishments. | Estimated value of the products of the farm. | Value of labor of paupers. | Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance. | Average weekly expense of each person. |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house | 1,020 | \$2,000,000 00 | \$15,000 00 | \$30,000 00 | \$169 49 | \$3 26 |
| Kingston city alms-house | 50 | 50,000 00 | 550 00 | 700 00 | 105 66 | 2 03 |
| Newburgh city and town alms-house | 73 | 46,600 00 | 1,850 00 | 300 00 | 59 20 | 1 14 |
| New York city alms-house | ..... | 2,695,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 178 13 | 3 42 |
| Oswego city alms-house | 136 | 17,000 00 | 3,391 56 | 400 00 | 81 20 | 1 56 |
| Poughkeepsie city alms-house | 18 | 40,000 00 | 145 00 | 145 00 | 93 71 | 1 80 |
| Total | 1,297 | \$4,848,600 00 | \$20,936 56 | \$31,545 00 | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1889,

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. | \$35,000 00 | \$53,750 00 | \$88,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Orphan Asylum. | 50,000 00 | 87,050 00 | 137,050 00 | ..... | \$5,000 00 | \$5,000 00 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York. | 100,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 115,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, N. Y. | 30,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 00 | \$25,000 00 | 5,177 42 | 30,177 42 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo. | 20,875 75 | 5,251 30 | 26,127 05 | 8,514 11 | 287 00 | 8,801 11 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn. | 100,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 106,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York. | 130,000 00 | 43,000 00 | 173,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beruchah Orphanage, New York. | 1,000 00 | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, Long Island. | 17,570 78 | 177 55 | 17,748 33 | 6,050 00 | 97 98 | 6,147 98 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children. | 158,000 00 | 22,500 00 | 180,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 109,733 43 | 5,170 00 | 114,903 43 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,045 00 |
| Brooklyn Nursery. | 40,000 00 | 1,073 82 | 41,073 82 | 3,000 00 | 850 12 | 3,850 12 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home. | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 3,616 27 | 7,616 27 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum. | 47,643 58 | 150,322 61 | 197,966 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn. | 40,000 00 | 24,220 00 | 64,220 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome. | 125,000 00 | 1,696 36 | 126,696 36 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| Charpin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York. | 195,000 00 | 53,761 32 | 248,761 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn. | 106,900 00 | 54,000 00 | 160,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, New York. | 500,000 00 | 175,000 00 | 675,000 00 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Children's Fold, New York. | 3,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 5,500 00 | 550 00 | 3,163 21 | 3,713 21 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany. | 16,000 00 | 16,240 00 | 32,240 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam. | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Home, Newburgh. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn. | 287,830 08 | 150,079 24 | 437,909 32 | 41,400 00 | ..... | 41,400 00 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy. | 35,000 00 | 23,839 85 | 58,839 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York. | 150,000 00 | 65,000 00 | 215,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 18. — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York..... | \$275,000 00 | \$176,500 00 | \$451,500 00 | \$50,000 00 | ..... | \$50,000 00 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn..... | 275,000 00 | ..... | 275,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath..... | 139,000 00 | 205,700 00 | 344,700 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Day Home, Troy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deborah Powers Home for old Ladies, Lansingburgh..... | 18,608 55 | ..... | 18,608 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York..... | 75,000 00 | 11,000 00 | 86,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphans' Home, Buffalo..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | 23,140 33 | \$3,071 84 | 26,212 17 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy..... | 189,168 83 | 24,300 00 | 213,468 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York..... | 77,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 78,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Five Points Mission, New York..... | 460,000 00 | 20,500 00 | 470,500 00 | 18,000 00 | 15,689 00 | 33,689 00 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York..... | 23,000 00 | 7,360 00 | 30,360 00 | ..... | 250 00 | 250 00 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York..... | 20,000 00 | 350 00 | 20,350 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo..... | 10,500 00 | 885 25 | 11,385 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 106,000 00 | ..... | 106,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 4,977 00 | 7,977 00 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 840,000 00 | 252,000 00 | 1,092,000 00 | 836,800 00 | 7,500 00 | 844,300 00 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 61,729 75 | 16,119 18 | 77,848 93 | 20,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 00 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | ..... | 40,000 00 | 40,000 00 | ..... | 10,742 53 | 10,742 53 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York..... | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown..... | 35,000 00 | 19,918 79 | 54,918 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany..... | 65,630 17 | 324 97 | 66,955 14 | 7,020 00 | ..... | 7,020 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York..... | 30,000 00 | 14,500 00 | 44,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira..... | 261,111 87 | 14,893 35 | 276,005 02 | 56,000 00 | ..... | 56,000 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany..... | 10,000 00 | 5,500 00 | 15,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn..... | 95,000 00 | ..... | 95,000 00 | 27,000 00 | \$854 00 | 27,000 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York..... | 104,000 00 | ..... | 104,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy..... | 300,000 00 | ..... | 300,000 00 | 78,000 00 | ..... | 78,000 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York..... | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 18,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York..... | ..... | 19,403 41 | 19,403 41 | 29,773 51 | ..... | 29,773 51 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn..... | 25,000 00 | 2,500 00 | 27,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport..... | 50,000 00 | 29,369 00 | 79,369 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh..... | 10,000 00 | 8,900 00 | 18,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester..... | 13,000 00 | 43,800 00 | 56,800 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady..... | 30,000 00 | 19,472 40 | 49,472 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh..... | 6,500 00 | 36,963 76 | 42,463 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 00 | 77 00 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego..... | 25,000 00 | 7,500 00 | 32,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica..... | 30,000 00 | 100,766 65 | 130,766 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York..... | 60,783 08 | 1,800 00 | 62,583 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown..... | 4,500 00 | ..... | 4,500 00 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | 500 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton..... | 8,000 00 | 5,100 00 | 13,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn..... | 200,000 00 | ..... | 200,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | 9,722 00 | 49,722 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York..... | 140,500 00 | ..... | 140,500 00 | ..... | 113,936 70 | 25,775 48 | 139,712 18 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove..... | 25,000 00 | 500 00 | 25,500 00 | ..... | 6,800 00 | 14,000 00 | 20,900 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica..... | 13,500 00 | 10,000 00 | 23,500 00 | ..... | ..... | 500 00 | 3,500 00 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse..... | 38,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 39,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie..... | 3,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 | 15,010 00 | 40,010 00 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York..... | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Mercy, New York..... | 140,400 00 | 3,945 27 | 144,345 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of Shelter, Albany..... | 20,000 00 | 22,280 00 | 42,280 00 | ..... | 3,760 00 | 833 00 | 4,593 00 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 185 00 | 185 00 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association..... | 1,172 50 | ..... | 1,172 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial School of Rochester..... | 33,552 48 | 36,290 55 | 119,843 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester..... | 20,000 00 | 33,519 76 | 53,519 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Industrial Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island..... | 232,253 13 | 61,966 77 | 294,219 90 | ..... | 21,000 00 | 3,496 41 | 3,496 41 |
| Industrial Home, Buffalo..... | 65,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 70,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,000 00 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York..... | 176,728 73 | ..... | 176,728 73 | ..... | 50,000 00 | 10,074 91 | 50,000 00 |
| Isabella Home, New York..... | 209,768 58 | ..... | 209,768 58 | ..... | 6,000 00 | ..... | 16,074 91 |
| Isabel Home, Long Island City..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York..... | 18,500 00 | 67,500 00 | 86,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown..... | 18,000 00 | 31,314 98 | 49,314 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western, New York, Rochester..... | 33,760 00 | 49,868 23 | 83,628 23 | ..... | 13,000 00 | 10,280 00 | 23,280 00 |
| Ladies' Divine Nursery and Child's Protective, New York..... | ..... | 8,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Wells Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 153,000 00 | ..... | 153,000 00 | ..... | 12,000 00 | 7,349 39 | 19,349 39 |
| Le Contain St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo..... | 13,000 00 | 12,100 00 | 25,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro..... | 100,000 00 | 65,804 41 | 165,804 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York..... | 24,500 00 | 500 00 | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Martinet's Family Asylum, Staten Island..... | 800 00 | ..... | 800 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York..... | 90,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 93,000 00 | ..... | 16,500 00 | 7,669 00 | 24,169 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn..... | 160,000 00 | ..... | 160,000 00 | ..... | 500 00 | ..... | 500 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York..... | 37,750 00 | 9,984 00 | 47,734 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Midnight Mission, New York..... | 4,379 33 | ..... | 4,379 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| M Kanani Home, Jamestown..... | 550,000 00 | ..... | 550,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York..... | 171,200 00 | ..... | 171,200 00 | ..... | 9,415 13 | ..... | 9,415 13 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York..... | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | ..... | 55,000 00 | 17,000 00 | 72,000 00 |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy..... | 894,289 09 | 42,118 87 | 936,407 96 | ..... | 80,000 00 | 21,198 91 | 101,198 91 |
| New York Catholic Protective..... | 125,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 185,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men..... | 176,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 186,000 00 | ..... | 31,500 00 | 2,500 00 | 34,000 00 |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | 600,000 00 | ..... | 600,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 60,650 00 | 51,666 19 | 112,316 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,600 00 | 932 80 | 42,532 80 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..... | 60,000 00 | ..... | 60,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York..... | \$161,177 78 | \$158,025 00 | \$319,202 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nursery and Home, Yorkers..... | 20,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 30,000 00 | ..... | \$973 00 | \$5,973 00 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie..... | 25,000 00 | 39,000 00 | 64,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 108,480 84 | 14,820 53 | 123,311 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | 13,000 00 | 26,857 72 | 41,857 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Open-Door Mission, Albany..... | 10,500 00 | 10,500 00 | 21,000 00 | ..... | 120 00 | 120 00 |
| Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown..... | 9,225 00 | 2,754 00 | 11,979 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | 260,000 00 | 60,750 00 | 320,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 530,000 00 | 106,260 00 | 746,260 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D..... | 41,500 00 | 72,939 46 | 114,439 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York..... | 45,000 00 | 257,000 00 | 302,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany..... | 23,500 00 | 5,616 00 | 29,116 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 3,374 64 | 11,374 64 |
| Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh..... | 20,000 00 | 17,565 86 | 37,565 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum..... | 6,900 00 | 4,500 00 | 11,400 00 | ..... | 586 72 | 586 72 |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless..... | 20,000 00 | 58,827 00 | 78,827 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy..... | 17,000 00 | 11,400 00 | 28,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York..... | 125,000 00 | 174,000 00 | 299,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | 30,000 00 | 12,488 96 | 42,488 96 | ..... | 204 74 | 204 74 |
| Providence Best Association, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 543 22 | 543 22 |
| Rochester Home of Industry..... | 60,000 00 | ..... | 60,000 00 | 18,856 00 | 1,390 00 | 20,246 00 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum..... | 87,000 00 | 30,270 46 | 117,270 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | 460,000 00 | ..... | 460,000 00 | 6,800 00 | 30,669 85 | 37,469 85 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet..... | 50,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 56,000 00 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| St. Barnabas' Home, New York..... | 70,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 85,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York..... | 46,589 84 | ..... | 46,589 84 | 25,078 65 | 3,634 00 | 29,212 65 |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy..... | 120,000 00 | ..... | 120,000 00 | 19,225 00 | 1,842 67 | 21,067 67 |
| St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo..... | 58,000 00 | ..... | 58,000 00 | 14,000 00 | 3,900 00 | 17,900 00 |
| St. James' Home, New York..... | 34,400 00 | ..... | 34,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica..... | 9,000 00 | ..... | 9,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush..... | 260,000 00 | 25,000 00 | 285,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 80,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 82,000 00 | ..... | 6,000 00 | 14,500 00 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,500 00 | ..... | 8,500 00 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Roch..... | 50,000 00 | 26,831 59 | 76,831 59 | 3,985 15 | ..... | 3,985 15 |

| | 220,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 235,000 00 | 99,000 00 | 99,000 00 | 99,000 00 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York | 220,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 235,000 00 | 99,000 00 | 99,000 00 | 99,000 00 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham | 262,943 38 | ..... | 262,943 38 | 63,000 00 | 10,578 00 | 72,578 00 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca | 41,000 00 | ..... | 41,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,925 00 | 3,925 00 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York | 81,000 00 | 78,576 65 | 159,576 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York | 26,000 00 | ..... | 26,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146 85 | 146 85 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 60,000 00 | ..... | 60,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 3,625 85 | 5,625 85 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | 23,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 26,000 00 |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn | ..... | 1,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | 7,200 00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canadaigua | 30,000 00 | ..... | 31,000 00 | 7,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 28,000 00 | ..... | 28,000 00 | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 7,000 00 | ..... | 7,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | 30,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 330 00 | 930 00 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | 800 00 | 2,933 14 | 2,933 14 | ..... | 904 24 | 904 24 |
| St. Pierre's Mission, Brooklyn | 60,000 00 | 1,789 52 | 61,789 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | 203,714 45 | ..... | 203,714 45 | 62,500 00 | ..... | 62,500 00 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 134,289 00 | ..... | 134,289 00 | ..... | ..... | 13,000 00 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 65,000 00 | ..... | 65,000 00 | 7,577 46 | ..... | 7,577 46 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 105,000 00 | ..... | 105,000 00 | 22,000 00 | 14,500 00 | 36,500 00 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 21,500 00 | ..... | 21,500 00 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 90,000 00 | ..... | 90,000 00 | 45,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 00 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 | 19,500 00 | ..... | 19,500 00 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 40,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltering Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | 30,000 00 | 13,000 00 | 43,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 196,959 56 | 116,098 95 | 312,958 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 31,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 41,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 25,000 00 | 12,000 00 | 37,000 00 | 2,000 00 | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Shelter's Fold of the City of New York | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Haverhill | 85,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 93,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 244,842 00 | ..... | 244,842 00 | 13,000 00 | 15,969 20 | 28,969 20 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Bklyn. | 51,225 75 | 7,240 00 | 58,465 75 | 65,800 00 | 21,023 00 | 86,823 00 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 98,277 61 | 17,343 90 | 115,621 51 | 30,000 00 | 42,654 90 | 72,654 90 |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 1,000 00 | 85,000 00 | 86,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 115,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 155,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 75,000 00 | 90,000 00 | 165,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sunshine Day Nursery, New York | 36,000 00 | 2,275 00 | 37,275 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 35,000 00 | 900 00 | 35,900 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE 18. — (Concluded.)

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Syracuse Home Association..... | \$60,000 00 | \$42,000 00 | \$92,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola..... | 16,000 00 | 648 88 | 16,648 88 | \$1,000 00 | ..... | \$1,000 00 |
| The Home, Ithaca..... | 10,000 00 | 33,000 00 | 43,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | 103,663 00 | 7,482 47 | 111,145 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | 165,000 00 | 89,990 40 | 164,990 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | 76,000 00 | 166,185 88 | 240,185 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie..... | 75,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 115,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York..... | 80,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 00 | ..... | 8,000 00 | 8,000 00 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon..... | 100,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 110,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York..... | 14,233 87 | 327 65 | 14,561 42 | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | 18,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..... | 95,000 00 | ..... | 95,000 00 | 19,000 00 | 2,295 00 | 21,295 00 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains..... | 20,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 00 | 1,200 00 | ..... | 1,200 00 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York..... | 62,000 00 | 25,000 00 | 77,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls..... | 1,150 00 | 496 37 | 1,646 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$17,671,871 24 | \$4,801,034 71 | \$22,472,906 95 | \$1,971,611 04 | \$395,724 54 | \$2,367,335 58 |

* Temporarily closed. † No report received. ‡ Report received after tables were closed.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand | From the State. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. | From individuals for the support of inmates. | By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. |
|--|--------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. | \$588 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$3,397 92 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum. | 1,393 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$1,554 28 | 1,500 00 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York. | 3,445 44 | ..... | ..... | \$42,931 13 | ..... | 63,197 51 |
| Association for Benefitting Children and Young Girls, New York. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,699 74 | ..... | 4,475 50 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo. | 128 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany. | 2,968 54 | ..... | 722 14 | ..... | 1,432 51 | 3,342 92 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn. | 1,429 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York. | 1,082 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,871 12 |
| Bethlehem Orphanage, New York. | 33 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,981 01 |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,362 93 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 521 50 | 4,517 76 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 7,116 83 | ..... | 7,506 50 | 6,498 21 | 8,726 70 | 8,133 02 |
| Brooklyn Nursery. | 3,224 71 | ..... | 12,668 26 | 2,791 08 | 2,004 35 | 7,042 16 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home. | 362 63 | ..... | ..... | 3,434 02 | 1,768 64 | 1,975 29 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum. | 1,071 68 | ..... | 2,547 29 | 365 12 | 300 00 | 283 26 |
| Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,206 10 | 13,140 91 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn. | 112 50 | ..... | 4,000 00 | ..... | 389 39 | 4,538 13 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf, Mutes, Rome. | 228 50 | \$41,235 30 | 11,845 83 | ..... | 22 78 | ..... |
| Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York. | 6,883 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 00 | 4,082 12 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn. | 1,600 21 | 39,028 23 | ..... | 5,536 17 | 3,604 02 | 16,968 13 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York. | 694 98 | ..... | ..... | 70,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Field, New York. | 419 31 | ..... | ..... | 16,066 72 | ..... | 2,265 48 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany. | 697 26 | ..... | 1,013 97 | ..... | 698 00 | ..... |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 509 82 | 945 11 |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn. | 8,426 69 | ..... | ..... | 6,077 46 | 2,060 00 | 21,553 57 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,064 19 |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York. | 7,064 61 | ..... | ..... | 13,692 53 | 646 71 | 2,842 60 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York. | 2,951 21 | ..... | ..... | 16,348 06 | 4,342 48 | 1,080 89 |

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand. | From the State. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. | From individuals for the support of inmates. | By legacies, donations and volun- tary contri- butions. |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | \$6,551 12 | ..... | \$35,029 75 | \$14,072 53 | \$355 00 | \$4,012 00 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 1,444 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,005 94 |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,905 70 |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | 2,309 14 | ..... | ..... | 650 00 | 39 00 | 8,976 45 |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 191 59 | ..... | 165 25 | 407 75 | 350 00 | 10,154 01 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy | 8,254 08 | ..... | ..... | 22,584 40 | 195 22 | 9,455 30 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 3,634 47 | ..... | ..... | 6,570 77 | 3,347 25 | 17,989 94 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | 511 52 | ..... | ..... | 255,797 07 | 5,050 00 | 6,095 00 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 17 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,839 23 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 902 04 | ..... | 457 25 | ..... | 898 67 | 493 41 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 283 24 | ..... | 435 75 | 307 50 | 288 00 | 1,204 77 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | ..... | ..... | 4,578 94 | 1,450 00 | 2,613 75 | 5,609 81 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 6,467 18 | ..... | ..... | 61,070 66 | 75,438 47 | 23,595 94 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 2,809 92 | ..... | ..... | 4,504 25 | 3,906 50 | 6,021 33 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 2,824 47 | ..... | ..... | 59,436 70 | ..... | ..... |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 4,011 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,275 00 | 3,551 11 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 1,818 62 | ..... | ..... | 352 79 | ..... | 10,317 83 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,382 00 | 39,831 20 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | 369 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,437 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | 26,757 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 321 20 | 3,000 00 |
| Home for Aged and Infirm, Hebrews, New York | 988 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,200 00 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,920 00 | 34,957 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 62 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,711 00 | 600 00 | 15,050 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 637 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | 775 00 | 5,223 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 631 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 905 10 | 611 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 17,125 83 | ..... | ..... | 7,625 85 | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 935 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | 3,331 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,199 87 | 13,247 91 |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 1,146 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 00 | 107 63 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 54 79 | ..... | 3,208 13 | ..... | 700 10 | 17,830 71 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 1,630 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 595 00 | 3,630 94 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 990 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 866 56 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 1,180 87 | ..... | 2,652 77 | ..... | 60 00 | 1,348 63 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 557 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 558 75 | 190 25 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 447 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,097 46 | 2,603 90 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,376 33 | 1,068 62 |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 1,354 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York..... | 18,409 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,704 00 | 2,231 70 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown..... | 337 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 07 | 1,220 65 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton..... | 145 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 379 44 | 614 76 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn..... | 2,210 28 | ..... | 9,254 10 | ..... | 869 50 | 15,873 17 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York..... | 986 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,840 56 | 2,688 59 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove..... | 86 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 43 | 1,332 89 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica..... | 3 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287 43 | 1,087 89 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse..... | 240 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,910 00 | 8,100 00 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie..... | 993 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 63 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York..... | 994 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,994 23 |
| House of Mercy, New York..... | 1,432 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,611 26 |
| House of Shelter, Albany..... | 98 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,097 00 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | 166 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,305 51 |
| Howard Mission, New York..... | 19 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,748 08 |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association..... | 3,641 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,010 00 |
| Industrial School of Rochester..... | 4,905 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,835 28 |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I..... | 30,921 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ingliside Home, Buffalo..... | 330 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York..... | 11,911 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Institution for Mercy, New York..... | 1,275 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City..... | 817 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York..... | 1,368 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown..... | 225 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester..... | 2,321 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo..... | 497 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Paterboro..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York..... | 1,970 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island..... | 631 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York..... | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn..... | 11,528 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York..... | 80 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Midnight Mission, New York..... | 773 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mikanari Home, Jamestown..... | 4 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York..... | 552 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York..... | 9,980 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy..... | 10 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 844 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | 10,634 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | 35,004 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde..... | 916 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..... | 29 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York..... | 21,492 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie..... | 243 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Old Ladies' Home, Watertown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand. | From the State. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. | From individuals for the support of inmates. | By legacies, donations, and volun- tary contri- butions. |
|--|------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | \$276 54 | ..... | \$5,428 69 | \$3,806 06 | \$1,682 72 | \$10,484 82 |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | 89 92 | ..... | 1,927 45 | ..... | 636 06 | 1,071 20 |
| Open-Door Mission, Albany..... | 1,622 98 | ..... | ..... | 936 01 | 249 00 | 1,267 40 |
| Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown..... | 1,864 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,137 64 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | 19,148 38 | ..... | ..... | 10,864 45 | 5,143 74 | 15,113 99 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 4,437 22 | ..... | ..... | 844 26 | ..... | 21,940 71 |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. | 267 03 | ..... | 51,461 00 | 4,536 40 | 3,564 50 | 543 00 |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York..... | 1,328 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 935 76 | 47,193 64 |
| Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany..... | 82 69 | ..... | 3,471 40 | ..... | 1,567 56 | 2,770 51 |
| Orphanage of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | 634 36 | ..... | ..... | 25,781 74 | 109 00 | 68 38 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh..... | 3,332 35 | ..... | 593 99 | 63 00 | 447 50 | 1,731 30 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum..... | 120 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 00 | 3,267 65 |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Indigent Women, New York..... | 1,660 31 | ..... | 452 60 | 322 88 | 382 90 | 2,620 79 |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless..... | 1,376 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,677 00 | 1,000 00 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy..... | 301 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,335 04 | 1,531 00 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,094 30 | 865 33 | 3,196 00 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | 148 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,183 47 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | 740 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,843 68 |
| Rochester Home of Industry..... | 978 29 | ..... | 1,616 99 | 1,628 34 | 3,064 99 | 4,298 56 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | 236 18 | ..... | 46,619 00 | 40,937 95 | 1,886 20 | 29,511 54 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 88 08 | ..... | ..... | 18,272 41 | ..... | 125 00 |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nantuet..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,406 26 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York..... | 123 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy..... | ..... | ..... | 8,590 41 | 104 28 | 605 34 | 202 50 |
| St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo..... | 310 34 | ..... | 1,537 98 | 4,961 85 | 5,739 56 | 5,040 60 |
| St. James Home, New York..... | 133 86 | ..... | ..... | 10,978 56 | ..... | 114 47 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | 5,855 25 | ..... | 115 70 | 145 00 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush..... | ..... | ..... | 10,065 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 861 29 | ..... | ..... | 48,185 27 | 2,095 00 | 1,776 14 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse..... | 7,461 76 | ..... | 2,445 78 | 4,621 64 | 883 53 | 1,969 72 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 3,857 67 | ..... | ..... | 4,047 97 | 269 50 | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York..... | 747 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,503 65 | 11,874 50 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham..... | 1,251 39 | \$81,716 70 | 15,443 95 | 19,400 42 | 599 00 | ..... |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca..... | 348 35 | 2,917 88 | 480 50 | 3,876 80 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York..... | 349 83 | ..... | 1,300 00 | 66,964 32 |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York..... | 383 00 | 10,457 20 | 220 00 | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany..... | 8 61 | ..... | ..... | 1,028 83 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 26 00 | 142 45 | 436 21 | 1,886 00 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton..... | ..... | 1,446 22 | 1,026 00 | 25 50 |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn..... | ..... | 8,089 06 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | 106 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk..... | 49 43 | 1,756 63 | 231 90 | 1,363 99 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jarvis..... | ..... | 2,273 00 | 460 00 | 444 90 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis..... | ..... | ..... | 679 00 | 202 62 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island..... | 16 00 | 5,511 79 | 263 00 | 3,611 23 |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 2,193 14 | 1,147 50 | 560 00 | 882 50 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout..... | 380 83 | ..... | 7 50 | ..... |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn..... | 102 08 | 566 39 | ..... | 3,386 04 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | ..... | 15,342 23 | 6,839 00 | 6,356 91 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | ..... | 6,112 44 | 829 08 | 3,446 47 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 1,899 99 | 3,712 60 | 472 41 | 5,316 82 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 102 71 | 18,229 61 | 787 00 | 1,683 00 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy..... | 1,402 79 | 2,971 72 | 136 08 | 1,263 49 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn..... | 143 41 | 922 49 | 1,101 67 | 2,100 07 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica..... | 139 54 | 6,364 44 | 13,288 32 | 8 00 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 325 32 | 3,875 04 | 4,278 28 | 3,923 83 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 329 62 | 10,665 36 | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I..... | 163,528 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York..... | 1,973 40 | ..... | 1,250 00 | 984 00 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York..... | 1,546 59 | ..... | 6,880 10 | 28,910 41 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn..... | 199 31 | 1,749 26 | 988 00 | 1,312 51 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York..... | 134 00 | ..... | 705 00 | 2,246 73 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse..... | ..... | 827 00 | 221 00 | 8,195 00 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York..... | 1,287 20 | ..... | 1,679 11 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | ..... |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York..... | 3,004 62 | ..... | 48,642 84 | 376 60 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn..... | 2,194 90 | 16 00 | 383 00 | 4,446 03 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca..... | 466 25 | 1,418 27 | 533 60 | 6,536 23 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton..... | 5,008 00 | 4,989 33 | 1,623 98 | 22,246 96 |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, N. Y..... | 79 37 | ..... | 706 60 | 4,996 99 |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, B'klyn..... | 1,473 92 | 899 22 | 4,147 20 | 4,177 81 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York..... | 16 32 | 1,665 52 | 6,306 84 | 1,007 33 |
| Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira..... | 794 13 | ..... | 468 00 | 2,057 35 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York..... | 130 61 | 2,489 08 | 876 88 | 1,074 50 |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton..... | 1,594 23 | ..... | 142 66 | 1,751 00 |
| Syracuse Home Association..... | ..... | 10,679 38 | ..... | 879 89 |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mincola..... | 1,667 40 | 416 00 | 1,197 46 | 1,474 50 |
| The Home, Ithaca..... | 22 86 | 148 00 | 2,100 75 | 2,636 21 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | 4,479 96 | ..... | 63 12 | 471 79 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | 697 66 | 5,490 22 | 2,073 33 | 78 00 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | 3,061 55 | 1,230 44 | 457 20 | 2,222 09 |

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand. | From the State. | From appropriations by boards of supervisors. | From appropriations by cities. | From individuals for the support of inmates. | By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | \$4,439 79 | ..... | \$7,549 50 | \$33,284 73 | ..... | \$1,127 83 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | 2,854 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 00 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie..... | 1,884 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,610 73 |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York..... | 4,313 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,064 59 |
| Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon..... | 577 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,967 88 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York..... | 28 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,354 26 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | 62 88 | ..... | 700 00 | ..... | ..... | 20 00 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..... | 2,598 50 | \$25,734 70 | 9,025 01 | ..... | 500 00 | 500 87 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains..... | 900 12 | ..... | 12,009 56 | ..... | 757 73 | 5,060 29 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls..... | 313 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 535 00 |
| Total..... | \$604,604 94 | \$220,832 92 | \$485,087 70 | \$1,958,693 88 | \$277,569 07 | \$1,225,104 69 |

* The greater part from sale of real estate.

† Report of seventeen months, because of change of fiscal year.

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | \$2,441 50 | ..... | ..... | \$124 71 | \$5,462 92 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 5,585 44 | ..... | \$10,500 00 | 21 25 | 47,810 69 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,343 03 | 122,919 11 |
| Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,243 53 | 18,423 77 |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 8,640 00 | 12,097 37 | 26,364 49 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,968 54 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 384 96 | ..... | ..... | 606 50 | 8,291 49 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 2,630 43 | ..... | ..... | 3,517 78 | 16,212 15 |
| Bethlehem Orphanage, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,396 53 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 1,703 00 | ..... | 1,000 50 | 622 04 | 6,061 80 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 218 88 | ..... | ..... | 7,023 35 | 42,209 61 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 38 06 | ..... | ..... | 2,233 07 | 28,182 48 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,636 41 | 11,211 05 |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 8,256 23 | 36,599 34 | ..... | 219 85 | 1,168 23 |
| Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,820 55 |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 1,111 11 | 1,700 00 | 2,600 00 | 108 25 | 14,559 28 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | ..... | ..... | 9,000 00 | 127 90 | 62,460 29 |
| Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 1,840 11 | 13,500 00 | ..... | 3,294 62 | 31,400 18 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 3,225 71 | 1,500 00 | 1,538 00 | 1,187 74 | 35,149 86 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | ..... | 97,000 00 | 560 00 | 186,723 04 | 391,751 27 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 896 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,013 31 | 19,566 18 |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 65 | 3,194 81 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 9,295 91 | ..... | 384 54 | ..... | 46,443 63 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 1,241 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,690 23 |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 1,846 00 | 700 00 | ..... | 16,471 32 | 43,312 77 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children of New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 9,567 61 | 9,025 00 | ..... | 800 00 | 35,090 25 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 15,497 63 | 29,960 00 | ..... | 18,106 84 | 87,152 29 |
| Day Home, Troy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46,921 75 |
| Deaf-Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eleventh Ward Mission, New York | 208 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,253 94 |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | ..... | ..... | 978 45 | 900 00 | 3,868 90 |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy | ..... | ..... | 9,188 63 | ..... | 12,286 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 626 11 | 20,828 56 |

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York..... | \$1,787 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$45,379 34 |
| Five Points Mission, New York..... | 1,051 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,458 53 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York..... | 240 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 269,488 22 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York..... | 64 67 | ..... | \$600 00 | ..... | 4,696 25 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo..... | 32 41 | ..... | ..... | 368 19 | 4,124 25 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | 119 65 | 2,671 52 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | 114 67 | 14,447 17 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | 10,825 69 | ..... | 42,000 00 | 23,666 00 | 219,468 00 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 703 49 | 35,621 10 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,251 60 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,561 22 | 19,672 32 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany..... | 887 71 | 3,700 00 | ..... | 19 17 | 11,242 44 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,689 79 |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York..... | 824 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,466 12 |
| Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York..... | 1,454 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,953 74 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira..... | 410 25 | 500 00 | ..... | 861 06 | 3,856 61 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 16 | 3,060 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,862 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,279 00 | 40,514 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | ..... | 21,456 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York..... | 1,054 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,909 89 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York..... | 1,186 06 | 2,050 00 | ..... | 512 45 | 11,871 19 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,463 19 |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo..... | 1,180 93 | 399 20 | ..... | 1,044 31 | 6,182 05 |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport..... | 616 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,607 78 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh..... | 1,795 62 | ..... | 196 90 | 29 66 | 9,821 41 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester..... | 1,083 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,998 29 |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady..... | 1,907 56 | 4,950 00 | ..... | 273 25 | 6,301 72 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh..... | 62 45 | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | 2,183 61 |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 867 99 | 6,063 78 |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego..... | 390 42 | 534 62 | ..... | ..... | 12,104 06 |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica..... | 6,711 68 | 1,300 00 | ..... | 286 18 | 23,609 03 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York..... | 163 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,646 84 |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,630 14 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Birmingham..... | 316 62 | ..... | ..... | 122 09 | 57,261 73 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,046 51 | 182,106 16 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 54,149 21 | 9,240 50 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove..... | ..... | ..... | 700 00 | 278 55 | 4,095 78 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica..... | 864 50 | ..... | ..... | 586 09 | ..... |

| | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|------------|
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse | 219 64 | 292 32 | 11,161 00 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 292 32 | 14,083 97 | 2,282 80 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 261 94 | 6,000 00 | 8,844 65 |
| House of Industry, New York | 261 94 | 947 50 | 48,896 64 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 42,138 97 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 5,440 71 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 13,567 73 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 6,767 46 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 35,007 86 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 26,080 79 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 128,326 22 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 11,453 98 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 63,277 95 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 968 68 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 47,026 87 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 97 19 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 26,453 25 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 6,957 87 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 9,543 38 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 43,662 73 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 29,602 46 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 2,758 39 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 10,961 20 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 6,450 94 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 3,528 65 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 54,620 96 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 23,551 62 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 6,760 56 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,147 50 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,147 50 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 208,660 23 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 104,157 92 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 23,081 12 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 13,824 84 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 309,887 77 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 19,543 40 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 92,870 49 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 177,830 59 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 51,680 64 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 35,127 39 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 166,101 74 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 2,383 95 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 3,780 18 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 24,217 43 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 6,653 06 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 3,075 69 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 4,556 75 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 62,792 72 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 73,969 03 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 26,181 94 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 75,384 81 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 65,881 39 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 669 53 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,000 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 45 30 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,600 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 502 18 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 26,181 94 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 10,687 50 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 11,768 50 |
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| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 15,763 54 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,045 46 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 700 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 45 30 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,600 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 502 18 |
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| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 10,687 50 |
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| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 15,763 54 |
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| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 700 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 45 30 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,600 00 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 502 18 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 26,181 94 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 10,687 50 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 11,768 50 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 3,244 38 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 15,763 54 |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | | 1,045 46 |
| House | | | |

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | |
| Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany..... | \$418 11 | \$3,000 00 | \$779 89 | \$415 08 | \$12,666 22 |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 78 | 28,656 25 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh..... | 703 24 | 400 00 | ..... | 74 75 | 8,012 13 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum..... | 190 00 | ..... | ..... | 456 88 | 4,356 00 |
| Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York..... | 3,230 85 | ..... | ..... | 2 57 | 8,672 60 |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless..... | 446 92 | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 8,672 60 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy..... | 8,843 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,631 69 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | 488 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,643 69 |
| Riverside Rest Association, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 330 00 | 918 68 | 4,250 40 |
| Rochester Home of Industry..... | 268 77 | ..... | ..... | 13,513 28 | 26,444 65 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum..... | 1,125 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 30 16 | 11,863 84 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,363 89 | 130,668 66 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agathe's Home for Children, Nanuet..... | 740 00 | ..... | ..... | 203 78 | 18,689 37 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 189 89 | 9,339 15 |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,973 65 | 6,096 95 |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 305 27 | 9,607 80 |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,241 41 | 23,901 74 |
| St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | 900 00 | ..... | 12,127 18 |
| St. James' Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 478 46 | 6,594 41 |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,392 36 |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush..... | 2,051 93 | 42,500 00 | 1,300 00 | 5,429 82 | 104,159 95 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse..... | 772 82 | 10,007 34 | ..... | 17,882 43 | 19,066 00 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 2,969 70 | 1,900 00 | ..... | 8,983 02 | 44,928 08 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 38,000 00 | *12,671 70 | 119,091 12 |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 909 86 | 8,533 88 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,142 46 | 71,845 69 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York..... | 1,096 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,990 20 |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook..... | ..... | ..... | 146 85 | 163 89 | 3,965 66 |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 694 27 | 8,662 13 |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 919 39 | 9,033 95 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 50 | 1,820 64 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 965 40 | 4,919 57 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 18 | 8,704 80 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 716 44 | 10,102 45 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island..... | | | | 1,688 78 | 7,377 07 |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | | | | | |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout..... | 109 65 | 10 00 | | | 2,320 29 |
| St. Peter's Mission, Brooklyn..... | 79 32 | | | | 4,421 68 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 977 54 | 29,617 81 |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,870 40 | 14,970 99 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 36 00 | ..... | ..... | 174 77 | 26,183 60 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,320 27 |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,276 21 |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn..... | 1 82 | ..... | ..... | 23 40 | 4,291 86 |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,609 47 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,871 06 |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,227 51 |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I..... | 28,370 92 | 402,524 89 | ..... | 1,932 54 | 594,424 20 |
| Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York..... | 1,504 47 | 638 76 | ..... | ..... | 8,784 92 |
| Sheltering Arms, New York..... | 5,414 53 | ..... | ..... | 2,435 30 | 77,769 89 |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn..... | 1,904 97 | 250 00 | ..... | 36,068 27 | 10,496 67 |
| Shelter for Babies, New York..... | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,932 88 | 5,147 04 |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,461 31 | 13,770 00 |
| Shepherd's Fold of the city of New York..... | 400 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,068 00 | 8,670 79 |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 404 48 | 49,018 34 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York..... | 31,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 329 00 | 96,364 11 |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn..... | 583 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,266 57 |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 438 98 | 29,776 49 |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West Brighton..... | 4,014 86 | ..... | ..... | 50 89 | 14,776 24 |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York..... | 6,035 64 | ..... | ..... | 313 64 | 15,662 88 |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn..... | 3,500 00 | ..... | ..... | 391 70 | 14,346 31 |
| Society of St. Martha, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 36 | 2,732 02 |
| Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira..... | 45 00 | 2,838 13 | ..... | 22 51 | 8,140 23 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York..... | 12 50 | ..... | ..... | 30 67 | 2,057 33 |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 182 28 | 13,336 79 |
| Syracuse Home Association..... | 2,497 71 | 500 00 | ..... | 31 00 | 7,293 67 |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola..... | 10 54 | ..... | ..... | 311 25 | 10,616 15 |
| The Home, Ithaca..... | 1,357 46 | ..... | ..... | 2,092 47 | 2,092 47 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 25 | 16,869 80 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 479 86 | 29,704 47 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,780 48 | 19,647 23 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | 4,992 94 | 1,000 00 | ..... | 100 00 | 37,724 52 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,044 89 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie..... | 7,367 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,064 70 |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York..... | 1,230 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,670 85 |
| Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,747 37 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York..... | 40 00 | ..... | ..... | 576 24 | 17,728 41 |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 360 52 | 5,646 53 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 06 | 49,104 79 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York..... | 4 62 | ..... | ..... | 1,236 68 | 15,290 49 |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 06 | 9,397 29 |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,397 00 | ..... |
| Total..... | \$297,556 09 | \$754,409 53 | \$347,701 16 | \$886,036 58 | \$7,007,696 56 |

* The greater part from sale of real estate.

† Report of seventeen months, because of change of fiscal year.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the expenditures of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, interest, principal and | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For furniture, beds and bedding. |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. | \$5,577 92 | | \$1,088 75 | \$2,421 68 | \$4,769 73 | \$509 60 | \$757 94 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | | | 6,342 28 | 16,743 90 | 1,016 17 | 5,381 71 | 138 48 |
| American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N.Y. | | \$11,500 00 | 11,799 40 | 10,551 38 | 1,258 97 | 1,335 07 | 632 25 |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York. | | 1,630 19 | 899 70 | 6,014 29 | | 642 63 | |
| Assoc'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N.Y. | | | | | | | |
| Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | | | | | | | |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany. | | | 131 85 | 6,928 22 | 996 10 | 482 63 | 590 19 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | | | 2,152 12 | 1,124 94 | 149 44 | 484 82 | |
| Bethlehem Orphanage, New York | | | 1,592 46 | 2,555 04 | 60 00 | 916 03 | 77 57 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | | | 3,512 20 | 6,566 69 | 54 76 | 1,674 80 | 174 04 |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I. | | | 941 53 | 1,274 49 | 171 90 | 207 37 | 60 63 |
| Brooklyn Industrial Assoc'n and Home for Destitute Children. | | 278 50 | 814 00 | 2,455 18 | 117 54 | 527 52 | 149 63 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | | 5,000 00 | 10,179 11 | 11,158 45 | 2,968 95 | 2,525 03 | |
| Brooklyn Nursery | | 269 45 | 6,514 43 | 5,855 83 | 2,007 81 | 1,306 77 | 322 37 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 150 00 | 292 34 | 1,347 71 | 4,877 41 | 1,010 99 | 1,217 50 | 205 59 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan | | | 3,159 38 | 3,560 99 | 557 75 | 853 17 | 262 14 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome. | 961 84 | 5,600 00 | 2,430 35 | 2,083 66 | 262 62 | 911 93 | 40 00 |
| Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | | | 20,075 36 | 7,099 13 | 2,406 12 | 3,303 64 | 1,391 69 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo. | | | 2,380 00 | 4,868 84 | 62 44 | 947 82 | |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | | | 10,788 46 | 7,829 28 | | 780 11 | 149 38 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | | 24,318 60 | 10,414 71 | | | | |
| Children's Fold, New York | | 1,388 57 | 2,567 33 | 9,064 00 | 1,095 00 | 702 97 | 120 68 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | | | 1,080 00 | 218 44 | 92 46 | 130 00 | |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam | | | 842 85 | 914 14 | 142 57 | 222 08 | 180 96 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | | | | | | | |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn. | | | 6,374 72 | 7,909 36 | 420 72 | 3,416 31 | 1,736 82 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | | 230 78 | | | | 500 00 | |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | | | 4,647 44 | 11,102 08 | 1,244 85 | 1,322 90 | 888 15 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | | | | | | | |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn. | 1,960 00 | | 10,891 00 | 31,125 24 | 3,343 36 | 3,262 63 | 428 66 |
| | | | 7,890 80 | 27,199 07 | 7,873 08 | 2,584 48 | 7,195 85 |

| | 4,168 30 | 3,214 20 | 727 57 | 261 26 |
|---|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath Day Home, Troy | | | | |
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | | 720 67 | ..... | 75 47 |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | | 1,945 66 | 228 76 | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | | 1,364 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy | | 2,185 24 | 234 53 | 413 64 |
| Five Points Mission, New York | | 12,397 47 | 1,066 28 | 941 46 |
| Five Points Home, New York | | 18,471 87 | 1,781 01 | 694 71 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | | *139,694 00 | 6,568 65 | 2,609 30 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | | 996 00 | ..... | ..... |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | | 388 96 | 181 70 | ..... |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | | 370 39 | 249 49 | 29 51 |
| German Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | | 3,593 74 | 1,588 67 | 585 72 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | | 2,150 00 | 7,531 30 | ..... |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | | 5,000 00 | 7,937 16 | 283 82 |
| Henry Keep Home, Albany | | 11,736 81 | 3,980 16 | 434 26 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | | 2,447 98 | 219 89 | 370 11 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | | 1,900 00 | 603 30 | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, N. Y. | | 1,359 00 | 649 63 | 218 30 |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | | 8,944 72 | 2,717 25 | ..... |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | | 866 42 | 245 02 | 72 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | | | 300 00 | 100 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | | 33,800 00 | 768 00 | 180 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | | 7,942 00 | 2,600 00 | 831 13 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | | 1,438 00 | 1,863 00 | 400 00 |
| Home for the Blind and Friendless Girls, New York | | 713 19 | 2,063 07 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Albany | | 964 00 | 371 67 | 894 16 |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | | 1,633 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | | 1,425 88 | 669 53 | 68 18 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | | 1,829 20 | 208 00 | 83 22 |
| Home for the Friendless, Seneca | | 2,714 40 | 353 02 | 110 09 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | | 540 69 | 990 19 | 396 00 |
| Home for the Friendless, Saratoga | | 1,170 65 | 180 60 | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Oswego | | 346 80 | 352 83 | 36 42 |
| Home for the Friendless, Utica | | 669 76 | 240 00 | ..... |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | | 1,397 00 | 531 20 | ..... |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | | 1,514 96 | 660 79 | 276 32 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Blackhamton | | 481 13 | 600 30 | 263 63 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | | 657 01 | 134 13 | ..... |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | | 22,043 76 | 3,121 19 | 781 69 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove | | 31,010 16 | 8,520 00 | 1,000 00 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | | 445 29 | 3,569 46 | ..... |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse | | 1,098 82 | 338 99 | 199 46 |
| House of Industry, Foughkeepsie | | 500 00 | 668 30 | ..... |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | | 3,245 64 | 668 30 | ..... |
| House of Mercy, New York | | 1,634 40 | 36 36 | ..... |
| House of Shelter, Albany | | 7,901 71 | 1,974 47 | 860 12 |
| | | 1,710 00 | 1,239 47 | ..... |
| | | 496 00 | 1,89 60 | 144 61 |

TABLE No. 20—(Continued).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For furniture, beds and bedding. |
|---|--|-----------|--|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn..... | \$3,046 55 | \$606 23 | \$4,003 23 | \$3,046 78 | \$535 99 | \$728 01 | \$316 22 | |
| Howard Mission, New York..... | | 500 00 | 1,644 56 | 1,984 66 | 21 04 | 148 82 | 101 61 | |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association..... | | | 2,666 02 | 2,813 39 | 1,024 73 | 867 51 | 145 44 | |
| Industrial School of Rochester..... | | | 2,556 59 | 3,081 92 | 797 83 | 807 16 | 183 18 | |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester..... | | | | | | | | |
| Inebriates Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I..... | | | 9,748 77 | 38,427 33 | 1,607 28 | 5,886 44 | 2,408 17 | |
| Inebriates Home, Buffalo..... | | | 906 70 | 1,737 13 | 157 70 | 471 20 | 142 75 | |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York..... | | | 22,431 38 | 10,115 44 | 1,718 51 | 2,066 08 | 875 93 | |
| Institution of Mercy, New York..... | | 10,387 71 | 3,287 62 | 28,174 20 | 1,723 81 | 4,595 79 | 1,014 02 | |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City..... | | | 1,655 25 | 2,982 72 | 463 08 | 434 97 | ..... |  |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York..... | | | 1,831 03 | 1,395 49 | 423 31 | 847 58 | 33 98 | |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown..... | | | 1,831 03 | 1,395 49 | 423 31 | 847 58 | 33 98 | |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester..... | | | | | | | | |
| Ladies' Benevolent Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Leconte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo..... | | | | | | | | |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro..... | | | | | | | | |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island..... | | | | | | | | |
| Mission Home for Little Children, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn..... | | | | | | | | |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Midnight Mission, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Mitnani Home, Jamestown..... | | | | | | | | |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York..... | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy..... | | | | | | | | |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | | | | | | | | |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men..... | | | | | | | | |
| New York Infant Asylum..... | | | | | | | | |
| New York Juvenile Asylum..... | | | | | | | | |
| New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde..... | | | | | | | | |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..... | | | | | | | | |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York..... | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers..... | ..... | 811 75 | 14 98 | 244 42 | ..... | 67 59 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie..... | ..... | 1,245 38 | 88 57 | 351 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Watford..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 34 |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 54 |
| Open-Door Mission, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 43 |
| Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 575 41 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,397 33 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 00 |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parkside Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Riverside Rest Association, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Home of Industry..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Barnabas House, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. James Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 20 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, interest and principal | | | | | | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. | | | | For provisions and supplies. | | For clothing. | | For fuel and lights. | | For furniture, beds and bedding. | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's Mission, Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, S. I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sailors' Song Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira..... | ..... | ..... | 2,025 88 | 1,037 58 | 99 77 | 368 50 | 70 15 |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 482 60 | 706 92 | ..... | 46 92 | 15 28 |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton..... | ..... | ..... | 3,143 34 | 3,144 38 | 392 47 | 1,052 75 | 205 26 |
| Syracuse Home Association..... | 305 44 | ..... | 1,501 01 | 3,243 84 | 50 00 | 758 70 | ..... |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola..... | ..... | ..... | 816 75 | 836 49 | ..... | 200 83 | 171 69 |
| The Home, Ithaca..... | 81 67 | ..... | 522 06 | 782 26 | 22 55 | 361 00 | 39 00 |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | ..... | ..... | 4,877 53 | 2,527 09 | 1,408 06 | 622 60 | 424 73 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | 2,023 30 | 11,173 56 | 4,375 92 | 1,652 63 | 160 37 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | 4,663 99 | 6,204 57 | 1,857 28 | 1,269 97 | 11 50 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | 6,829 08 | 7,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 750 00 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | ..... | 3,971 14 | 5,206 30 | 1,321 98 | 1,419 41 | 573 22 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie..... | ..... | ..... | 800 00 | 1,588 27 | ..... | 358 03 | 88 40 |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York..... | 377 50 | ..... | 750 00 | 4,351 13 | ..... | 437 00 | 120 00 |
| Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon..... | ..... | ..... | 750 00 | 1,273 44 | 502 13 | 670 71 | 315 74 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York..... | 2,611 80 | ..... | 3,425 45 | 1,272 44 | ..... | 112 64 | ..... |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | ..... | ..... | 1,014 46 | 818 82 | ..... | 193 34 | 226 66 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..... | 33 78 | ..... | 2,587 80 | 1,295 35 | 222 68 | 193 34 | ..... |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains..... | 1,000 00 | 200 00 | 15,951 00 | 7,611 57 | 2,474 11 | 2,585 15 | 2,992 95 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York..... | 521 25 | ..... | 2,677 79 | 6,142 18 | 1,371 00 | 684 38 | 775 80 |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 5,148 50 | 943 29 | 401 32 | 616 32 | ..... |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$355,486 32 | \$203,611 97 | \$913,976 57 | \$1,559,482 70 | \$286,164 98 | \$271,237 09 | \$109,446 74 |

* Of this, \$8,500 for purchase of land.

† Report for seventeen months because of change in fiscal year.

‡ Includes wages of nurses for out-door department.

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

| | For ordinary re- pairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For Investments. | For all other pur- poses. | Total expendi- tures. | Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1899. |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless | \$352 45 | 8774 18 | \$3,300 00 | \$611 92 | \$4,984 43 | \$478 49 |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 1,706 50 | 507 92 | 5 | 631 63 | 16,333 79 | 1,474 90 |
| American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N. Y. | 507 92 | 1,453 57 | | 72,001 01 | 110,386 06 | 12,533 06 |
| Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York | 1,671 45 | | | 4,606 09 | 18,329 33 | 94 44 |
| Assoc'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N. Y. | | | | | | |
| Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 542 13 | 15,486 68 | | 1,036 81 | 26,136 91 | 2,077 58 |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | | | 2,000 00 | 436 34 | 6,396 06 | 2,571 88 |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 491 14 | | | 407 42 | 6,099 06 | 2,191 83 |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 860 87 | 1,670 00 | | 1,239 40 | 15,762 76 | 459 39 |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 122 86 | | | 1,617 76 | 4,396 53 | |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I. | 322 71 | 973 40 | | 434 55 | 6,454 25 | 177 56 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Asso. and Home for Destitute Children. | 2,369 70 | | | \$,040 67 | 32,321 81 | 9,867 60 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 2,079 08 | | | 1,406 96 | 24,493 25 | 3,689 23 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 61 19 | 564 44 | 53 81 | 539 96 | 10,348 04 | 863 01 |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 150 00 | | | 75 00 | 1,506 98 | |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 675 37 | 9,404 25 | 42,000 00 | 688 50 | 61,161 55 | 1,669 00 |
| Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan | | | 1,000 00 | | | |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 236 81 | | | 622 99 | 13,787 96 | 771 42 |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome | 1,425 36 | 21,693 23 | 18,600 00 | 2,787 34 | 61,673 71 | 786 68 |
| Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 152 15 | | | 3,242 84 | 30,164 09 | 1,246 09 |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | | | | | | |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | 709 97 | 5,865 00 | | 7,383 27 | 33,605 47 | 1,044 51 |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | | 134,889 02 | 1,150 00 | 243,027 13 | 412,599 46 | |
| Children's Fold, New York | 1,002 28 | 212 50 | | 2,180 18 | 19,493 61 | 82 67 |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | 252 79 | | | 130 66 | 1,727 84 | 285 47 |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam | | | | 201 44 | 2,766 83 | 437 96 |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | | | | | | |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn | 2,780 66 | 16,886 00 | 70 48 | 1,311 26 | 42,610 86 | 3,933 26 |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | | | 1,240 01 | 94 50 | 4,690 23 | |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 987 73 | | | *15,863 78 | 36,046 93 | 7,265 84 |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | | | | | | |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 2,616 91 | | | 2,087 80 | 33,755 60 | 1,934 66 |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 2,495 86 | | | 7,369 43 | 64,593 68 | 22,593 68 |
| Day Home, Troy | 3,702 70 | 2,500 00 | 80,280 00 | 1,076 77 | 45,980 80 | 990 96 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh | 111 86 | ..... | ..... | 297 26 | 2 253 94 | ..... |
| Elguth Ward Mission, New York | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,570 80 | 3 796 80 | ..... |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 546 32 | ..... | ..... | 2,353 90 | 6 116 39 | ..... |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy | 1,926 81 | 9,455 54 | ..... | 6,893 86 | 28 778 06 | 50 51 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 976 75 | ..... | 2,000 00 | 6,893 07 | 43 472 41 | 1,706 83 |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 767 37 | 3,326 07 | ..... | 9,020 91 | 128 064 45 | 2,334 06 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,496 09 | 263 811 57 | 5,676 63 |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 60 41 | 36 55 | 20 90 | ..... | 4,598 51 | 97 72 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 79 54 | ..... | ..... | 192 22 | 3,261 54 | 832 69 |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 511 37 | ..... | ..... | 1,027 71 | 1,786 07 | 885 25 |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 1,682 35 | 5,188 31 | 54,000 00 | 1,106 69 | 14,303 81 | 143 36 |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 884 91 | ..... | 12,000 00 | 74,894 74 | 208 646 70 | 10,622 80 |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | ..... | 2,928 42 | ..... | 11,072 22 | 32,827 34 | 2,783 76 |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 1,622 45 | ..... | 8,000 00 | 11,683 44 | 61,869 16 | 2,864 87 |
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 341 17 | 1,262 10 | ..... | 2,826 22 | 18,969 96 | 802 37 |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | 1,311 45 | ..... | 300 00 | 328 80 | 11,067 51 | 174 53 |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 488 53 | 10,664 52 | 24 97 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 2,424 79 | 24,539 85 | 3,293 86 | 3,648 77 | 3,648 77 | 917 35 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 1,817 13 | ..... | ..... | 632 04 | 54,560 39 | 14,993 36 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 400 00 | 2,695 00 | ..... | 208 29 | 3,732 33 | 124 28 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 1,623 50 | 3,140 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 1,475 00 | 13,625 00 | ..... | 3,225 00 | 40,776 00 | 76 00 |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 1,752 36 | 1,217 02 | ..... | 1,131 26 | 40,047 00 | 467 00 |
| Home for the Blind, New York | ..... | 3,737 36 | ..... | 2,067 00 | 20,807 00 | 649 00 |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | 561 46 | 14,906 13 | 9,403 41 |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | 689 76 | 285 87 | 7,000 00 | 1,646 36 | 10,100 88 | 1,770 31 |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 62 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 235 63 | ..... | ..... | 652 80 | 12,440 97 | 8,962 22 |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 690 53 | 15,597 23 | ..... | 3,220 40 | 3,220 40 | 1,961 66 |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 58 84 | ..... | ..... | 486 86 | 20,404 75 | 203 03 |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 102 04 | 166 27 | 6,316 66 | 7,393 40 | 1,928 01 | 1,928 01 |
| Home for the Friendless, Saratoga | 51 21 | ..... | ..... | 2,816 86 | 7,947 31 | 1,040 98 |
| Home for the Friendless, Oswego | 164 74 | 12 92 | ..... | 139 39 | 2,089 16 | ..... |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 367 84 | ..... | ..... | 1,488 73 | 1,488 73 | 704 88 |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York | 579 92 | ..... | 3,000 00 | 1,642 61 | 1,251 72 | 1,251 72 |
| Home of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 36 20 | 10,000 00 | ..... | 642 61 | 8,611 68 | 3,092 38 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton | 2,747 74 | ..... | ..... | 5,719 50 | 11,246 42 | 12,262 61 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 9,860 00 | ..... | ..... | 73 46 | 1,226 21 | 420 33 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 393 46 | ..... | ..... | 21 42 | 1,150 70 | 479 44 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove | 70 02 | ..... | ..... | 2,708 60 | 62,879 87 | 4,371 86 |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 112 63 | ..... | ..... | 30,197 26 | 108,904 86 | 73,301 30 |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse | 380 66 | 1,500 00 | ..... | 15 00 | 3,156 17 | 94 83 |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | 52 79 | ..... | ..... | 70 07 | 4,061 13 | 4 55 |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York | 352 63 | ..... | ..... | 863 39 | 8,990 62 | 2,200 22 |
| House of Mercy, Albany | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 18 | 2,791 41 | 1,063 24 |
| House of Shelter, New York | ..... | 13,606 49 | 300 00 | 27,363 71 | 48,401 72 | 464 92 |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | ..... | 698 98 | 2,000 00 | 1,671 43 | 24,360 88 | 17,774 99 |
| Howard Mission, New York | 58 00 | 861 92 | ..... | 210 66 | 4,929 84 | 510 87 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,886 45 | 13,453 87 | 133 86 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,344 06 | 428 38 |

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

| | For ordinary re- pairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other pur- poses. | Total expendi- tures. | Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1889. |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | \$864 04 | ..... | \$22,000 00 | \$1,558 56 | \$31,939 69 | \$3,068 17 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 1,060 06 | ..... | ..... | 496 32 | 8,923 06 | 17,107 73 |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I. .... | ..... | \$46,892 88 | ..... | 11,074 16 | 116,045 03 | 12,281 19 |
| Ingersoll's Home, Buffalo ..... | ..... | 5,043 32 | ..... | 22 79 | 9,409 81 | 2,404 12 |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York | 32 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,691 31 | 52,292 61 | 11,045 34 |
| Institution of Mercy, New York | 2,498 34 | 3,705 32 | ..... | 3,761 43 | 59,439 23 | 4,891 67 |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 226 71 | ..... | 21,000 00 | 690 72 | 27,454 45 | 998 80 |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown | 101 92 | 511 22 | 400 00 | 348 30 | 5,892 83 | 1,065 04 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 115 74 | 405 32 | 4,500 00 | 349 37 | 9,158 72 | 384 66 |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | 408 40 | 1,308 40 | ..... | 5,733 41 | 45,619 23 | ..... |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Contreux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 792 73 | ..... | ..... | 2,135 35 | 29,360 15 | 143 30 |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro | 204 59 | 38 64 | ..... | 40 50 | 2,513 82 | 279 57 |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | 998 25 | ..... | 2,500 00 | 151 80 | 10,482 79 | 478 41 |
| Martiners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 176 52 | 598 00 | ..... | 350 32 | 5,408 15 | 1,041 79 |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York | 128 81 | ..... | ..... | 292 11 | 3,293 65 | 270 00 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn | 45 45 | 37,648 90 | ..... | 573 53 | 52,291 58 | 2,329 38 |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York | 930 39 | ..... | ..... | 1,993 51 | 23,481 28 | 70 34 |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 621 09 | ..... | ..... | 1,494 11 | 5,892 75 | 877 81 |
| Mikanaari Home, Jamestown | 4 78 | 79 17 | ..... | 112 40 | 1,147 50 | ..... |
| Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York | 13,773 59 | 9,960 32 | ..... | 32,950 02 | 208,110 23 | 550 00 |
| Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York | 4,109 74 | 23,494 33 | ..... | 2,749 60 | 113,573 05 | ..... |
| Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy | 680 38 | 1,950 00 | ..... | 6,230 27 | 23,063 96 | 27 16 |
| New York Catholic Protectory | 8,060 99 | 34,507 54 | ..... | 14,875 13 | 300,364 86 | 9,532 91 |
| New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men | 181 71 | ..... | ..... | 1,484 17 | 20,345 26 | ..... |
| New York Infant Asylum | 4,391 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,190 35 | 90,610 36 | 2,260 13 |
| New York Juvenile Asylum | 4,570 68 | ..... | 20,000 00 | 21,579 12 | 143,388 60 | 84,431 99 |
| New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde ..... | ..... | 1,768 20 | ..... | 740 78 | 50,834 38 | 136 26 |
| Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone | 95 26 | 14,200 00 | ..... | 2,638 10 | 34,080 31 | 1,047 08 |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York | 6,521 18 | 34,309 14 | ..... | 36,011 50 | 154,400 80 | 11,700 84 |
| Nursery and Home, Yonkers | 289 15 | ..... | ..... | 594 20 | 2,351 50 | 2 45 |
| Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie ..... | ..... | 284 37 | 500 00 | 138 17 | 3,756 23 | 28 95 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Old Ladies' Home, Waterford..... | 691 31 | 53 39 | ..... | 574 23 | 20,173 94 | 4,043 49 |
| Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 204 49 | ..... | ..... | 223 15 | 5,577 48 | 75 58 |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | 215 68 | ..... | ..... | 40 19 | 1,583 85 | 1,583 85 |
| Open-Door Mission, Albany..... | 12 75 | 694 17 | ..... | 22 64 | 1,902 72 | 2,754 08 |
| Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown..... | 3,663 29 | ..... | 31,000 00 | 741 79 | 61,966 34 | 1,426 88 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | 12,934 21 | 44,579 87 | 29,379 66 |
| Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y..... | 1,067 71 | ..... | 15,163 35 | 1,183 57 | 74,907 07 | 477 74 |
| Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York..... | 3,251 77 | ..... | 45,200 00 | 429 18 | 65,248 65 | 632 74 |
| Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany..... | 155 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orphan's House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown..... | 469 31 | 4,500 00 | 1,089 00 | 296 74 | 12,495 22 | 10 00 |
| Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh..... | 55 69 | 900 00 | ..... | 581 40 | 25,283 19 | 272 08 |
| Oswego Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 149 52 | 911 76 | ..... | 436 58 | 4,571 27 | 3,440 88 |
| Paoli's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York..... | 457 92 | ..... | ..... | 694 58 | 4,227 56 | 127 04 |
| Poughkeepsie Orphan Home and Home for the Friendless..... | 959 85 | 2,200 00 | 2,200 00 | 313 99 | 7,373 89 | 1,400 21 |
| Presbyterian Home Association, Troy..... | 452 30 | 600 00 | ..... | 202 83 | 8,044 89 | 1,455 85 |
| Presbyterian Home, New York..... | 452 30 | 1,675 26 | ..... | 616 69 | 15,276 49 | 2,356 22 |
| Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester..... | 956 01 | ..... | ..... | 248 41 | 5,848 48 | ..... |
| Riverside Rest Association, New York..... | 297 74 | ..... | ..... | 1,793 72 | 4,311 68 | 39 37 |
| Rochester Home of Industry..... | 337 46 | 8,844 80 | 1,144 00 | 696 50 | 26,393 70 | 48 35 |
| Rochester Orphan Asylum..... | 530 92 | ..... | ..... | 687 69 | 10,485 11 | 999 49 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn..... | 2,961 64 | 24,501 72 | ..... | 15,644 63 | 128,775 30 | 1,963 36 |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nantuet..... | 292 20 | 1,571 02 | ..... | 221 45 | 18,451 45 | 37 81 |
| St. Barnabas' House, New York..... | 349 66 | ..... | ..... | 226 11 | 9,389 19 | ..... |
| St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, New York..... | 183 76 | ..... | ..... | 688 05 | 5,588 28 | 228 67 |
| St. Christopher's Home, New York..... | 134 23 | 2,588 03 | ..... | 1,638 95 | 12,151 63 | ..... |
| St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy..... | 529 45 | 1,210 00 | ..... | 2,043 71 | 23,029 64 | 372 10 |
| St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo..... | 154 17 | 731 92 | ..... | 741 14 | 12,069 71 | 37 47 |
| St. James' Home, New York..... | 1,240 63 | ..... | ..... | 742 66 | 8,448 71 | ..... |
| St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica..... | 218 96 | 500 00 | ..... | 832 80 | 3,232 26 | ..... |
| St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush..... | 8,098 46 | 1,370 63 | 1,151 94 | 1,292 53 | 91,373 66 | 12,526 80 |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 146 31 | 10,986 16 | ..... | 618 06 | 15,846 63 | 1,536 40 |
| St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse..... | 1,860 42 | ..... | 8,078 00 | 390 22 | 16,460 69 | 2,606 31 |
| St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 1,132 32 | 4,867 45 | ..... | 7,391 12 | 44,067 03 | 871 00 |
| St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham..... | 1,516 20 | 47,987 40 | ..... | 5,017 64 | 118,360 76 | 790 86 |
| St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca..... | 216 62 | ..... | ..... | 664 01 | 7,624 19 | 1,069 19 |
| St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York..... | 126 12 | ..... | 87,863 26 | 2,024 04 | 69,879 66 | 1,906 04 |
| St. Malachy's Home, East New York..... | 1,286 18 | ..... | ..... | 1,073 60 | 9,147 63 | 1,423 67 |
| St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Margaret's House, Albany..... | 50 80 | ..... | ..... | 819 39 | 3,965 66 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | 966 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,313 13 | 8,537 13 | 126 00 |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton..... | 136 16 | ..... | ..... | 60 00 | 9,038 96 | ..... |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224 64 | 1,742 89 | 78 36 |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk..... | 150 60 | 436 00 | ..... | 451 36 | 4,778 36 | 141 22 |

TABLE No. 20 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For ordinary re- pairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other pur- poses. | Total expendi- tures. | Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1889. |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| t. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis..... | \$465 53 | ..... | ..... | \$281 23 | \$3,704 80 | ..... |
| t. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island..... | 1,153 66 | ..... | ..... | 2,617 39 | 10,102 46 | \$120 00 |
| t. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,640 96 | 7,287 01 | 1,416 06 |
| t. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 904 24 | 904 24 | 80 97 |
| t. Pebe's Mission, Brooklyn..... | 73 60 | ..... | \$202 00 | 1,395 10 | 4,390 10 | 900 51 |
| t. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York..... | 1,430 43 | ..... | ..... | 1,357 80 | 28,717 30 | 927 72 |
| t. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse..... | 3,142 11 | \$1,951 23 | ..... | 647 11 | 14,543 27 | 3,435 02 |
| t. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 1,764 79 | 1,333 77 | ..... | 1,105 15 | 22,723 58 | 79 17 |
| t. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 208 71 | ..... | ..... | 241 94 | 7,241 10 | 960 72 |
| t. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy..... | 853 47 | ..... | ..... | 1,219 76 | 20,335 49 | 547 12 |
| t. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn..... | 162 40 | 569 34 | ..... | 1,285 94 | 3,744 74 | 189 37 |
| t. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica..... | 757 20 | 895 71 | ..... | 1,503 83 | 20,430 10 | 1,442 21 |
| t. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo..... | 376 43 | 4,473 46 | ..... | 690 44 | 14,128 84 | 74 92 |
| t. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany..... | 830 78 | 7,000 00 | ..... | 1,881 26 | 18,152 59 | 106,474 86 |
| t. Vincent's "Sung Harbor, New Brighton, S. I..... | 62,265 81 | ..... | 217,000 00 | 64,766 87 | 488,949 35 | 869 86 |
| t. Seaman's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York..... | 639 21 | ..... | 25,327 66 | 3,615 00 | 74,922 25 | 2,847 64 |
| t. Sheltering Arms New York..... | 2,560 62 | 22,260 07 | ..... | 8,695 61 | 7,915 05 | 1,665 98 |
| t. Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn..... | 412 68 | 50 00 | ..... | 403 77 | 4,397 04 | 760 00 |
| t. Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse..... | 53 00 | 8,023 00 | ..... | 16 00 | 12,813 00 | 1,698 13 |
| t. Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York..... | 119 00 | 2,443 98 | ..... | 171 74 | 7,072 66 | ..... |
| t. Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), Blauveltville..... | 4,229 75 | 1,078 00 | ..... | 400 00 | 49,218 95 | 2,209 00 |
| t. Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York..... | 1,131 75 | 50,175 30 | ..... | 8,203 53 | 94,145 11 | 2,196 56 |
| t. Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 | 263 97 | 9,070 01 | 503 49 |
| t. Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca..... | 591 17 | ..... | ..... | 1,437 46 | 29,272 00 | 2,639 64 |
| t. Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton..... | 177 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,015 00 | 12,236 60 | 4,107 06 |
| t. Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York..... | 171 34 | ..... | ..... | 1,063 46 | 11,646 82 | 1,813 79 |
| t. Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn..... | 1,036 83 | ..... | 950 00 | 1,432 46 | 12,631 62 | 74 92 |
| t. Society of St. Martha, New York..... | 128 92 | 45 10 | ..... | 415 04 | 2,657 20 | 1,045 69 |
| t. Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira..... | 163 46 | 615 61 | 2,008 41 | 708 18 | 7,094 54 | 1 91 |
| t. Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York..... | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | 778 70 | 2,055 42 | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton..... | 211 20 | 2,433 72 | ..... | 1,164 05 | 11,746 67 | 1,580 12 |
| Syracuse Home Association..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 189 73 | 6,086 72 | 1,204 95 |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola..... | ..... | 7,408 61 | ..... | 481 23 | 9,987 27 | 648 88 |
| The Home, Ithaca..... | 200 91 | ..... | ..... | 164 69 | 2,092 47 | ..... |
| Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles..... | 782 56 | 4,900 00 | ..... | 995 06 | 16,537 63 | 322 17 |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum..... | 1,203 78 | 1,640 86 | 4,220 00 | 2,920 42 | 29,370 83 | 333 64 |
| Troy Orphan Asylum..... | 835 84 | ..... | 2,635 00 | 1,001 02 | 48,593 17 | 1,118 04 |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn..... | 1,000 00 | 15,000 00 | ..... | 100 00 | 32,573 08 | 5,045 44 |
| Utica Orphan Asylum..... | ..... | 519 53 | 2,920 83 | 8,661 98 | 19,594 39 | 460 50 |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie..... | 8 03 | ..... | ..... | 16 90 | 2,859 63 | ..... |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York..... | 75 00 | 3,551 43 | ..... | 296 30 | 9,938 36 | 2,732 49 |
| Warburgh Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon..... | 512 82 | ..... | ..... | 1,294 06 | 10,508 15 | 940 22 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York..... | 69 22 | 14,233 97 | ..... | 669 96 | 16,313 97 | ..... |
| Western New York Home, Randolph..... | 90 71 | 411 54 | ..... | 354 98 | 5,646 53 | 909 44 |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester..... | 2,268 95 | 827 89 | ..... | 5,240 49 | 50,973 11 | 8,132 68 |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains..... | 455 91 | 543 65 | ..... | 1,275 20 | 14,450 16 | 840 33 |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York..... | 206 09 | ..... | ..... | 1,694 30 | 8,909 79 | 487 50 |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York..... | ..... | 128 26 | ..... | ..... | 474 07 | 408 27 |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 83 80 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$247,205 12 | \$796,965 83 | \$716,174 47 | \$927,199 44 | \$6,407,031 23 | \$632,546 52 |

* Of this, \$8,500 for purchase of land.

† Report for seventeen months, because of change in fiscal year.

‡ Includes wages of nurses for out-door department.

TABLE

*Showing the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums
September*

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the In- stitution October 1, 1888. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | By adoption. | By indenture. |
| Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friend- less | 48 | 5 | 53 | | |
| Albany Orphan Asylum | 353 | 185 | 538 | 18 | 16 |
| American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York | 176 | 320 | 496 | 47 | |
| Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York | 163 | 130 | 293 | | |
| Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York | | | | | |
| Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo | 139 | 86 | 225 | | |
| Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany | 27 | 25 | 52 | 1 | |
| Baptist Home, Brooklyn | 49 | 5 | 54 | | |
| Baptist Home for the Aged, New York | 77 | 15 | 92 | | |
| Berachah Orphanage, New York | 30 | 20 | 50 | | |
| Bethlehem Orphan and Half Orphan Asylum, Col- lege Point, L. I. | 62 | 28 | 90 | | |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children | 256 | 139 | 395 | | 4 |
| Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D. | 198 | 205 | 403 | 1 | 30 |
| Brooklyn Nursery | 77 | 225 | 302 | 3 | |
| Brooklyn Zion Home | 20 | 4 | 24 | | |
| Buffalo Orphan Asylum | 78 | 154 | 232 | 11 | 1 |
| Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan | | | | | |
| Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn | 89 | 57 | 146 | 5 | |
| Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome | 152 | 8 | 160 | | |
| Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York | 57 | 6 | 63 | | |
| Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo | | | | | |
| Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn | | | | | |
| Children's Aid Society, New York | | | | | |
| Children's Fold, New York | 162 | 61 | 223 | 2 | |
| Children's Friend Society, Albany | | | | | |
| Children's Home, Amsterdam | 29 | 13 | 42 | 6 | |
| Children's Home, Newburgh | | | | | |
| Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brook- lyn | 145 | 45 | 190 | | |
| Church Home of the City of Troy | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | |
| Colored Home and Hospital, New York | 203 | 494 | 697 | | |
| Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York | 291 | 79 | 370 | | 16 |
| Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn | 572 | 309 | 881 | | |
| Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath | 59 | 18 | 77 | 8 | |
| Day Home, Troy | | | | | |
| Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansing- burgh | 7 | 3 | 10 | | |
| Eighth Ward Mission, New York | 8 | 5 | 13 | | |
| Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo | 69 | 17 | 86 | | |
| Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy | 29 | 68 | 87 | | 2 |
| Five Points House of Industry, New York | 311 | 400 | 711 | | |
| Five Points Mission, New York | | | | | |
| Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York | 1,871 | 1,503 | 3,374 | | 321 |
| Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York | 19 | 67 | 86 | | |
| German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo | 14 | 6 | 20 | | 1 |
| German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse | 27 | 14 | 41 | | |
| German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 145 | 157 | 302 | 28 | |
| Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York | 533 | 118 | 651 | | |
| Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 66 | 29 | 95 | | |
| Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York | 585 | 150 | 735 | | |
| Henry Keep Home, Watertown | 29 | 4 | 33 | | |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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No. 21.

and Homes for the Friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1889.

| DISCHARGED. | | | | | | | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other in- stitutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| 75 | | 4 | | | 5 | 5 | | 48 | | | 48 |
| | | | | | 3 | 116 | | | 273 | 149 | 422 |
| 165 | | 6 | 24 | 80 | 11 | 333 | | 22 | 84 | 57 | 163 |
| 46 | | 10 | | 33 | 4 | 93 | | 125 | | 75 | 200 |
| 37 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 5 | 83 | | 114 | | 28 | 142 |
| 17 | | | | | 7 | 18 | | | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| 3 | | | | | 8 | 11 | 6 | 41 | | | 47 |
| 14 | | 1 | | | | 16 | 7 | 74 | | | 81 |
| 8 | | | | 4 | 1 | 13 | | | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | 42 | 35 | 77 |
| 123 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 148 | | | 147 | 100 | 247 |
| 166 | | 4 | | | 2 | 203 | | | 125 | 75 | 200 |
| | | | | 183 | 37 | 223 | | 22 | 33 | 24 | 79 |
| 72 | | 3 | 5 | 24 | 1 | 120 | 2 | 21 | | | 23 |
| 38 | | 1 | | | 2 | 46 | | | 71 | 41 | 112 |
| 14 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 16 | | | 63 | 37 | 100 |
| | | | | | | 4 | 18 | 41 | 85 | 59 | 144 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| 74 | | 4 | 1 | | | 81 | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | 2 | 18 | | | 70 | 72 | 142 |
| | | | | | | | | | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 21 | | | | | 5 | 26 | 3 | 53 | 59 | 49 | 164 |
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 12 | | | 12 |
| | | | | 371 | 125 | 496 | 81 | 114 | 5 | 1 | 201 |
| 46 | | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 80 | | | 179 | 111 | 290 |
| 338 | 3 | | | 5 | 8 | 354 | | 103 | | 424 | 527 |
| 9 | | | | 6 | | 23 | | | | 54 | 54 |
| | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 8 | | | 8 |
| | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 10 | | 10 |
| 3 | | | | 11 | | 14 | | | 44 | 28 | 72 |
| 25 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 8 | 43 | | | 30 | 14 | 44 |
| 229 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 145 | 10 | 426 | | 28 | 142 | 115 | 285 |
| 161 | | 5 | | 361 | 599 | 1,447 | | 265 | 950 | 712 | 1,927 |
| 6 | | 14 | | 48 | | 68 | | | | 18 | 18 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 7 | | | 19 |
| 12 | | | | 2 | | 14 | | | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| 74 | 3 | | | 8 | 5 | 118 | 2 | 2 | 114 | 66 | 184 |
| 100 | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 108 | | | 310 | 233 | 543 |
| 19 | | | | | | 19 | | | 39 | 37 | 76 |
| 137 | | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 144 | | | 271 | 320 | 591 |
| | | | | | 2 | 2 | 7 | 24 | | | 31 |

INSTITUTIONS.

| | Number in the in- stitution October 1, 1888. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | By adoption. | By indenture. |
|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Home for Aged Men, Albany | 25 | 6 | 31 | | |
| Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn | 23 | 15 | 38 | | |
| Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Com- munion, New York | 22 | 3 | 25 | | |
| Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York | 136 | 23 | 159 | | 8 |
| Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira | 18 | 5 | 23 | | |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany | 150 | 29 | 179 | | |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn | 260 | 51 | 311 | | |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York | 490 | 80 | 570 | | |
| Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy | 150 | 85 | 235 | | |
| Home for the Blind, New York | 59 | 10 | 69 | | |
| Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York .. | 25 | 222 | 247 | | |
| Home for the Friendless, Auburn | | | | | |
| Home for the Friendless, Buffalo | 49 | 56 | 105 | | |
| Home for the Friendless, Lockport | 35 | 33 | 68 | 3 | |
| Home for the Friendless, Newburgh | 38 | 37 | 75 | 2 | |
| Home for the Friendless, Rochester | 54 | 5 | 59 | | |
| Home for the Friendless, Schenectady | 8 | 4 | 12 | | |
| Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh | 47 | 9 | 56 | 6 | |
| Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga | 12 | 9 | 21 | | |
| Home for the Homeless, Oswego | 17 | 3 | 20 | | |
| Home for the Homeless, Utica | 60 | 9 | 69 | | |
| Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York .. | 33 | 11 | 44 | | |
| House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown | 3 | 34 | 37 | | |
| House of the Good Shepard, Binghamton | 13 | 2 | 15 | | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn | 353 | 273 | 626 | | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, New York | 681 | 221 | 902 | | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove | 19 | 47 | 66 | | |
| House of the Good Shepherd, Utica | 47 | 21 | 68 | 1 | |
| House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syra- cuse | 25 | 210 | 235 | | |
| House of Industry, Poughkeepsie | | | | | |
| House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Con- victs, New York | 30 | 167 | 197 | | |
| House of Mercy, New York | 80 | 60 | 140 | | |
| House of Shelter, Albany | 21 | 106 | 127 | 2 | |
| Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn | 81 | 49 | 130 | | 3 |
| Howard Mission, New York | | | | | |
| Hudson Orphan and Relief Association | 60 | 17 | 77 | | 5 |
| Industrial School of Rochester | 76 | 66 | 142 | 7 | |
| Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester | | | | | |
| Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, Long Island .. | 148 | 352 | 500 | | |
| Ingleside Home, Buffalo | 15 | 115 | 130 | 7 | |
| Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, New York | 179 | 27 | 206 | | |
| Institution of Mercy, New York | 569 | 263 | 832 | 2 | |
| Isabella Home, Long Island City | | | | | |
| Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York | 36 | 197 | 233 | | |
| Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown .. | 52 | 49 | 101 | 5 | 9 |
| Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester | 22 | 3 | 25 | 1 | |
| Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York | 354 | 123 | 477 | | |
| Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York | | | | | |
| Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo | 139 | 25 | 164 | | |
| Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro .. | 22 | 19 | 41 | 7 | 3 |
| Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York | 60 | 157 | 217 | | |
| Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island | 39 | 4 | 43 | | |
| Messiah Home for Little Children, New York .. | 29 | 32 | 61 | | |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn .. | 19 | 12 | 31 | | |
| Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York .. | 113 | 6 | 119 | | |
| Midnight Mission, New York | 46 | 172 | 218 | | |

(Continued).

| DISCHARGED. | | | | | | | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other in- stitutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 28 | | | | 28 | |
| | | | | | 6 | 6 | 32 | | | | 32 | |
| | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | 23 | | | 23 | |
| | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 21 | 35 | 59 | 65 | | | 124 | |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | | | 21 | |
| | | | | 3 | 21 | 24 | 67 | 88 | | | 155 | |
| | | | | 9 | 42 | 51 | 132 | 128 | | | 260 | |
| | | 2 | | 22 | 56 | 80 | 220 | 270 | | | 490 | |
| 6 | 10 | | | 10 | 35 | 61 | 74 | 100 | | | 174 | |
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 6 | 11 | 25 | 33 | | | 58 | |
| 33 | | 20 | | 156 | | 209 | | 38 | | | 88 | |
| | | 3 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 48 | | 57 | | | 87 | |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | | 20 | 4 | 37 | | | 17 | 14 | 31 | |
| 25 | 1 | | 1 | 13 | | 42 | | | 21 | 12 | 33 | |
| | | | | | 5 | 6 | | 54 | | | 54 | |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 11 | | | 11 | |
| 1 | | 4 | | | 2 | 13 | | 5 | 16 | 22 | 43 | |
| | | | | 5 | 6 | 11 | | 10 | | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | 8 | | 20 | | | 20 | |
| | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 61 | | | 61 | |
| | | | | 32 | 1 | 33 | | 3 | | | 38 | |
| | | | | 4 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 4 | |
| 100 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 126 | 7 | 238 | | 225 | | 163 | 388 | |
| 107 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 14 | 230 | | 518 | | 154 | 672 | |
| 53 | | | | 2 | | 55 | | | 8 | 3 | 67 | |
| 10 | | | | 6 | 1 | 18 | | 8 | 22 | 20 | 50 | |
| | 2 | 8 | | 169 | 22 | 201 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 34 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 | | 1 | 136 | | 164 | 33 | | | | 83 | |
| 31 | 2 | 11 | | 10 | 1 | 55 | | 80 | | 5 | 85 | |
| 52 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 34 | 1 | 113 | | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | |
| 17 | | 2 | 3 | | 7 | 32 | | | 64 | 34 | 98 | |
| | | | | 2 | | 21 | | | | | | |
| 12 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 68 | | | 38 | 18 | 56 | |
| 48 | 4 | 3 | | 5 | 1 | | | | 51 | 23 | 74 | |
| | 55 | 9 | | 263 | 6 | 333 | 167 | 10 | | | 167 | |
| 4 | 37 | 4 | 3 | 57 | 2 | 114 | | 13 | 1 | 2 | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | 1 | | | | 30 | 97 | 79 | | | 176 | |
| 133 | 1 | 11 | | 124 | 5 | 276 | | 30 | | 526 | 556 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 26 | 6 | | 163 | | 201 | | 32 | | | 82 | |
| 30 | 1 | | | | 1 | 46 | | | 41 | 14 | 55 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | | | | | | 1 | | | 9 | 15 | 24 | |
| | | | | | | 76 | | | 266 | 135 | 401 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 1 | | | | 23 | | | 76 | 65 | 141 | |
| 4 | | | | | | 14 | | | 17 | 10 | 27 | |
| 32 | | 31 | | 88 | 1 | 152 | | 63 | | 2 | 65 | |
| | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 41 | | | 41 | |
| 30 | | | | | | 30 | | | 16 | 15 | 31 | |
| | | | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 24 | | | 25 | |
| | | | | 2 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 96 | | | 111 | |
| 11 | 3 | 61 | | 94 | | 169 | | 40 | | 9 | 49 | |

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(Continued).

| DISCHARGED. | | | | | | | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other in- stitutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| 232 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 47 | 22 | 327 | | | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 182 | | 13 | | 3 | 25 | 265 | | | 1,336 | 161 | 1,497 |
| 22 | | 5 | 5 | 24 | 4 | 61 | | 69 | 458 | 406 | 864 |
| 786 | 8 | 18 | | 318 | 16 | 965 | | | 1,561 | 694 | 2,255 |
| 89 | 9 | 4 | | 441 | 114 | 639 | 35 | 195 | 217 | 167 | 385 |
| 512 | 1 | 2 | 167 | | 2 | 717 | | | 813 | 210 | 1,023 |
| | | | | 208 | 8 | 216 | | 21 | 4 | 2 | 27 |
| 2 | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 12 | 20 | 14 | • |
| 398 | 23 | 56 | 16 | 379 | 141 | 1,025 | 25 | 254 | 273 | 241 | 71 |
| 23 | 1 | | | | 3 | 27 | 11 | | 7 | 8 | 779 |
| | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 23 | | | 15 |
| 47 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 76 | 1 | 14 | 119 | 50 | 184 |
| 16 | | 7 | | 2 | | 27 | | | 50 | 13 | 63 |
| | | | | 20 | 1 | 21 | | 15 | | | 15 |
| | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | | 6 |
| 111 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 121 | | | 178 | 119 | 297 |
| 24 | | | 1 | | | 33 | | | 130 | 60 | 190 |
| 127 | 7 | | | | 5 | 219 | | | 395 | 320 | 715 |
| 19 | | 1 | | | 1 | 23 | | | 68 | 67 | 135 |
| 7 | | | | 14 | | 29 | 1 | 6 | 67 | 31 | 95 |
| 61 | | | | 44 | | 105 | 3 | 18 | 211 | 7 | 239 |
| 11 | | 1 | | | | 25 | | | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 25 | | | 25 |
| 23 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 40 | | | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 13 |
| | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 13 | | | 47 |
| 21 | | | | 2 | 3 | 28 | | | 26 | 19 | 57 |
| | | 43 | 1 | 231 | | 275 | | | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | | 96 | 2 | 107 | | | 60 | 24 | 84 |
| 80 | 3 | 3 | | | 10 | 112 | | | 70 | 35 | 105 |
| 489 | 22 | 47 | 56 | 147 | 17 | 778 | | 37 | 919 | 508 | 1,464 |
| 24 | | | | | 1 | 25 | | | 1 | 182 | 183 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 19 | | | | 31 | 31 |
| 18 | | 6 | | 11 | | 38 | | | 33 | 52 | 85 |
| 19 | | | | 65 | 31 | 96 | 101 | 137 | | | 238 |
| 18 | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 22 | | | | 106 | 106 |
| 17 | | | | 18 | | 44 | | | 2 | 83 | 85 |
| 101 | 2 | 41 | | | | 60 | | | 91 | 45 | 136 |
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 12 | 120 | | | 339 | 294 | 633 |
| 9 | 2 | | | 9 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 89 | | 97 |
| | | | | 43 | 1 | 44 | | | 61 | 46 | 107 |
| | 20 | 7 | | | 21 | 48 | 24 | 282 | | | 306 |
| 38 | | | | | 2 | 40 | 17 | 34 | 96 | 109 | 256 |
| 25 | 5 | | | | | 37 | | | 115 | | 115 |
| | | 1 | | | 4 | 5 | | 64 | | | 64 |
| 8 | | | | | | 8 | | 14 | 74 | 46 | 134 |
| 28 | 1 | 8 | | | 37 | 75 | | | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| | | 1 | | | | 43 | | | 77 | | 77 |

TABLE No. 21—

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number in the institution October 1, 1888. | Received during the year. | Total supported. | By adoption. | | By indenture. |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton .. | 73 | 32 | 105 | | | |
| St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Br'klyn. | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua | 19 | 1 | 20 | | | |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk | 41 | 8 | 49 | | | |
| St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis | 42 | 6 | 48 | | | 8 |
| St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Stat. Isl. | 64 | 3 | 67 | 1 | | |
| St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester .. | 56 | 44 | 100 | 2 | | 27 |
| St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Assoc., Roundout, | | | | | | |
| St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York .. | 231 | 91 | 322 | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse .. | 151 | 41 | 192 | 3 | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany | 228 | 50 | 278 | | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 121 | 50 | 171 | 7 | | |
| St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy | 214 | 64 | 278 | 6 | | |
| St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn | 17 | 169 | 186 | | | |
| St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica | 201 | 50 | 251 | | | 36 |
| St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo | 122 | 108 | 230 | 12 | | |
| St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany | 114 | 59 | 173 | | | |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, L. I. | 828 | 100 | 928 | | | |
| Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, N. Y. .. | 41 | 5 | 46 | | | |
| Sheltering Arms, New York | 160 | 59 | 219 | | | |
| Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal | | | | | | |
| Church, Brooklyn | 64 | 81 | 145 | 5 | | |
| Shelter for Babies, New York | 24 | 11 | 35 | | | |
| Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse | 30 | 9 | 39 | 1 | | |
| Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York | 49 | 58 | 107 | | | |
| Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), | | | | | | |
| Blauveltville | 472 | 71 | 543 | 1 | | 38 |
| Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York | 514 | 112 | 626 | | | |
| Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn | | | | | | |
| Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman | | | | | | |
| Catholic Children, West Seneca | 109 | 136 | 244 | 20 | | |
| Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton | 100 | 25 | 125 | | | 3 |
| Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York | 207 | 77 | 284 | | | |
| Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn | 81 | 7 | 88 | | | |
| Society of St. Martha, New York | 19 | 5 | 24 | | | |
| Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira | 36 | 44 | 80 | 7 | | |
| Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York | | | | | | |
| Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton | 103 | 77 | 180 | | | 19 |
| Syracuse Home Association | 49 | 3 | 52 | | | |
| Temporary Home for Children of Queens county, Mineola | 28 | 36 | 64 | | | |
| The Home, Ithaca | 20 | | 20 | | | |
| Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles | 106 | 25 | 131 | 2 | | |
| Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum | 288 | 176 | 463 | 14 | | |
| Troy Orphan Asylum | 93 | 38 | 131 | | | |
| Truant Home, Brooklyn | 59 | 282 | 341 | | | |
| Utica Orphan Asylum | 136 | 75 | 201 | 17 | | |
| Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie. | 7 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East N. Y. .. | 62 | 19 | 81 | | | |
| Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon .. | 87 | 14 | 101 | 1 | | 5 |
| Wayside Day Nursery, New York | | | | | | |
| Western New York Home, Randolph | 37 | 34 | 71 | 14 | | |
| Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester | 159 | 17 | 176 | | | |
| Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains | 123 | 115 | 238 | | | |
| Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York | | | | | | |
| Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York .. | | | | | | |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls | | | | | | |
| Total | 31,584 | 18,837 | 50,421 | 450 | | 869 |

(Concluded).

| DISCHARGED. | | | | | | | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Returned to parents or guardians. | Left without permission. | Transferred to other in- stitutions. | Sent out of the State. | Otherwise discharged. | Died. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Boys under 16 years. | Girls under 16 years. | Total. |
| 12 | | | | | 2 | 14 | | | 33 | 58 | 91 |
| 3 | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 7 | | 9 | 16 |
| 3 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 14 | | | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| 9 | | | | | | 17 | | | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| 7 | | 4 | | | | 12 | | | 32 | 23 | 55 |
| | | 3 | | | | 32 | | | | 68 | 68 |
| 76 | | 3 | | | | 79 | | | 85 | 158 | 243 |
| 30 | | 1 | | 15 | 3 | 52 | | | | 140 | 140 |
| 32 | | 4 | | 15 | | 54 | | 12 | | 212 | 224 |
| 32 | | 4 | | 11 | | 54 | | 16 | | 101 | 117 |
| 61 | | 5 | | 6 | 6 | 84 | | | | 194 | 194 |
| 14 | 47 | 46 | | 26 | | 133 | | | 53 | | 53 |
| 45 | 3 | | | | 7 | 85 | | | 166 | | 166 |
| 56 | | | | | 53 | 120 | | | 54 | 56 | 110 |
| 47 | | | | 9 | | 56 | | | 117 | | 117 |
| | | | | 14 | 77 | 91 | 837 | | | | 837 |
| | | | | | 7 | 7 | 19 | 20 | | | 39 |
| 59 | | | | | | 59 | 1 | 3 | 74 | 82 | 160 |
| 67 | | | | | 11 | 83 | | | 36 | 26 | 62 |
| 7 | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| 4 | | 2 | | | | 11 | | | | 10 | 28 |
| 42 | | 3 | | 3 | | 11 | | 18 | | | |
| | | 6 | | | | 48 | | | 41 | 18 | 59 |
| | | 4 | | 10 | 1 | 54 | | | 18 | 471 | 489 |
| 83 | | | | | 2 | 85 | | 25 | 243 | 269 | 537 |
| 69 | | 24 | 6 | | | 119 | | | 125 | | 125 |
| 10 | 1 | | | 1 | | 15 | | | 57 | 53 | 110 |
| 84 | 1 | | 38 | | 1 | 119 | | | 96 | 69 | 165 |
| | | | | | 11 | 11 | | 77 | | | 77 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | | 8 | | 13 | 21 |
| 12 | | 2 | | 15 | 2 | 38 | | | 23 | 19 | 42 |
| 19 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 76 | | | 85 | 19 | 104 |
| | | | | | 9 | 9 | | 43 | | | 43 |
| 24 | 5 | | | | | 29 | | | 15 | 20 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 20 |
| 14 | | | | 8 | 2 | 26 | | | 48 | 57 | 105 |
| 103 | 16 | | | | 7 | 140 | | | 323 | | 323 |
| 24 | 2 | | | 4 | | 30 | | 2 | 50 | 49 | 101 |
| 267 | | | | | | 267 | | | 74 | | 74 |
| 54 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 76 | | | 78 | 57 | 135 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1 | 8 | | | | 8 |
| | | | | 2 | 6 | 8 | 23 | 50 | | | 73 |
| | | | | | | 6 | | | 46 | 49 | 95 |
| 14 | 1 | | | | 8 | 37 | | | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| 11 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 38 | 26 | 50 | 47 | 161 |
| 39 | | 1 | | 76 | 3 | 119 | | | 84 | 35 | 119 |
| 7,903 | 408 | 701 | 386 | 5,432 | 1,902 | 18,041 | 2,262 | 5,131 | 14,021 | 10,962 | 32,366 |

COURIER

TABLE No. 22.
Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital | \$19,000 00 | ..... | \$19,000 00 | \$9,000 00 | \$295 00 | \$9,295 00 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 100,000 00 | \$31,500 00 | 131,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | ..... | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, New York | 15,000 00 | 49,000 00 | 64,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Autism City Hospital | 19,487 50 | 25,700 00 | 45,187 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 43,000 00 | ..... | 43,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 80,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 90,000 00 | 60,500 00 | 150,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital | 37,500 00 | 17,775 00 | 55,275 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 121,286 98 | 157,775 00 | 279,061 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital | 121,286 92 | 146,105 99 | 267,392 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 108,500 00 | ..... | 108,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 30,500 00 | ..... | 30,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Hospital, Albany | 222,673 67 | 119,500 00 | 342,173 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 175,000 00 | 53,704 86 | 228,704 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 4,500 00 | ..... | 4,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highland Hospital, Maitreawun | 241,023 56 | 287,200 00 | 478,223 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Home for Incurables, Fitchburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo | 71,000 00 | 40,675 00 | 111,675 00 | 42,500 00 | ..... | 42,500 00 |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | 210,000 00 | 482,188 65 | 692,188 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | 2,000 00 | 1,100 00 | 3,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | 59,500 00 | 42,500 00 | 102,000 00 | 1,500 00 | 4,317 12 | 5,817 12 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 185,000 00 | 15,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 350 00 | 30,350 00 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 227,000 00 | 18,750 00 | 245,750 00 | ..... | 20,143 86 | 20,143 86 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 36,500 00 | 17,195 47 | 53,695 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 151,500 00 | 6,000 00 | 157,500 00 | ..... | 1,344 66 | 1,344 66 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 18,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 250,000 00 | 201,500 00 | 451,500 00 | ..... | 6,084 43 | 6,084 43 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | ..... | 88,350 00 | 88,350 00 | 18,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 206,000 00 | 286,000 00 | 492,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 00 | 2,500 00 |
| New York Hospital | 60,000 00 | 38,000 00 | 98,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 8,500 00 | ..... | 8,500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | 33,444 21 | ..... | 33,444 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | 115,000 00 | ..... | 115,000 00 | 20,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 00 |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | 101,486 00 | 15,000 00 | 116,486 00 | 46,000 00 | ..... | 46,000 00 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | 15,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oswego Hospital | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York..... | 935,904 23 | 744,554 98 | 1,690,459 21 | 3,400 00 | 13,170 46 | 16,870 46 |
| Rochester City Hospital..... | 175,000 00 | 43,917 00 | 218,917 00 | ..... | 18,000 00 | 18,000 00 |
| Rochester Homopathic Hospital..... | 33,781 54 | 787 44 | 34,568 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York..... | 1,600,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 1,900,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 283,060 00 | 10,905 36 | 308,965 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York..... | 41,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 45,000 00 | 10,600 00 | 1,749 00 | 12,349 00 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica..... | 215,000 00 | ..... | 215,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 20,125 00 | 70,125 00 |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 22,500 00 | 13,738 00 | 36,238 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers..... | 65,000 00 | 6,000 00 | 71,000 00 | 12,200 00 | 1,785 50 | 13,985 50 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, Syracuse..... | 1,200,000 00 | 660,602 82 | 1,860,602 82 | ..... | 34,500 00 | 34,500 00 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, New York..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 63,000 00 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 100,000 00 | 104,812 00 | 204,812 00 | 15,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 00 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York..... | 250,000 00 | ..... | 250,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 13,567 57 | 73,567 57 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 200,000 00 | 26,000 00 | 225,000 00 | 4,255 75 | 2,941 63 | 7,198 38 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 412 11 | 30,412 11 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany..... | 300,000 00 | ..... | 300,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 210,000 00 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 318,450 20 | 510 32 | 318,960 52 | 105,000 00 | 18,182 00 | 123,182 00 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York..... | 15,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 55,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trinity Hospital, New York..... | 180,000 00 | ..... | 180,000 00 | ..... | 3,069 36 | 3,069 36 |
| Troy Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica City Hospital..... | 110,000 00 | 282,818 33 | 372,818 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie..... | 346,092 70 | 370,782 92 | 716,875 62 | ..... | 15,000 00 | 15,000 00 |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$10,147,277 51 | \$4,784,891 84 | \$14,932,169 35 | \$796,455 75 | \$198,030 09 | \$984,486 84 |

* No report received.

† Finances with Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island.

‡ Opened September, 1889.
§ Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.
|| City owns property.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of Hospitals for

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand October 1, 1888. | From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors. | From appro- priations by cities. |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Albany City Homœopathic Hospital | \$706 00 | | \$3,114 29 |
| Albany Hospital | 227 50 | \$720 11 | 6,161 13 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | 525 23 | | 3,000 00 |
| Asylum for Lying-in-Women, New York | 3,517 58 | | |
| Auburn City Hospital | 625 07 | 102 93 | 1,321 06 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | 4,708 50 | | |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 1,432 52 | | 2,638 63 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 10,586 21 | | 4,968 09 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital | 3,553 93 | | 9,855 81 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 1,897 11 | 2,312 51 | 5,500 00 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 17,749 48 | | |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 14,390 25 | | |
| Childs' Hospital, Albany | 133 16 | 1,190 07 | 4,958 57 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 10,800 16 | | |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 17,216 52 | | |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | 437 63 | 500 00 | |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 16,576 41 | | |
| Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo | | | |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, N. Y. | 4,525 38 | | |
| Hosp'l for the Relief of Ruptur'd and Cripp'l'd, N. Y. | 5,725 38 | | 25,128 28 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | 561 95 | | |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 835 62 | | |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 393 20 | | 9,490 77 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 739 92 | | 1,000 00 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 1,900 28 | | |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | | 16,491 68 | 4,555 52 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | 509 82 | | |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | 24,641 40 | | |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 485 10 | | |
| New York Cancer Hospital | 62,652 80 | | |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | 2,306 32 | | |
| New York Hospital | | | |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children | 13,001 45 | | 3,375 00 |
| New York Medical College and Hosp'l for Women | 827 37 | | |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute | | | |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital | 1,077 01 | | |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital | | | |
| Oswego Hospital | 1,401 74 | | |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York | 14,570 20 | | |
| Rochester City Hospital | 66 31 | 500 46 | 4,421 58 |
| Rochester Homœopathic Hospital | | | |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York | | | |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn | 21 03 | | 15,545 09 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York | | | |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica | 29 65 | | |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York | | | |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn | | | |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers | 405 06 | | |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse | 9,500 52 | 1,276 89 | 1,981 07 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York | 75,574 74 | | |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn | 11,984 45 | 8,743 31 | 8,232 56 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York | 1,552 96 | | |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn | | | 11,555 33 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester | 229 84 | 523 03 | 11,068 68 |
| St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo | | | |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany | 157 30 | | 7,414 27 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn | | | 12,849 00 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York | 295 72 | | |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I. | 1,453 66 | | |
| Trinity Hospital, New York | | | |
| Troy Hospital | 484 98 | 3,555 82 | 7,302 53 |
| Utica City Hospital | | 5,287 40 | |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie | 11,497 08 | | |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, N. Y. | 69,963 14 | | |
| Total | \$414,401 63 | \$41,204 21 | \$165,539 26 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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No. 23.

the year ending September 30, 1889.

| By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions. | From individuals for the support of patients. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| \$3,050 00 | \$1,429 03 | | | | \$200 00 | \$3,498 32 |
| 7,787 00 | 11,714 31 | \$2,372 22 | \$3,500 00 | | | 32,482 27 |
| 1,825 00 | 320 00 | | | | | 5,670 33 |
| 909 15 | | 2,425 00 | | | | 6,851 73 |
| 2,540 81 | 891 41 | 1,520 90 | 1,280 00 | | | 8,282 18 |
| | | | | | 1,929 93 | 6,638 43 |
| | 318 00 | 358 03 | | | 17 86 | 8,858 13 |
| 4,093 09 | | 3,433 22 | 1,500 00 | | 13,860 00 | 50,199 18 |
| 15,852 66 | | 797 90 | 20,000 00 | \$3,000 00 | 8,186 79 | 73,945 31 |
| 28,550 88 | 4,835 33 | 8,116 65 | 13,225 00 | 2,500 00 | 1,316 47 | 39,803 07 |
| 100 00 | 23,898 63 | 6,782 25 | 16,000 00 | | 17,775 57 | 128,722 94 |
| 46,517 01 | | | | 8,500 00 | 30,153 23 | 56,781 48 |
| 3,738 00 | | | | | 1,430 02 | 12,189 69 |
| 4,477 87 | 22,116 41 | 4,073 08 | | | 119,512 01 | 209,329 26 |
| 52,827 60 | 8,113 03 | 2,097 50 | | | 8,077 50 | 47,618 15 |
| 12,113 60 | 24 00 | | | 18 50 | | 2,170 20 |
| 1,190 07 | 27,966 20 | 9,088 78 | 46,000 00 | | 10,000 00 | 141,967 64 |
| 32,346 25 | | | | | | |
| | 3,948 23 | 2,346 86 | | | 9,161 20 | 26,815 30 |
| 6,833 63 | 6,651 81 | 24,240 16 | 99,900 00 | | | 284,950 60 |
| 73,304 97 | | 100 00 | | | 3,807 94 | 6,072 40 |
| 1,602 51 | 65 00 | 1,675 00 | | 7,700 00 | | 37,534 70 |
| 27,059 08 | 3,351 50 | 169 87 | 350 00 | | 30,625 11 | 55,389 15 |
| 10,965 90 | 6,478 85 | 1,757 50 | 2,014 86 | 16,300 00 | 1,803 92 | 49,686 98 |
| 19,591 93 | 1,484 77 | 300 00 | | | 1,968 69 | 45,504 54 |
| 39,850 80 | 9,791 37 | 265 97 | | 1,344 66 | 500 00 | 38,279 20 |
| 5,230 00 | | 19 63 | | | | 6,279 45 |
| 5,750 00 | 15,914 09 | 9,450 00 | | | 20,611 38 | 161,927 67 |
| 91,310 80 | | | | | | 3,147 70 |
| 2,712 60 | 6,040 57 | 4,350 76 | | | 48,500 00 | 114,930 13 |
| 3,386 00 | | 12,336 01 | 3,000 00 | | 3,097 92 | 22,127 69 |
| 1,388 64 | | | | | | |
| | 3,760 66 | 1,839 49 | | 2,500 00 | 3,607 42 | 33,882 66 |
| 5,798 64 | 2,367 63 | | | | 3,169 78 | 11,056 05 |
| 4,691 27 | 3,352 12 | 1,441 64 | | | 13,441 10 | 23,734 86 |
| 5,600 00 | | 8,412 08 | | | 5,403 00 | 19,492 20 |
| 4,600 11 | 6,658 71 | 500 00 | | 35,000 00 | 7,707 68 | 73,042 79 |
| 23,176 40 | 826 00 | | | | 3,220 72 | 6,486 54 |
| 1,037 08 | 8,192 68 | 44,936 93 | | 13,000 00 | | 156,604 74 |
| 75,904 93 | 15,262 61 | 2,626 67 | | 16,570 46 | 95 13 | 65,992 00 |
| 26,448 78 | | | | 18,000 00 | | 36,076 25 |
| 18,076 25 | 9,968 02 | 18,908 51 | | | 66,008 74 | 95,039 17 |
| 153 90 | 5,728 00 | 407 94 | 6,009 00 | | 2,084 45 | 48,576 07 |
| 18,780 56 | | | | | | |
| | 2,324 40 | | | 578 80 | 517 25 | 5,553 43 |
| 2,108 33 | 3,484 50 | | | | 3,560 79 | 34,394 25 |
| 27,348 96 | | | | | | |
| | 683 65 | 569 84 | | | 7,845 36 | 13,758 19 |
| 4,254 68 | 2,605 22 | | | | | 20,022 04 |
| 4,656 34 | 19,657 17 | 31,839 68 | 67,500 00 | 34,500 00 | 590 54 | 275,942 62 |
| 46,280 49 | 551 00 | | | 30,000 00 | 129 50 | 62,253 80 |
| 2,612 38 | | 4,323 10 | | | | 39,783 69 |
| 33,907 64 | 9,586 92 | | | 7,902 31 | 5,207 32 | 40,756 84 |
| 6,504 96 | 10,522 16 | 1,675 00 | | 250 00 | 323 29 | 26,021 63 |
| 1,429 63 | | | | | | |
| | 4,016 99 | 20 00 | | | | 14,886 56 |
| 2,778 00 | 816 00 | | | | 1,880 00 | 39,525 00 |
| 24,000 00 | 10,768 10 | 10 84 | 1,000 00 | 1,132 12 | 38,740 09 | 61,326 06 |
| 9,379 69 | | 1,988 48 | | | 3,278 44 | 6,720 58 |
| | | | | | | 9,494 69 |
| 9,494 69 | 4,436 90 | | | | 520 50 | 16,464 73 |
| 164 00 | | | | | | 5,287 40 |
| | 328 00 | 15,061 64 | 3,000 00 | | 592 77 | 32,343 19 |
| 1,863 70 | 33,496 70 | 14,814 93 | 39,525 00 | | 3,440 74 | 205,946 26 |
| 44,704 75 | | | | | | |
| \$912,560 11 | \$314,776 68 | \$247,653 06 | \$323,803 86 | \$198,796 85 | \$503,880 15 | \$3,122,615 81 |

TABLE No. 24.
Showing the expenditures of hospitals, for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness, principal and interest on real estate. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For salaries, wages, and labor. | For provisions and supplies. | For clothing. | For fuel and lights. | For medicines and medical supplies. |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital | \$2,533 84 | ..... | \$1,400 15 | \$1,981 83 | ..... | \$433 37 | \$237 04 |
| Albany Hospital | | | 6,109 17 | 10,132 06 | ..... | 1,553 25 | 2,915 51 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables | | | 360 00 | 2,003 44 | ..... | 220 00 | 400 00 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | | | 1,336 00 | 2,229 70 | \$52 76 | 526 46 | 84 50 |
| Auburn City Hospital | | | 1,453 79 | 2,126 71 | ..... | 625 22 | 530 64 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York | | | 2,106 50 | 2,186 76 | ..... | 769 20 | 468 26 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | | | 3,473 06 | 7,621 92 | ..... | 1,692 03 | 1,290 02 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | | \$12,318 67 | 4,719 90 | 9,436 72 | ..... | 2,243 34 | 1,793 83 |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital | | 7,600 00 | 6,063 61 | 8,174 26 | ..... | 3,366 83 | 2,962 16 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | | 9,334 52 | 12,860 59 | 20,703 96 | ..... | 3,065 11 | 3,859 37 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | | 2,000 00 | 2,688 46 | 9,160 87 | 444 00 | 3,065 11 | 940 34 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | | | 2,794 02 | 3,466 96 | 1,052 78 | 2,848 20 | 341 61 |
| Child's Hospital, Albany | | | 18,464 59 | 23,540 07 | 429 80 | 967 35 | 11,170 80 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | | | 6,061 92 | 6,704 45 | ..... | 2,181 68 | 570 17 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | | | 1,092 83 | 865 06 | ..... | 54 73 | 116 12 |
| Highland Hospital, Maitreawan | | | 16,161 74 | 24,156 33 | ..... | 6,169 96 | 1,817 52 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | | | 2,200 00 | 4,876 89 | ..... | 1,188 07 | 1,267 92 |
| Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo | | 1,779 21 | 19,176 38 | 15,823 40 | 111 35 | 2,642 50 | 6,673 95 |
| Hospital for the French Benevolent Society, New York | | | 1,694 17 | 1,694 17 | ..... | 244 49 | 98 39 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | | | 8,316 76 | 3,074 20 | ..... | 676 53 | 602 10 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | | 4,326 02 | 8,734 86 | 10,303 27 | ..... | 2,254 73 | 2,069 02 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | | | 6,439 66 | 6,849 68 | ..... | 2,292 69 | 1,399 92 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | | | 8,767 80 | 4,958 27 | ..... | 1,090 05 | 876 28 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | | | 9,131 09 | 13,826 01 | 902 32 | 3,331 26 | 730 76 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | | | | | | | |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | | 1,440 26 | 300 00 | 23,819 15 | 245 70 | 49 50 | 11,513 97 |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York | | 7,010 02 | 25,742 33 | 607 49 | ..... | 84 18 | 45 34 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York | | | 428 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | | | | 4,075 26 | ..... | 1,589 01 | 2,485 06 |
| New York Cancer Hospital | | | | | | | |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary | | 78,015 00 | 3,872 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLE No. 24.—(Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | For furniture, beds and bedding. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1889. |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Albany City Homeopathic Hospital..... | \$468 08 | \$700 37 | ..... | ..... | \$304 73 | \$8,049 21 | \$463 45 |
| Albany Hospital..... | 1,181 74 | 1,431 86 | ..... | ..... | 1,087 63 | 30,420 72 | 2,061 55 |
| Albany Hospital for Incurables..... | 240 00 | 98 00 | ..... | ..... | 720 00 | 4,361 44 | 1,908 79 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York..... | 61 00 | 175 25 | ..... | ..... | 121 00 | 4,658 87 | 2,198 06 |
| Auburn City Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | \$2,101 37 | ..... | 106 92 | 7,990 85 | 301 53 |
| Babies' Hospital of the City of New York..... | ..... | 384 25 | ..... | ..... | 4,264 18 | 6,638 43 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 317 16 | 7,847 88 | 1,010 25 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives..... | 4,342 98 | 1,602 16 | 1,072 43 | ..... | 2,773 27 | 48,166 86 | 2,063 10 |
| Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital..... | 1,427 64 | 1,284 45 | 25,329 87 | ..... | 6,688 01 | 64,149 48 | 9,795 31 |
| Brooklyn Hospital..... | 998 61 | 2,885 12 | 346 98 | ..... | 1,945 16 | 39,652 72 | 6,150 07 |
| Buffalo General Hospital..... | 640 65 | 3,345 12 | 4,638 81 | ..... | 3,671 27 | 117,899 47 | 10,823 47 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity..... | 969 45 | 918 80 | 14,253 69 | ..... | 1,384 53 | 51,806 07 | 4,975 41 |
| Child's Hospital, Albany..... | 91 44 | 284 49 | 1,281 25 | ..... | 740 14 | 10,347 05 | 1,842 64 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York..... | 2,873 87 | 6,898 48 | 28,735 28 | ..... | 5,382 13 | 167,482 76 | 41,846 50 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York..... | 1,099 64 | 1,714 36 | ..... | ..... | 740 00 | 17,983 06 | 29,655 09 |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan..... | ..... | 39 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,167 33 | 2 87 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham..... | 1,184 64 | 4,164 53 | ..... | ..... | 5,268 02 | 121,911 81 | 20,065 83 |
| Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo..... | 265 00 | 314 40 | 6,668 58 | ..... | 5,534 00 | 25,897 54 | 817 85 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York..... | 1,659 86 | 1,438 46 | 42,688 53 | ..... | ..... | 165,109 27 | 69,841 33 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York..... | ..... | 36 36 | ..... | ..... | 3,063 19 | 5,632 40 | 439 80 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont..... | 1,372 47 | 1,092 37 | ..... | ..... | 8,605 34 | 36,723 12 | 812 58 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 1,912 21 | ..... | 4,045 70 | ..... | 9,843 15 | 55,786 73 | ..... |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York..... | 563 16 | 2,197 35 | 27,000 00 | ..... | 1,848 27 | 47,694 66 | 2,092 42 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York..... | ..... | 681 32 | ..... | ..... | 4,734 96 | 89,081 31 | 6,438 23 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy..... | 480 23 | 865 50 | 1,685 41 | ..... | 984 33 | 38,573 20 | ..... |
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York..... | 83 36 | 8 00 | ..... | ..... | 75 92 | 5,795 54 | 483 51 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York..... | 1,645 36 | 2,533 45 | 16,545 00 | ..... | 4,072 34 | 95,270 80 | 62,647 87 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York..... | 104 45 | 28 94 | ..... | ..... | 1,908 92 | 2,601 20 | 646 50 |
| New York Cancer Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,297 82 | 112,943 86 | 2,687 27 |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | 545 96 | 551 59 | 2,678 94 | ..... | 3,214 73 | 18,973 01 | 3,164 88 |
| New York Infirmary..... | 635 90 | 1,363 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,074 71 | 3,868 15 |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children..... | 288 14 | 344 31 | ..... | ..... | 2,822 19 | 9,064 84 | 684 37 |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,096 59 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute..... | 1,375 02 | 792 65 | ..... | ..... | 11,203 45 | 23,734 86 | ..... | 1,292 37 |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital..... | 1,397 92 | ..... | 4,705 75 | ..... | 1,219 77 | 18,262 93 | ..... | 5,024 22 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital..... | 1,875 56 | 899 85 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 6,634 31 | 68,008 57 | ..... | 688 03 |
| Oswego Hospital..... | 80 55 | 117 11 | 719 76 | ..... | 1,212 25 | 5,847 51 | ..... | ..... |
| Presbyterian City Hospital, New York..... | 1,693 60 | 5,619 57 | 81,775 20 | 18,500 00 | 3,167 80 | 165,854 44 | ..... | 511 10 |
| Rochester City Hospital..... | 2,139 78 | 2,383 94 | - 6,715 55 | 3,467 00 | 3,775 47 | 85,480 90 | ..... | 787 14 |
| Rochester Hospital, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 38,781 54 | ..... | 893 37 | 38,268 81 | ..... | 117,273 66 |
| Roosevelt Hospital, New York..... | 2,692 20 | 5,511 39 | ..... | ..... | 4,656 77 | 95,870 23 | ..... | 270 03 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York..... | 3,103 07 | 570 47 | 3,284 60 | 6,551 04 | 5,080 50 | 49,306 04 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York..... | ..... | 175 53 | ..... | ..... | 777 22 | 5,534 96 | ..... | 28 47 |
| St. Francis' Hospital, New York..... | 526 00 | 1,964 00 | ..... | ..... | 5,489 47 | 34,394 25 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | 1,415 00 | 1,032 00 | 686 71 | ..... | ..... | 576 46 |
| St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers..... | 192 59 | 230 11 | 11,594 04 | ..... | 84 11 | 19,181 73 | ..... | 180 46 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse..... | 231 45 | 145 30 | 11,371 25 | ..... | 9,049 43 | 285,505 59 | ..... | 440,437 03 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York..... | 4,273 13 | 5,770 93 | 33,818 16 | 125,000 00 | 1,751 83 | 38,008 97 | ..... | 4,247 23 |
| St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 763 21 | 126 90 | 38,818 16 | ..... | 6,673 47 | 38,388 40 | ..... | 1,386 09 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York..... | 276 35 | 612 31 | 1,145 00 | 921,000 00 | 6,373 16 | 40,066 84 | ..... | 111 56 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 1,067 61 | 1,113 69 | ..... | ..... | 1,889 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester..... | 810 91 | 1,522 03 | ..... | ..... | 1,717 11 | 14,798 67 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's Living-in Hospital, Buffalo..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,523 00 | ..... | 379 67 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany..... | 870 63 | 692 68 | 30,000 00 | ..... | 1,343 00 | 60,946 39 | ..... | 1,701 72 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 400 00 | 200 00 | 16,850 00 | ..... | 237 81 | 5,018 86 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York..... | 852 46 | 2,247 44 | ..... | ..... | 473 23 | 16,243 28 | ..... | 221 45 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I..... | 148 42 | 86 43 | ..... | ..... | 612 42 | 6,267 40 | ..... | 21,032 04 |
| Trinity Hospital, New York..... | 192 35 | 304 86 | 769 52 | ..... | 1,270 20 | 11,311 15 | ..... | 41,707 92 |
| Troy Hospital..... | 667 95 | 1,442 80 | 491 81 | ..... | 2,876 54 | 164,237 34 | ..... | ..... |
| Utica City Hospital..... | 247 94 | 168 17 | 2,167 10 | 106,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie..... | 379 20 | 233 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York..... | 2,178 30 | 2,731 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$62,678 59 | \$72,819 71 | \$419,563 12 | \$596,325 94 | \$188,094 43 | \$2,704,183 68 | \$426,891 52 | ..... |

* Apparent cash balance.

† As reported.

‡ Of this sum, \$40,102.82 belongs to endowment fund and awails investment.

§ For endowment of beds.

TABLE No. 25.

Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1899.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number of patients in the Institution Oct 1, 1898. | Number of patients received during the year. | Total under treatment. | Number of beneficiary patients. | Total number of days the latter were supported. | DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR. | | | | | | | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1899. | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | Recovered. | Improved. | Unimproved. | Transferred to other institutions. | Died. | Otherwise discharged. | Total discharged. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital | 18 | 210 | 228 | 183 | 5,450 | 121 | 68 | 3 | 3 | 22 | ... | 217 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Albany Hospital | 54 | 890 | 944 | ... | 11,680 | 479 | 278 | 57 | ... | ... | 61 | 875 | 44 | 25 | 69 |
| Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York | 31 | 33 | 64 | 62 | 4,401 | 4 | 3 | ... | 15 | 9 | 8 | 29 | 2 | 33 | 35 |
| Auburn City Hospital | 7 | 129 | 136 | 136 | 4,401 | 105 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 118 | ... | 18 | 18 |
| Babies' Hospital in the city of New York | 13 | 130 | 143 | 19 | 1,014 | 68 | 42 | 2 | ... | 12 | ... | 124 | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital | 12 | 138 | 150 | 108 | 2,564 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 138 | 16 | 7 | 12 |
| Brooklyn Home for Consumptives | 15 | 117 | 132 | 176 | 17,396 | 53 | 65 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital | 64 | 550 | 614 | 559 | 18,561 | 411 | 110 | 8 | ... | 52 | 18 | 121 | 32 | 23 | 55 |
| Brooklyn Hospital | 73 | 881 | 954 | 795 | 21,190 | 461 | 242 | 53 | 11 | 33 | 13 | 575 | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| Buffalo General Hospital | 100 | 1,149 | 1,249 | 1,116 | ... | 727 | 304 | 11 | ... | 90 | 21 | 1,166 | 62 | 31 | 93 |
| Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity | 164 | 1,231 | 1,395 | 470 | ... | 1,020 | 107 | 15 | ... | 83 | ... | 1,225 | 130 | 40 | 170 |
| Child's Hospital, Albany | 52 | 142 | 194 | 191 | 24,480 | 90 | 24 | 10 | ... | 3 | 6 | 133 | 23 | 38 | 61 |
| German Hospital and Dispensary, New York | 127 | 1,690 | 1,826 | 1,625 | 40,200 | 1,087 | 390 | 30 | 13 | 182 | 42 | 1,714 | 86 | 26 | 112 |
| Hahnemann Hospital, New York | 12 | 238 | 250 | 110 | 6,093 | 96 | 120 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 241 | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Highland Hospital, Matteawan | 4 | 73 | 77 | 76 | 1,791 | 54 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Home for Incurables, Fordham | 163 | 90 | 253 | 64 | 19,356 | ... | 3 | 28 | 2 | 55 | ... | 88 | 81 | 84 | 165 |
| Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York | 31 | 446 | 477 | 385 | 10,577 | ... | 393 | ... | 2 | 42 | ... | 437 | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York | 156 | 183 | 349 | 341 | 59,398 | 62 | 82 | 14 | ... | 15 | ... | 173 | 84 | 92 | 176 |
| House of the Holy Comforter, New York | 28 | 2 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | 26 | 26 |
| House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont | 34 | 130 | 164 | 163 | 14,864 | 7 | ... | 6 | ... | 46 | 23 | 115 | 28 | 21 | 49 |
| Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn | 62 | 2,716 | 2,778 | 2,066 | 1,362 | 1,219 | 1,219 | ... | ... | 70 | 41 | 2,092 | 62 | 34 | 96 |
| Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York | 30 | 525 | 545 | 206 | 3,002 | 198 | 284 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 527 | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York | 31 | 473 | 504 | 460 | 7,086 | 294 | 89 | 23 | 18 | 47 | 13 | 483 | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Marshall Infirmary, Troy | 40 | 284 | 324 | 2 | 421 | 193 | 34 | 22 | ... | 29 | ... | 278 | 36 | 10 | 46 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York..... | 172 | 2,369 | 2,531 | 2,283 | 57,176 | 1,242 | 841 | 120 | 6 | 148 | 2,357 | 38 | 81 | 174 |
| Mount Sinai Hospital, New York..... | 32 | 238 | 270 | 131 | 8,652 | 74 | 70 | 41 | ... | 52 | 237 | 30 | ... | 33 |
| New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York..... | 21 | 551 | 602 | 325 | 5,944 | 136 | 364 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 576 | 13 | 11 | 26 |
| New York Cancer Hospital..... | 24 | 349 | 373 | 320 | 7,844 | 258 | 71 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 358 | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| New York Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | 16 | 201 | 217 | 166 | 4,764 | 140 | 46 | 11 | ... | 2 | 201 | ... | 16 | 16 |
| New York Infirmary for Women and Children..... | 25 | 280 | 315 | 219 | 11,540 | 94 | 105 | 9 | 28 | 21 | 263 | 26 | 26 | 67 |
| New York Medical College and Hospital for Women..... | 106 | 2,024 | 2,130 | 1,949 | 45,848 | 1,367 | 214 | 148 | 128 | 12 | 2,011 | 76 | 43 | 119 |
| New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute..... | 91 | 952 | 1,043 | 539 | 20,334 | 248 | 374 | 104 | 13 | 86 | 945 | 48 | 50 | 98 |
| New York Ophthalmic Hospital..... | 146 | 2,538 | 2,674 | 2,410 | 50,778 | 694 | 1,390 | 191 | ... | 240 | 2,515 | 101 | 58 | 169 |
| New York Skin and Cancer Hospital..... | 165 | 2,256 | 2,401 | 2,042 | 42,882 | 1,360 | 518 | 48 | 23 | 297 | 2,246 | 96 | 59 | 155 |
| Oswego Hospital..... | 27 | 219 | 246 | 75 | 2,797 | 199 | ... | 3 | ... | 17 | 221 | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| Presbyterian Hospital, New York..... | 227 | 2,403 | 2,630 | 2,494 | 79,595 | 1,476 | 562 | 98 | 37 | 221 | 2,397 | 116 | 117 | 233 |
| Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital..... | 32 | 159 | 191 | 182 | 4,184 | 55 | 70 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 155 | 2 | 34 | 36 |
| Rochester Hospital, New York..... | 13 | 304 | 317 | 286 | 6,105 | 139 | 114 | 3 | 2 | 32 | 14 | 255 | 14 | 22 |
| St. Catherine's Hospital, New York..... | 29 | 401 | 430 | 49 | 1,319 | 255 | 55 | 43 | 3 | 32 | 388 | 28 | 14 | 42 |
| St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York..... | 180 | 1,871 | 2,051 | 1,612 | 55,066 | 1,014 | 603 | 87 | ... | 177 | 1,881 | 94 | 75 | 170 |
| St. Francis Hospital, New York..... | 20 | 163 | 183 | 160 | 4,960 | 147 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 161 | ... | 22 | 22 |
| St. John's Hospital, New York..... | 60 | 347 | 407 | 407 | 19,045 | 240 | 64 | 6 | ... | 15 | 348 | 21 | 38 | 59 |
| St. Joseph's Hospital, New York..... | 196 | 1,134 | 1,330 | 1,060 | 47,700 | 862 | 183 | 43 | 33 | 83 | 1,204 | 59 | 67 | 126 |
| St. Luke's Hospital, New York..... | 210 | 462 | 672 | 121 | 43,672 | 241 | 86 | 23 | 11 | 69 | 1,449 | 135 | 88 | 223 |
| St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York..... | 41 | 73 | 114 | 68 | 5,984 | 80 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 84 | ... | 30 | 30 |
| St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 46 | 467 | 513 | 65 | 886 | 280 | 156 | 35 | 3 | 47 | 471 | 22 | 20 | 126 |
| St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 127 | 1,275 | 1,402 | 1,372 | 43,554 | 739 | 349 | 28 | 6 | 148 | 2,276 | 61 | 65 | 126 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Albany..... | 132 | 2,052 | 2,164 | 1,437 | 35,549 | 1,124 | 571 | 90 | ... | 227 | 2,012 | 103 | 49 | 152 |
| St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 10 | 168 | 178 | 187 | ... | 137 | 23 | 1 | ... | 7 | 168 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| St. Vincent's Hospital, New York..... | 29 | 217 | 246 | ... | ... | 146 | 23 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 224 | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I..... | 96 | 676 | 772 | 68 | ... | 511 | 73 | 22 | 3 | 77 | 686 | 40 | 46 | 86 |
| Trinity Hospital..... | 19 | 246 | 285 | 145 | ... | 100 | 45 | 60 | 20 | 14 | 254 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Ulica City Brothers Hospital..... | 71 | 580 | 651 | 177 | 7,339 | 260 | 192 | 33 | ... | 31 | 583 | ... | 68 | 68 |
| Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie..... | 3,715 | 37,821 | 41,536 | 26,619 | 883,071 | 20,621 | 11,166 | 1,678 | 415 | 3,159 | 37,754 | 2,012 | 1,770 | 3,782 |
| Woman's Hospital in the State of New York..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 3,715 | 37,821 | 41,536 | 26,619 | 883,071 | 20,621 | 11,166 | 1,678 | 415 | 3,159 | 37,754 | 2,012 | 1,770 | 3,782 |

TABLE No. 26.
Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Real estate. | Personal property. | Total. | INDEBTEDNESS. | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
| Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | \$1,200 00 | ..... | \$1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary..... | ..... | \$7,000 00 | 7,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary..... | 8,000 00 | 13,600 00 | 21,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary..... | 50,000 00 | 12,000 00 | 62,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*..... | 4,600 00 | 1,620 00 | 6,220 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | 90,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*..... | 40,000 00 | ..... | 130,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York..... | 47,500 00 | 47,900 00 | 95,400 00 | \$28,000 00 | ..... | \$28,000 00 |
| Easton Dispensary, New York..... | 9,000 00 | 300 00 | 9,300 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Easton Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem..... | ..... | 2,567 43 | 3,067 43 | ..... | \$100 00 | 100 00 |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem..... | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York*..... | ..... | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry..... | ..... | 500 00 | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | 138,767 66 | 138,767 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin..... | ..... | 85,200 24 | 61,923 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York..... | 6,723 00 | 62,125 00 | 62,125 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | 2,500 00 | 62,750 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York..... | 60,250 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York..... | 30,000 00 | 43,500 00 | 73,500 00 | ..... | ..... | 432 97 | 432 97 |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary..... | 6,100 00 | ..... | 6,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York..... | 11,500 60 | 2,073 17 | 13,573 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 274,373 00 | 464,632 49 | 739,025 49 | 31,000 00 | ..... | 632 97 | 31,632 97 |

* Finances with hospital.

† Real estate sold.

‡ Finances with Brooklyn hospital.

§ No report received.

¶ Value of real estate, etc., reported "unknown" by treasurer.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of dispensaries

| INSTITUTIONS. | Cash on hand, October 1, 1888. | From appropria- tions by boards of supervisors. | From appropria- tions by cities. |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | \$2,640 69 | ..... | \$1,600 00 |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary..... | 312 13 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary..... | 1,079 61 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association..... | 6,539 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary..... | 342 25 | ..... | 1,500 00 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | ..... | \$500 00 | ..... |
| Demilt Dispensary, New York..... | 679 62 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York..... | 2,589 80 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | 277 76 | 453 74 | 1,500 00 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem..... | 36 57 | ..... | ..... |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry..... | 631 82 | ..... | ..... |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary..... | 4,511 73 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northern Dispensary, New York..... | 1,925 19 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York..... | 1,082 47 | ..... | 1,000 00 |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | 250 00 |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utica Dispensary..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York..... | 5 31 | ..... | 250 00 |
| Total..... | \$22,653 85 | \$953 74 | \$19,000 00 |

No. 27.

for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions. | From individuals for the support of patients. | From interest and dividends on investments. | From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments. | From money borrowed. | From all other sources. | Total receipts, including cash on hand. |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | \$19 57 | ..... | ..... | \$4,160 28 |
| \$178 85 | | | | | \$9,485 30 | 11,473 28 |
| 25 00 | | \$14 75 | 947 62 | ..... | ..... | 3,566 88 |
| | | | | | | |
| 1,600 00 | | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,639 00 |
| | | 300 00 | 4,450 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,592 25 |
| | | | | | | |
| 224 22 | | | | | | 724 22 |
| 36,820 00 | | 2,541 32 | ..... | ..... | 7,628 85 | 48,069 79 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 575 00 | | 3,876 70 | 21,000 00 | ..... | 11,404 87 | 39,946 37 |
| | | 304 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,536 17 |
| | | | 74 12 | ..... | 683 63 | 794 32 |
| | | | | | | |
| ..... | \$3,166 42 | ..... | 1,200 00 | ..... | ..... | 9,998 24 |
| | | | | | 287 72 | 287 72 |
| 20,494 00 | | 5,115 64 | 11,000 00 | ..... | 15,107 38 | 57,228 75 |
| | | | | | | |
| 968 48 | | 2,327 60 | 20,000 00 | ..... | 1,805 85 | 28,027 12 |
| 20,100 00 | 1,164 40 | 2,137 63 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | 24,601 98 |
| 1,680 60 | | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,180 00 | 5,043 07 |
| 9,128 42 | 331 00 | 2,380 59 | ..... | ..... | 4,073 09 | 16,163 10 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 221 00 | 221 00 |
| 559 61 | | 88 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 903 62 |
| \$91,851 18 | \$9,661 82 | \$19,187 50 | \$58,691 31 | ..... | \$51,957 69 | \$273,957 09 |

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries

| INSTITUTIONS. | For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest. | For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1888. | For salaries of officers, wages and labor. |
|---|--|--|--|
| Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary..... | | | |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary..... | | | |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | | | \$583 68 |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary | \$2,366 04 | | 600 00 |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary | | | 1,165 29 |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association | | | 2,280 00 |
| Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary..... | | | 150 00 |
| Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary | | | |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Dispensary..... | | | |
| Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | | | 91 25 |
| Demilt Dispensary | | | 5,637 64 |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York..... | | | |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn..... | | | |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children | | | |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women | | | |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York..... | | | |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital..... | | | |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York | 22,870 05 | | 9,630 80 |
| Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | 1,197 92 | | 552 00 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem | | | |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem..... | | | 60 00 |
| Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York..... | | | |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry..... | | | 4,325 20 |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York | | | |
| New York Dispensary..... | | | 10,791 77 |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin..... | | | |
| Northern Dispensary, New York..... | | | 4,038 03 |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York | | \$58 22 | 2,295 00 |
| Northwestern Dispensary, New York..... | | | 2,640 00 |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York..... | | | 7,729 37 |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica | | | |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany | | | |
| Utica Dispensary | | | |
| West Side German Dispensary..... | | 109 80 | 166 65 |
| Total | \$26,434 01 | \$162 02 | \$52,736 48 |

No. 28.

for the year ending September 30, 1889.

| For fuel and lights. | For medicines and medical supplies. | For ordinary repairs. | For buildings and improvements. | For investments. | For all other purposes. | Total expenditures. | Cash on hand September 30, 1889. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$253 87 | \$601 78 | \$17 00 | | | \$127 03 | \$1,583 26 | \$2,577 00 |
| 59 54 | 547 36 | 149 20 | | \$7,000 00 | 269 86 | 10,992 00 | 481 28 |
| 143 71 | 790 15 | 47 73 | | | 164 50 | 2,311 38 | 1,255 60 |
| 1,042 00 | 1,378 00 | 250 00 | | | 2,609 00 | 7,559 00 | |
| 48 50 | 866 19 | 70 00 | \$4,595 00 | 300 00 | 515 85 | 6,545 64 | 46 71 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 46 49 | 21 28 | 25 20 | 491 65 | | 48 35 | 724 22 | |
| 400 33 | 1,927 15 | 316 40 | 863 99 | 36,486 47 | 1,047 56 | 46,679 64 | 1,390 25 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 49 50 | 2,300 43 | | | | 1,820 27 | 36,671 05 | 3,275 32 |
| 9 99 | 805 75 | 178 23 | | | 41 40 | 2,285 29 | 250 88 |
| 20 56 | | | 74 12 | | 573 25 | 727 93 | 66 39 |
| 102 75 | 2,099 39 | 916 33 | | | 1,990 75 | 9,434 42 | 563 82 |
| 312 56 | 2,782 20 | 189 91 | | 41,000 00 | 267 72 | 267 72 | 1,467 65 |
| | | | | | 684 66 | 55,761 10 | |
| 61 25 | 840 44 | 828 33 | | 20,050 00 | 256 74 | 26,074 79 | 1,952 33 |
| 392 10 | 950 69 | 142 59 | | 14,000 00 | 395 03 | 17,871 53 | 6,730 40 |
| 856 96 | 660 85 | 226 54 | | | 437 28 | 4,356 77 | 886 30 |
| | 2,586 10 | 279 59 | | | 4,039 01 | 15,491 03 | 3,454 07 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 25 00 | 176 00 | 20 00 | | | | 221 00 | |
| 62 62 | | 149 04 | 33 40 | | 37 36 | 552 77 | 350 85 |
| \$3,887 73 | \$18,863 76 | \$3,806 09 | \$6,058 16 | \$118,836 47 | \$15,325 62 | \$246,110 34 | \$24,548 75 |

TABLE No. 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1899.

| INSTITUTIONS. | At the dispensary. | Number of prescriptions prepared. | At their residences. | Number of visits made. | Number of persons vaccinated. |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary..... | 2,103 | 2,103 | 50 | 200 | ..... |
| Albany Hospital Dispensary..... | 7,365 | 4,776 | 13 | 14 | ..... |
| Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | 6,477 | 7,191 | 226 | 226 | ..... |
| Brooklyn Central Dispensary..... | 12,267 | 14,828 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn City Dispensary..... | 10,630 | 14,927 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association..... | 19,608 | 21,326 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Electric Dispensary..... | 6,074 | 6,466 | 92 | 140 | 8 |
| Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary..... | 8,989 | 21,132 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary..... | 564 | 1,630 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Budape Eye and Ear Infirmary..... | 974 | 7,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| DeMilt Dispensary, New York..... | 31,481 | 68,713 | 6,581 | 10,249 | 109 |
| Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York..... | 28,543 | 42,798 | ..... | 247 | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn..... | 16,889 | 17,698 | ..... | 227 | ..... |
| Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children..... | 7,426 | 33,008 | 820 | 5,270 | 44 |
| Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 188 | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York..... | 76,087 | 68,307 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dispensary of the Troy Hospital..... | 3,467 | 10,401 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Dispensary, New York..... | 56,001 | 72,903 | 3,600 | 6,187 | 645 |
| Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn..... | 6,649 | 15,696 | 792 | 1,914 | 327 |
| Harlem Dispensary, Harlem..... | 1,368 | ..... | 12 | 49 | ..... |
| Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem..... | 7,422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York..... | 2,013 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry..... | 39,656 | 81,162 | 2,905 | 5,407 | 113 |
| Metropolitan Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New York Dispensary..... | 11,600 | 21,728 | 2,645 | 5,268 | 23 |
| New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin..... | 20,311 | 61,407 | 4,266 | 8,561 | 376 |
| Northern Dispensary, New York..... | 21,687 | 67,722 | 3,608 | 9,215 | 297 |
| Northeastern Dispensary, New York..... | 1,804 | 9,170 | 374 | 1,695 | ..... |
| Orthopedic Dispensary, New York..... | 212 | ..... | 12 | 80 | ..... |
| St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica..... | 5,942 | 4,276 | 50 | 162 | 13 |
| St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany..... | 1,200 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| Utica Dispensary..... | 4,505 | 5,848 | 153 | ..... | 118 |
| West Side German Dispensary, New York..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 417,244 | 663,930 | 26,097 | 55,844 | 2,868 |

* Apparatus supplied.

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Location. | Date of contract. | Rate of support per week. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Albany city..... | Albany..... | October 1, 1873* | \$2 50 |
| Suffolk county*..... | Yaphank..... | October 1, 1873 | 2 00 |
| Delaware county..... | Delhi..... | October 1, 1873 | 2 25 |
| St. Lawrence county..... | Canton..... | October 1, 1873 | 1 70 |
| Erie county..... | Buffalo..... | October 1, 1873 | 2 00 |
| Broome county..... | Binghamton..... | January 1, 1875 | 1 75 |
| Jefferson county..... | Watertown..... | January 1, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Onondaga county..... | Syracuse..... | January 1, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Kings county..... | Flatbush..... | June 20, 1875 | 2 50 |
| Oneida county..... | Rome..... | December 28, 1875 | 2 00 |
| Seneca county..... | Waterloo..... | January 1, 1876 | 1 75 |
| Monroe county..... | Rochester..... | December 4, 1877 | 2 00 |

* Discontinued.

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1889.

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Whole number committed. | Discharged. | Provided for by adoption or otherwise. | Absconded. | Transferred. | Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement. | Died. | Remaining Oct. 1, 1889. |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|--|------------|--------------|---|-------|-------------------------|
| Albany..... | 2,875 | 792 | 6 | 287 | 19 | 1,201 | 56 | 14 |
| Buffalo..... | 4,794 | 1,243 | 33 | 340 | 29 | 3,044 | 97 | 8 |
| Canton..... | 242 | 75 | 3 | 32 | 7 | 70 | 43 | 12 |
| Delhi..... | 66 | 30 | ..... | 20 | 1 | 10 | 5 | ..... |
| Yaphank..... | 1,110 | 76 | 5 | 85 | 1 | 937 | 6 | ..... |
| Binghamton..... | 418 | 156 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 166 | 34 | 17 |
| Syracuse..... | 621 | 261 | 2 | 80 | 8 | 234 | 23 | 13 |
| Watertown..... | 168 | 42 | 4 | 23 | 11 | 81 | 7 | ..... |
| Flatbush..... | 9,114 | 2,448 | 5 | 101 | 12 | 6,353 | 134 | 61 |
| Rome..... | 461 | 215 | 1 | 34 | 15 | 87 | 40 | 69 |
| Waterloo..... | 369 | 251 | ..... | 48 | 4 | 38 | 12 | 16 |
| Rochester..... | 1,610 | 359 | 17 | 154 | 7 | 966 | 70 | 17 |
| Total..... | 21,348 | 5,948 | 79 | 1,241 | 119 | 13,207 | 527 | 227 |
| Transferred cases in State insane asylums..... | | | | | | | | 85 |
| Transferred cases in orphan asylums..... | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Aggregate..... | | | | | | | | 263 |

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1889.

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Undertwenty years. | Twenty years and under thirty. | Thirty years and under forty. | Forty years and under fifty. | Fifty years and under sixty. | Sixty years and under seventy. | Over seventy years. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Albany | 357 | 579 | 495 | 389 | 254 | 188 | 118 | 2,375 |
| Buffalo | 1,271 | 1,169 | 898 | 576 | 397 | 307 | 181 | 4,794 |
| Canton | 32 | 43 | 37 | 29 | 26 | 47 | 28 | 242 |
| Delhi | 6 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 66 |
| Yaphank | 47 | 416 | 335 | 172 | 89 | 45 | 6 | 1,110 |
| Binghamton | 63 | 71 | 81 | 60 | 47 | 42 | 54 | 418 |
| Syracuse | 131 | 144 | 124 | 91 | 51 | 39 | 41 | 621 |
| Watertown | 52 | 37 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 168 |
| Flatbush | 1,929 | 2,476 | 2,032 | 1,337 | 718 | 427 | 195 | 9,114 |
| Rome | 26 | 105 | 158 | 74 | 45 | 28 | 24 | 461 |
| Waterloo | 10 | 33 | 53 | 50 | 60 | 101 | 62 | 369 |
| Rochester | 315 | 378 | 293 | 214 | 184 | 132 | 94 | 1,610 |
| Total | 4,239 | 5,459 | 4,547 | 3,022 | 1,890 | 1,373 | 818 | 21,348 |

TABLE No. 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1889.

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | Number of inmates October 1, 1888. | Number committed during the year. | Whole number supported. | Discharged. | Adopted. | Absconded. | Transferred. | Sent out of the State. | Died. | REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Albany | 4 | 170 | 174 | 62 | .... | 12 | 1 | 83 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Buffalo | 2 | 329 | 331 | 68 | .... | 15 | 1 | 244 | 5 | 8 | .... | 8 |
| Canton | 16 | 3 | 19 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Delhi ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 2 | .... |
| Binghamton | 16 | 26 | 42 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 17 |
| Syracuse | 10 | 38 | 48 | 17 | .... | 6 | .... | 11 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Watertown ..... | .... | 13 | 13 | 3 | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Flatbush | 28 | 1,059 | 227 | 1 | .... | 6 | .... | 774 | 18 | 40 | 21 | 61 |
| Rome | 61 | 38 | 94 | 11 | .... | 3 | .... | 8 | 3 | 43 | 26 | 69 |
| Waterloo | 12 | 14 | 26 | 5 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 1 | 16 | .... | 16 |
| Rochester | 17 | 71 | 88 | 23 | 1 | 7 | .... | 38 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Total | 166 | 1,757 | 1,923 | 420 | 2 | 59 | 3 | 1,174 | 38 | 170 | 57 | 227 |
| Transferred cases in State insane asylums | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| Transferred cases in orphan asylums | | | | | | | | | | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Aggregate | | | | | | | | | | 197 | 66 | 263 |

TABLE No. 34.

Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1889, were committed.

| STATE ALMS-HOUSES. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Albany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Buffalo..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| Cantor..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 12 |
| Delhi..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Binghamton..... | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 | 5 | 17 |
| Syracuse..... | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 5 | 13 |
| Watertown..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flatbush..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 53 | 61 |
| Rome..... | | | 1 | | | 10 | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 23 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 69 |
| Waterloo..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 |
| Rochester..... | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 17 |
| Transferred cases | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 36 |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 114 | 263 |

TABLE No. 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|--------|---------|--------|
| For the year ending September 30, 1874..... | 513 | 50 | 563 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1875..... | 566 | 88 | 654 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1876..... | 514 | 119 | 633 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1877..... | 707 | 165 | 872 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1878..... | 930 | 190 | 1,120 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1879..... | 1,326 | 261 | 1,587 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1880..... | 1,023 | 320 | 1,343 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1881..... | 1,046 | 327 | 1,373 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1882..... | 1,024 | 368 | 1,392 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1883..... | 1,033 | 393 | 1,426 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1884..... | 1,378 | 514 | 1,892 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1885..... | 1,409 | 439 | 1,848 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1886..... | 1,252 | 354 | 1,606 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1887..... | 1,247 | 370 | 1,617 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1888..... | 1,317 | 348 | 1,665 |
| For the year ending September 30, 1889..... | 1,369 | 388 | 1,757 |
| Aggregate..... | 16,654 | 4,694 | 21,348 |

TABLE No. 36.

Showing the number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State, October 1, 1889.

| INSTITUTIONS. | OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| In State hospitals and asylums: | | | |
| State Lunatic Asylum..... | 326 | 327 | 653 |
| Hudson River State Hospital..... | 267 | 226 | 493 |
| State Homoeopathic Asylum..... | 274 | 239 | 513 |
| Buffalo State Asylum..... | 202 | 200 | 402 |
| Total..... | 1,069 | 992 | 2,061 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 941 | 1,060 | 2,001 |
| Binghamton Asylum..... | 503 | 580 | 1,083 |
| Total..... | 1,444 | 1,640 | 3,084 |
| Total in State hospitals and asylums..... | 2,513 | 2,632 | 5,145 |
| Asylum for Insane Criminals..... | 203 | 16 | 219 |
| Asylum for Insane Emigrants..... | 5 | 17 | 22 |
| Total..... | 208 | 33 | 241 |
| Aggregate..... | 2,721 | 2,665 | 5,386 |
| In city asylums and city alms-houses: | | | |
| New York city..... | 2,213 | 2,645 | 4,858 |
| Kings county..... | 737 | 1,064 | 1,791 |
| Kingston city..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newburgh city..... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Poughkeepsie city..... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Oswego city..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Monroe county..... | 160 | 176 | 326 |
| Total..... | 3,108 | 3,882 | 6,990 |
| In county asylums and county poor-houses: | | | |
| Albany..... | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Allegany..... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Broome..... | 39 | 45 | 84 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 42 | 39 | 81 |
| Cayuga..... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Chautauqua..... | 59 | 61 | 120 |
| Chemung..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chenango..... | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| Clinton..... | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| Columbia..... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Cortland..... | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| Delaware..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dutchess..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erle..... | 207 | 184 | 391 |
| Essex..... | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Franklin..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fulton..... | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Genesee..... | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Greene..... | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Herkimer..... | 19 | 25 | 44 |
| Jefferson..... | 7 | 36 | 43 |
| Lewis..... | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Livingston..... | 22 | 32 | 54 |
| Madison..... | 26 | 23 | 49 |
| Monroe..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montgomery..... | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| Niagara..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oneida..... | 162 | 170 | 322 |
| Onondaga..... | 44 | 75 | 119 |
| Ontario..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |

TABLE No. 36 — (Concluded).

| INSTITUTIONS. | OCTOBER 1, 1889. | | |
|--|------------------|--------|---------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Orange | 36 | 35 | 71 |
| Orleans | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Oswego | 35 | 45 | 80 |
| Otsego | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Putnam | | | |
| Queens | 57 | 64 | 121 |
| Rensselaer | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Richmond | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Rockland | | 3 | 3 |
| St. Lawrence | 16 | 26 | 42 |
| Saratoga | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Schenectady | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Schoharie | 4 | | 4 |
| Seneca | 2 | | 2 |
| Steuben | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Suffolk | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| Sullivan | 10 | 24 | 34 |
| Tioga | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| Tompkins | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Ulster | 43 | 41 | 84 |
| Warren | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Washington | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Wayne | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Westchester | 1 | | 1 |
| Wyoming | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Yates | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1,046 | 1,210 | 2,256 |
| In private asylums: | | | |
| Bloomingtondale Asylum | 143 | 170 | 313 |
| Sanford Hall | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Brigham Hall | 33 | 33 | 66 |
| Marshall Infirmary | 47 | 61 | 108 |
| Providence Lunatic Asylum | 24 | 95 | 119 |
| St. Vincent's Retreat | | 56 | 56 |
| Long Island Home, Amityville | 41 | 45 | 86 |
| Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Keith Home for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn | | 12 | 12 |
| Brunswick Home, Amityville | 21 | 25 | 46 |
| Louden Hall, Amityville | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Total | 325 | 525 | 850 |
| Aggregate | 7,200 | 8,282 | *15,482 |

* Exclusive of 33 State paupers, 19 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and 4 insane Indians; total, 56; including these, the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions, October 1, 1889, was 15,538.

TABLE No. 37.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State, October 1, 1889, by counties.

| COUNTIES. | In county poor-houses and county asylums. | In the Willard Asylum. | In the Binghamton Asylum. | In the State asylums. | In city asylums and city almshouses. | In the asylum for insane criminals. | In private asylums. | Total. |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Albany | 18 | 157 | 188 | 120 | ..... | 11 | 15 | 509 |
| Allegany | 7 | 30 | 19 | 20 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 83 |
| Broome | 84 | 1 | 6 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 109 |
| Cattaraugus | 81 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 94 |
| Cayuga | 13 | 71 | 15 | 57 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 161 |
| Chautauqua | 120 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 131 |
| Chemung ..... | ..... | 89 | 1 | 32 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 124 |
| Chenango | 45 | ..... | 14 | 33 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 93 |
| Clinton | 35 | 3 | 3 | 25 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 68 |
| Columbia | 11 | 36 | 23 | 27 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 101 |
| Cortland | 33 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 |
| Delaware ..... | ..... | 25 | 41 | 18 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 86 |
| Dutchess ..... | ..... | 97 | 41 | 87 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 236 |
| Erie | 391 | 49 | ..... | 166 | ..... | 8 | 67 | 681 |
| Essex | 11 | 12 | 8 | 15 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 47 |
| Franklin ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 43 |
| Fulton | 17 | 28 | 20 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| Genesee | 9 | 19 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 37 |
| Greene | 10 | 17 | 13 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| Hamilton ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Herkimer | 44 | 10 | 2 | 30 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 88 |
| Jefferson | 43 | 34 | 11 | 30 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 124 |
| Kings ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 13 | 1,791 | 7 | 64 | 1,921 |
| Lewis | 36 | 8 | 3 | 68 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 63 |
| Livingston | 54 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 71 |
| Madison | 49 | 7 | 9 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 86 |
| Monroe ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 54 | 326 | 10 | 20 | 425 |
| Montgomery | 18 | 34 | 19 | 32 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 105 |
| New York ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 | 4,858 | 83 | 222 | 5,332 |
| Niagara ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 2 | 6 | 146 |
| Oneida | 322 | 3 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 461 |
| Onondaga | 119 | 53 | 43 | 86 | ..... | 3 | 11 | 315 |
| Ontario | 1 | 99 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 117 |
| Orange | 71 | 14 | 33 | 91 | 11 | ..... | 3 | 223 |
| Orleans | 2 | 31 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 53 |
| Oswego | 80 | 20 | 1 | 28 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 136 |
| Otsego | 7 | 19 | 44 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 78 |
| Putnam ..... | ..... | 16 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| Queens | 121 | 67 | 6 | 45 | ..... | 1 | 8 | 248 |
| Rensselaer | 15 | 107 | 170 | 77 | ..... | 7 | 96 | 472 |
| Richmond | 14 | 26 | 4 | 56 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 107 |
| Rockland | 3 | 10 | 9 | 25 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 48 |
| St. Lawrence | 42 | 45 | 6 | 35 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 131 |
| Saratoga | 14 | 23 | 51 | 20 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 112 |
| Schenectady | 3 | 39 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 51 |
| Schoharie | 4 | 27 | 12 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 49 |
| Schuyler ..... | ..... | 42 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| Seneca | 2 | 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 76 |
| Steuben | 4 | 44 | 60 | 46 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 157 |
| Suffolk | 35 | 4 | 30 | 34 | ..... | 3 | 5 | 111 |
| Sullivan | 34 | ..... | 8 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 57 |
| Tioga | 36 | ..... | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 |
| Tompkins | 3 | 55 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 62 |
| Ulster | 84 | 28 | 30 | 70 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 220 |
| Warren | 9 | 6 | 12 | 16 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 46 |
| Washington | 19 | 29 | 13 | 13 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 76 |
| Wayne | 61 | 13 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 93 |
| Westchester | 1 | 165 | 99 | 68 | ..... | 4 | 16 | 353 |
| Wyoming | 20 | 7 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 36 |
| Yates | 1 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 |
| Total | 2,256 | 2,201 | 1,083 | 2,059 | 6,990 | 219 | 589 | *15,197 |

*State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, insane emigrants, insane Indians and private patients from other States and countries not included.

TABLE No. 38.

Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.

| QUARTERS. | For removals to State alms-houses. | For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State alms-houses. | For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State insane asylums. | For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in or- phan asylums. | For removals from the State to other States and countries. | For miscellaneous ex- penses and printing. | For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|-------------|
| Quarter ending December 31, 1888. | \$132 87 | \$5,547 33 | \$1,172 68 | \$23 00 | \$2,599 76 | \$70 00 | \$625 00 | \$10,170 64 |
| Quarter ending March 31, 1889. | 332 89 | 5,554 50 | 1,181 47 | 22 50 | 2,778 13 | 5 50 | 625 00 | 10,499 99 |
| Quarter ending June 30, 1889. | 207 28 | 4,665 15 | 1,270 33 | 22 75 | 2,059 17 | 51 00 | 625 00 | 8,900 68 |
| Quarter ending September 30, 1889. | 385 11 | 5,943 57 | 1,174 77 | 23 00 | 2,180 37 | 68 00 | 625 00 | 10,397 82 |
| Total..... | \$1,058 15 | \$21,710 55 | \$4,799 25 | \$91 25 | \$9,617 43 | \$192 50 | \$2,500 00 | \$39,969 13 |

TABLE No. 39.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1889, inclusive.

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1868. | | |
| County poor-houses | 7,362 | 50,953 |
| City alms-houses | 7,697 | 160,946 |
| | 15,059 | 211,899 |
| 1869. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,782 | 95,297 |
| City alms-houses | 7,803 | 54,589 |
| | 14,585 | 149,886 |
| 1870. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,456 | 56,771 |
| City alms-houses | 8,887 | 45,025 |
| | 15,343 | 101,796 |
| 1871. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,338 | 56,906 |
| City alms-houses | 8,500 | 39,286 |
| | 14,838 | 96,192 |
| 1872. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,334 | 42,431 |
| City alms-houses | 8,284 | 32,453 |
| | 14,618 | 74,884 |
| 1873. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,774 | 44,863 |
| City alms-houses | 8,557 | 36,777 |
| | 15,331 | 81,640 |
| 1874. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,456 | 70,469 |
| City alms-houses | 8,841 | 51,922 |
| | 15,297 | 122,391 |

TABLE No. 39 — (Continued).

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1875. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,548 | 88,422 |
| City alms-houses | 8,686 | 70,789 |
| | 15,234 | 159,211 |
| 1876. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,919 | 90,404 |
| City alms-houses | 8,894 | 55,349 |
| | 15,813 | 145,753 |
| 1877. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,841 | 114,893 |
| City alms-houses | 9,203 | 66,968 |
| | 16,044 | 181,861 |
| 1878. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,840 | 101,149 |
| City alms-houses | 9,961 | 58,072 |
| | 16,801 | 159,221 |
| 1879. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,754 | 62,673 |
| City alms-houses | 9,116 | 17,179 |
| | 15,870 | 79,852 |
| 1880. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,581 | 61,275 |
| City alms-houses | 9,765 | 16,317 |
| | 16,346 | 77,592 |
| 1881. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,174 | 50,418 |
| City alms-houses | 9,974 | 26,730 |
| | 16,148 | 77,148 |
| 1882. | | |
| County poor-houses | 6,410 | 42,251 |
| City alms-houses | 10,097 | 27,168 |
| | 16,507 | 69,419 |

TABLE No. 39 — (Concluded).

| | Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses. | Number temporarily relieved. |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1883. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 6,351 | 48,277 |
| City alms-houses..... | 10,965 | 12,277 |
| | 17,316 | 60,554 |
| 1884. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 6,816 | 43,677 |
| City alms-houses..... | 11,454 | 10,539 |
| | 18,270 | 54,216 |
| 1885. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 6,895 | 42,779 |
| City alms-houses..... | 11,909 | 12,811 |
| | 18,804 | 55,590 |
| 1886. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 7,026 | 37,277 |
| City alms-houses..... | 12,000 | 11,867 |
| | 19,026 | 49,144 |
| 1887. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 6,994 | 37,465 |
| City alms-houses..... | 12,096 | 8,589 |
| | 19,090 | 46,045 |
| 1888. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 6,800 | 38,607 |
| City alms-houses..... | 12,815 | 10,343 |
| | 19,615 | 48,950 |
| 1889. | | |
| County poor-houses..... | 7,159 | 48,288 |
| City alms-houses..... | 13,590 | 11,473 |
| | 20,749 | 59,761 |

TABLE No. 40.

Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1889, inclusive.

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1868. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$687,631 20 | \$525,795 75 | \$1,213,426 95 |
| City alms-houses | 939,450 47 | 155,230 82 | 1,094,681 29 |
| | <u>\$1,627,071 67</u> | <u>\$681,026 57</u> | <u>\$2,308,108 24</u> |
| 1869. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$633,708 50 | \$697,068 14 | \$1,330,776 64 |
| City alms-houses | 980,156 98 | 284,893 43 | 1,265,050 41 |
| | <u>\$1,613,865 48</u> | <u>\$981,961 57</u> | <u>\$2,595,827 05</u> |
| 1870. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$568,521 45 | \$618,938 90 | \$1,187,460 35 |
| City alms-houses | 1,112,948 84 | 293,916 25 | 1,405,865 09 |
| | <u>\$1,681,470 29</u> | <u>\$911,855 15</u> | <u>\$2,593,325 44</u> |
| 1871. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$585,994 25 | \$584,522 06 | \$1,170,516 31 |
| City alms-houses | 1,088,298 45 | 235,830 91 | 1,324,129 36 |
| | <u>\$1,674,292 70</u> | <u>\$820,352 97</u> | <u>\$2,494,645 67</u> |
| 1872. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$563,291 69 | \$502,297 23 | \$1,065,588 92 |
| City alms-houses .. | 1,056,777 18 | 225,912 28 | 1,282,689 46 |
| | <u>\$1,620,068 87</u> | <u>\$728,209 51</u> | <u>\$2,348,278 38</u> |
| 1873. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$617,424 28 | \$501,115 47 | \$1,118,539 75 |
| City alms-houses | 1,112,731 48 | 214,635 38 | 1,327,366 86 |
| | <u>\$1,730,155 76</u> | <u>\$715,750 85</u> | <u>\$2,445,906 61</u> |
| 1874. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$616,038 44 | \$615,496 93 | \$1,231,535 37 |
| City alms-houses | 1,009,964 55 | 252,780 66 | 1,262,745 21 |
| | <u>\$1,626,002 99</u> | <u>\$868,277 59</u> | <u>\$2,494,280 58</u> |

TABLE No. 40 — (Continued).

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1875. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$662,206 66 | \$634,548 44 | \$1,296,755 10 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,080,268 49 | 242,563 57 | 1,322,832 06 |
| | <u>\$1,742,475 15</u> | <u>\$877,112 01</u> | <u>\$2,619,587 16</u> |
| 1876. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$627,346 84 | \$727,150 69 | \$1,354,997 53 |
| City alms-houses.... | 1,013,616 06 | 210,894 99 | 1,224,511 05 |
| | <u>\$1,641,462 90</u> | <u>\$938,045 68</u> | <u>\$2,579,508 58</u> |
| 1877. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$646,930 14 | \$804,972 15 | \$1,451,902 29 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,041,915 83 | 267,937 84 | 1,309,853 67 |
| | <u>\$1,688,845 97</u> | <u>\$1,072,909 99</u> | <u>\$2,761,755 96</u> |
| 1878. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$562,689 80 | \$615,220 15 | \$1,177,909 95 |
| City alms-houses..... | 986,647 58 | 161,045 62 | 1,147,693 20 |
| | <u>\$1,549,337 38</u> | <u>\$776,265 77</u> | <u>\$2,325,603 15</u> |
| 1879. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$592,874 33 | \$625,546 42 | \$1,218,420 75 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,025,993 30 | 66,919 35 | 1,092,912 65 |
| | <u>\$1,618,867 63</u> | <u>\$692,465 77</u> | <u>\$2,311,333 40</u> |
| 1880. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$576,500 36 | \$609,522 94 | \$1,186,023 30 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,037,081 54 | 85,984 91 | 1,123,066 45 |
| | <u>\$1,613,581 90</u> | <u>\$695,507 85</u> | <u>\$2,309,089 75</u> |
| 1881. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$583,809 39 | \$584,398 73 | \$1,168,208 12 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,096,645 93 | 75,952 30 | 1,172,598 23 |
| | <u>\$1,680,455 32</u> | <u>\$660,351 03</u> | <u>\$2,340,806 35</u> |
| 1882. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$626,562 47 | \$494,289 98 | \$1,120,852 45 |
| City alms-houses..... | 1,122,862 51 | 64,884 16 | 1,187,746 67 |
| | <u>\$1,749,424 98</u> | <u>\$559,174 14</u> | <u>\$2,308,599 12</u> |

TABLE No. 40 — (Concluded).

| | For support. | For temporary relief. | Total. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1883. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$634,869 51 | \$505,413 43 | \$1,140,282 94 |
| City alms-houses | 1,324,967 05 | 74,573 98 | 1,399,541 03 |
| | <u>\$1,959,836 56</u> | <u>\$579,987 41</u> | <u>\$2,539,823 97</u> |
| 1884. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$657,531 67 | \$518,689 56 | \$1,176,221 23 |
| City alms-houses | 1,269,784 44 | 52,500 98 | 1,322,285 42 |
| | <u>\$1,927,316 11</u> | <u>\$571,190 54</u> | <u>\$2,498,506 65</u> |
| 1885. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$675,586 91 | \$525,536 42 | \$1,201,123 33 |
| City alms-houses | 1,306,967 79 | 66,959 18 | 1,373,926 97 |
| | <u>\$1,982,554 70</u> | <u>\$592,495 00</u> | <u>\$2,575,051 30</u> |
| 1886. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$667,057 23 | \$530,018 97 | \$1,197,076 20 |
| City alms-houses | 1,342,288 75 | 97,248 15 | 1,439,536 90 |
| | <u>\$2,009,345 98</u> | <u>\$627,267 12</u> | <u>\$2,636,613 10</u> |
| 1887. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$678,037 76 | \$498,866 10 | \$1,176,903 86 |
| City alms-houses | 1,332,086 92 | 94,168 97 | 1,426,255 89 |
| | <u>\$2,010,124 68</u> | <u>\$593,035 07</u> | <u>\$2,603,159 75</u> |
| 1888. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$665,792 98 | \$509,724 75 | \$1,175,517 73 |
| City alms-houses | 1,855,613 67 | 66,791 08 | 1,922,404 75 |
| | <u>\$2,521,406 65</u> | <u>\$576,515 83</u> | <u>\$3,097,922 48</u> |
| 1889. | | | |
| County poor-houses.. | \$702,894 07 | \$583,879 63 | \$1,286,773 70 |
| City alms-houses | 2,292,667 79 | 87,791 73 | 2,380,459 52 |
| | <u>\$2,995,561 86</u> | <u>\$671,671 36</u> | <u>\$3,667,233 22</u> |

TABLE No. 41.

Showing the yearly average number of inmates in the various county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, the number temporarily relieved each year and the annual expenditure for support and relief, from 1869 to 1888, inclusive.

[The statistics and expenses in regard to out-door relief are very incomplete, the superintendents of the poor having, many times, to close their reports to this Board before all the facts could be obtained from the other county officers.]

COUNTIES AND CITIES — ALBANY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 580 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1870 | 331 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1871 | 275 | 1,184 | \$27,000 00 | .. | \$27,000 00 |
| 1872 | 280 | .. | 26,000 00 | .. | 26,000 00 |
| 1873 | 320 | .. | 24,746 00 | .. | 24,746 00 |
| 1874 | 317 | .. | 21,700 00 | .. | 21,700 00 |
| 1875 | 343 | .. | 19,400 00 | .. | 19,400 00 |
| 1876 | 369 | .. | 21,900 00 | \$41,000 00 | 62,900 00 |
| 1877 | 294 | .. | 21,992 43 | .. | 21,992 43 |
| 1878 | 293 | .. | 23,381 37 | .. | 23,381 37 |
| 1879 | 294 | .. | 23,068 00 | .. | 23,068 00 |
| 1880 | 256 | .. | 37,658 12 | .. | 37,658 12 |
| 1881 | 231 | .. | 29,460 93 | .. | 29,460 93 |
| 1882 | 214 | .. | 34,324 15 | .. | 34,324 15 |
| 1883 | 208 | .. | 32,288 34 | .. | 32,288 34 |
| 1884 | 196 | .. | 27,897 43 | .. | 27,897 43 |
| 1885 | 191 | .. | 27,654 87 | .. | 27,654 87 |
| 1886 | 184 | .. | 26,982 89 | .. | 26,982 89 |
| 1887 | 161 | 1,836 | 28,417 09 | 7,077 79 | 35,494 88 |
| 1888 | 167 | 2,700 | 27,010 03 | 19,603 20 | 46,613 23 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ALLEGANY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 86 | 83 | \$4,085 17 | \$3,950 00 | \$8,035 17 |
| 1870 | 78 | 66 | 6,106 27 | 3,718 21 | 9,824 48 |
| 1871 | 69 | 146 | 6,250 45 | 4,346 54 | 10,596 99 |
| 1872 | 63 | 248 | 5,456 58 | 4,342 81 | 9,799 39 |
| 1873 | 60 | 180 | 6,321 50 | 4,397 42 | 10,718 92 |
| 1874 | 64 | 222 | 4,674 16 | 6,036 70 | 10,710 86 |
| 1875 | 63 | 230 | 4,441 00 | 6,046 00 | 10,487 00 |
| 1876 | 71 | 250 | 4,065 56 | ..... | 4,065 56 |
| 1877 | 72 | 550 | 6,122 28 | 7,485 49 | 13,607 77 |
| 1878 | 75 | 568 | 6,439 03 | 5,310 59 | 11,749 62 |
| 1879 | 55 | 690 | 8,019 03 | 6,814 12 | 14,833 15 |
| 1880 | 53 | 336 | 4,834 19 | 7,210 04 | 12,044 23 |
| 1881 | 44 | 300 | 3,500 44 | 5,848 43 | 9,348 87 |
| 1882 | 70 | 245 | 3,165 32 | 6,594 26 | 9,759 58 |
| 1883 | 58 | 371 | 4,467 06 | 6,740 14 | 11,207 20 |
| 1884 | 66 | 350 | 4,542 80 | 6,976 58 | 11,519 38 |
| 1885 | 64 | 300 | 3,443 67 | 6,205 69 | 9,649 36 |
| 1886 | 57 | 300 | 4,463 56 | 6,357 67 | 10,821 23 |
| 1887 | 64 | 300 | 4,187 59 | 7,069 26 | 11,256 85 |
| 1888 | 64 | 300 | 5,288 20 | 8,425 45 | 13,713 65 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — BROOME COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 107 | 1,462 | \$10,652 13 | \$12,794 21 | \$23,446 34 |
| 1870 | 67 | 1,343 | 8,785 64 | 14,011 53 | 22,797 17 |
| 1871 | 79 | 1,375 | 10,372 26 | 12,065 22 | 22,437 48 |
| 1872 | 113 | 1,435 | 8,869 79 | 12,270 13 | 21,139 92 |
| 1873 | 78 | 1,505 | 12,466 08 | 10,284 55 | 22,750 63 |
| 1874 | 104 | 2,584 | 8,442 70 | 14,701 96 | 23,144 66 |
| 1875 | 90 | 3,312 | 10,907 14 | 13,236 49 | 24,143 63 |
| 1876 | 112 | 2,808 | 11,645 74 | 7,062 66 | 18,708 40 |
| 1877 | 132 | 3,511 | 9,956 57 | 15,157 15 | 25,113 72 |
| 1878 | 150 | 1,732 | 8,269 65 | 9,787 69 | 18,057 34 |
| 1879 | 163 | 1,888 | 13,338 30 | 15,608 16 | 28,944 46 |
| 1880 | 206 | 1,714 | 13,753 10 | 11,730 70 | 25,483 80 |
| 1881 | 162 | 1,381 | 15,825 27 | 9,442 91 | 25,268 18 |
| 1882 | 181 | 1,534 | 14,674 25 | 9,860 03 | 25,534 28 |
| 1883 | 182 | 895 | 14,187 78 | 7,720 98 | 21,908 76 |
| 1884 | 183 | 818 | 13,407 02 | 8,178 21 | 21,585 23 |
| 1885 | 160 | 1,279 | 14,082 46 | 9,230 87 | 23,313 33 |
| 1886 | 168 | 1,449 | 14,673 41 | 13,670 86 | 28,344 27 |
| 1887 | 181 | 1,502 | 20,018 20 | 12,668 10 | 32,686 30 |
| 1888 | 193 | 1,873 | 21,291 00 | 16,584 38 | 37,875 38 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CATARAUGUS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 62 | 156 | \$5,742 25 | \$4,301 21 | \$10,043 46 |
| 1870 | 70 | 295 | 7,768 83 | 7,360 93 | 15,129 76 |
| 1871 | 74 | 313 | 6,763 33 | 9,441 52 | 16,204 85 |
| 1872 | 78 | 209 | 6,148 23 | 6,246 01 | 12,394 24 |
| 1873 | 85 | 193 | 6,133 77 | 6,402 60 | 12,536 37 |
| 1874 | 91 | 2,584 | 10,395 22 | 6,418 58 | 16,813 80 |
| 1875 | 91 | 3,336 | 9,004 81 | 11,909 70 | 20,914 51 |
| 1876 | 92 | 1,226 | 8,019 21 | 10,612 07 | 18,631 28 |
| 1877 | 92 | 528 | 6,653 42 | 5,781 92 | 12,435 34 |
| 1878 | 83 | 653 | 4,486 59 | 13,486 74 | 17,973 33 |
| 1879 | 108 | 645 | 6,402 63 | 12,295 26 | 18,697 89 |
| 1880 | 88 | 586 | 6,714 73 | 9,640 04 | 16,354 77 |
| 1881 | 89 | 496 | 6,971 46 | 8,482 57 | 15,454 03 |
| 1882 | 80 | 485 | 5,992 84 | 9,524 96 | 15,517 80 |
| 1883 | 105 | 487 | 7,439 91 | 7,656 99 | 15,096 90 |
| 1884 | 109 | 484 | 7,777 83 | 11,023 38 | 18,801 21 |
| 1885 | 110 | 540 | 8,297 08 | 10,988 28 | 19,285 36 |
| 1886 | 131 | 263 | 8,467 82 | 7,341 76 | 15,809 58 |
| 1887 | 126 | 265 | 8,058 87 | 10,854 11 | 18,912 98 |
| 1888 | 142 | 337 | 10,787 63 | 10,319 47 | 21,107 10 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CAYUGA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 125 | 2,618 | \$15,477 84 | \$20,448 96 | \$35,926 80 |
| 1870 | 136 | 2,081 | 14,911 80 | 16,319 90 | 31,231 70 |
| 1871 | 102 | 1,617 | 12,004 69 | 18,719 80 | 30,724 49 |
| 1872 | 97 | 1,438 | 11,611 84 | 19,416 82 | 31,028 66 |
| 1873 | 88 | 1,488 | 11,240 91 | 16,941 65 | 28,182 56 |
| 1874 | 93 | 1,632 | 9,804 13 | 19,574 35 | 29,378 49 |
| 1875 | 78 | 3,583 | 9,319 26 | 21,729 15 | 31,048 41 |
| 1876 | 83 | 2,346 | 7,920 33 | 23,550 58 | 31,470 91 |
| 1877 | 81 | 3,646 | 7,741 99 | 31,407 22 | 39,149 21 |
| 1878 | 74 | 2,964 | 6,453 30 | 26,994 22 | 33,447 52 |
| 1879 | 71 | 1,987 | 6,175 24 | 24,386 25 | 30,561 49 |
| 1880 | 76 | 1,902 | 6,463 83 | 21,828 00 | 28,291 83 |
| 1881 | 81 | 1,588 | 7,134 83 | 22,283 40 | 29,418 23 |
| 1882 | 76 | ..... | 7,294 30 | ..... | 7,294 30 |
| 1883 | 92 | 1,997 | 7,348 63 | 20,297 41 | 27,646 04 |
| 1884 | 82 | ..... | 7,199 37 | ..... | 7,199 37 |
| 1885 | 87 | 3,474 | 7,412 64 | 34,185 74 | 41,598 38 |
| 1886 | 86 | | 6,823 84 | | 6,823 84 |
| 1887 | 93 | | 6,889 84 | | 6,889 84 |
| 1888 | 90 | | 7,129 17 | | 7,129 17 |

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CHAUTAUGUA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 184 | 3,549 | \$8,797 91 | \$13,818 44 | \$22,618 35 |
| 1870 | 171 | ..... | 7,192 11 | 13,548 20 | 20,740 31 |
| 1871 | 181 | 3,496 | 16,027 54 | 16,380 93 | 32,408 47 |
| 1872 | 178 | 3,292 | 10,804 41 | 17,537 12 | 28,341 53 |
| 1873 | 205 | 4,466 | 12,309 99 | 15,810 02 | 28,120 01 |
| 1874 | 174 | 12,300 | 10,449 92 | 25,950 23 | 36,400 15 |
| 1875 | 175 | 2,245 | 7,708 40 | 21,245 28 | 28,953 68 |
| 1876 | 176 | 1,922 | 8,587 28 | 11,077 36 | 19,664 64 |
| 1877 | 181 | 1,865 | 10,023 64 | 10,685 71 | 20,709 35 |
| 1878 | 174 | 1,554 | 9,369 55 | 9,663 11 | 19,032 66 |
| 1879 | 178 | 1,447 | 10,821 23 | 11,273 95 | 22,095 18 |
| 1880 | 206 | 1,363 | 10,821 67 | 11,052 96 | 21,874 63 |
| 1881 | 187 | 1,181 | 9,965 40 | 10,722 96 | 20,688 36 |
| 1882 | 177 | 1,053 | 8,629 85 | 10,747 66 | 19,377 51 |
| 1883 | 175 | 1,438 | 12,177 38 | 11,912 63 | 24,090 01 |
| 1884 | 175 | 1,085 | 13,686 12 | 12,739 02 | 26,425 14 |
| 1885 | 206 | 1,497 | 11,954 67 | 21,590 94 | 33,545 61 |
| 1886 | 203 | 1,615 | 15,434 00 | 16,125 18 | 31,559 18 |
| 1887 | 202 | 1,037 | 13,232 67 | 12,938 74 | 26,171 41 |
| 1888 | 216 | 1,147 | 17,840 20 | 16,744 28 | 34,584 48 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CHEMUNG COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 53 | ..... | \$4,953 49 | \$6,075 81 | \$11,029 30 |
| 1870 | 51 | ..... | 4,944 44 | 5,578 66 | 10,523 10 |
| 1871 | 37 | ..... | 4,842 30 | 6,111 74 | 10,954 04 |
| 1872 | 40 | ..... | 3,525 30 | ..... | 3,525 30 |
| 1873 | 43 | ..... | 5,099 77 | ..... | 5,099 77 |
| 1874 | 40 | ..... | 4,438 18 | ..... | 4,438 18 |
| 1875 | 44 | ..... | 6,977 64 | 412 83 | 7,390 47 |
| 1876 | 50 | ..... | 7,311 80 | 17 00 | 7,328 80 |
| 1877 | 60 | ..... | 4,488 93 | ..... | 4,488 93 |
| 1878 | 52 | ..... | 6,719 15 | 9,477 87 | 16,197 02 |
| 1879 | 47 | ..... | 3,035 49 | ..... | 3,035 49 |
| 1880 | 51 | ..... | 3,901 35 | ..... | 3,901 35 |
| 1881 | 52 | ..... | 2,903 73 | ..... | 2,903 73 |
| 1882 | 50 | 55 | 4,916 81 | 390 20 | 5,307 01 |
| 1883 | 49 | ..... | 4,602 10 | ..... | 4,602 10 |
| 1884 | 63 | ..... | 4,283 79 | ..... | 4,283 79 |
| 1885 | 53 | ..... | 6,844 54 | ..... | 6,844 54 |
| 1886 | 62 | ..... | 7,077 48 | ..... | 7,077 48 |
| 1887 | 67 | ..... | 6,418 33 | ..... | 6,418 33 |
| 1888 | 80 | ..... | 7,542 46 | ..... | 7,542 46 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CHENANGO COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 86 | 358 | \$5,044 88 | \$4,649 04 | \$9,693 52 |
| 1870 | 78 | 348 | 5,919 86 | 3,489 43 | 9,409 29 |
| 1871 | 76 | 454 | 6,046 98 | 3,233 16 | 9,280 14 |
| 1872 | 86 | 460 | 5,622 69 | 3,907 77 | 9,530 46 |
| 1873 | 95 | 505 | 6,313 06 | 3,696 69 | 10,009 75 |
| 1874 | 81 | 581 | 7,838 35 | 2,909 56 | 10,747 91 |
| 1875 | 95 | 794 | 7,759 72 | 4,327 17 | 12,086 89 |
| 1876 | 92 | 1,306 | 8,258 77 | 4,914 19 | 13,172 96 |
| 1877 | 105 | 85 | 8,299 31 | 2,327 70 | 10,626 01 |
| 1878 | 119 | 59 | 8,551 53 | 11 48 | 8,563 01 |
| 1879 | 112 | ..... | 8,797 95 | ..... | 8,797 95 |
| 1880 | 115 | 1,292 | 9,660 99 | 10,240 15 | 19,901 14 |
| 1881 | 113 | 1,018 | 7,646 32 | 8,468 91 | 16,115 23 |
| 1882 | 116 | 677 | 9,048 51 | 7,283 36 | 16,281 87 |
| 1883 | 108 | 442 | 8,341 16 | 6,770 88 | 15,112 04 |
| 1884 | 118 | 400 | 8,869 16 | 6,790 13 | 13,649 29 |
| 1885 | 106 | ..... | 14,369 19 | ..... | 14,369 19 |
| 1886 | 162 | 312 | 10,167 98 | 4,335 89 | 14,503 87 |
| 1887 | 130 | 383 | 10,676 23 | 4,678 89 | 15,355 12 |
| 1888 | 123 | 326 | 13,565 07 | 4,958 78 | 18,523 85 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — CLINTON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 81 | 1,744 | \$5,196 80 | \$18,513 23 | \$23,710 03 |
| 1870 | 74 | 1,415 | 6,036 36 | 18,434 57 | 24,470 93 |
| 1871 | 63 | 1,647 | 5,792 48 | 16,195 20 | 21,987 68 |
| 1872 | 64 | 158 | 5,084 36 | 3,161 80 | 8,246 16 |
| 1873 | 57 | 489 | 6,460 23 | 2,389 19 | 8,849 42 |
| 1874 | 71 | 310 | 7,444 89 | 3,303 34 | 10,748 23 |
| 1875 | 65 | 660 | 8,899 36 | 9,872 74 | 18,772 10 |
| 1876 | 72 | 690 | 9,917 61 | 4,716 78 | 14,634 39 |
| 1877 | 80 | 3,953 | 12,867 21 | 50,486 37 | 63,353 58 |
| 1878 | 62 | 2,901 | 12,791 20 | 41,279 59 | 54,070 79 |
| 1879 | 60 | 3,397 | 8,491 46 | 30,669 55 | 39,161 01 |
| 1880 | 68 | 3,488 | 8,671 38 | 27,757 90 | 36,429 28 |
| 1881 | 57 | 2,558 | 8,859 65 | 25,898 96 | 34,758 61 |
| 1882 | 70 | 1,444 | 12,961 55 | 24,463 23 | 37,424 78 |
| 1883 | 76 | 1,797 | 13,762 08 | 24,955 66 | 38,717 74 |
| 1884 | 73 | 1,869 | 13,989 00 | 27,731 91 | 41,720 91 |
| 1885 | 83 | 2,094 | 13,336 03 | 36,005 30 | 49,341 33 |
| 1886 | 81 | 1,946 | 13,734 36 | 31,847 00 | 45,581 36 |
| 1887 | 89 | 1,914 | 15,957 88 | 32,551 23 | 48,509 11 |
| 1888 | 97 | 1,805 | 15,554 01 | 31,337 65 | 46,891 66 |

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — COLUMBIA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 136 | 14 | \$17,443 80 | \$517 17 | \$17,950 97 |
| 1870 | 152 | 241 | 12,159 42 | 1,025 65 | 13,185 07 |
| 1871 | 148 | 34 | 12,406 69 | 703 18 | 13,109 87 |
| 1872 | 134 | ..... | 12,571 54 | ..... | 12,571 54 |
| 1873 | 149 | 613 | -3,169 47 | 10,968 28 | 14,137 75 |
| 1874 | 123 | 1,306 | 10,990 77 | 1,049 00 | 12,039 77 |
| 1875 | 180 | 1,221 | 11,463 67 | 707 77 | 12,167 44 |
| 1876 | 142 | 389 | 11,298 05 | 985 00 | 12,283 05 |
| 1877 | 149 | 425 | 10,579 35 | 1,836 54 | 12,415 89 |
| 1878 | 161 | 180 | 15,394 96 | 72 00 | 15,466 96 |
| 1879 | 147 | 170 | 15,427 11 | 68 00 | 15,495 11 |
| 1880 | 166 | 333 | 16,754 99 | 641 76 | 17,396 75 |
| 1881 | 163 | 61 | 17,693 45 | 367 65 | 18,061 10 |
| 1882 | 164 | 391 | 18,731 29 | 317 53 | 19,048 82 |
| 1883 | 197 | 94 | 21,754 12 | 314 14 | 22,068 26 |
| 1884 | 186 | 112 | 20,447 72 | 350 85 | 20,798 57 |
| 1885 | 140 | ..... | 20,902 12 | ..... | 20,902 12 |
| 1886 | 143 | ..... | 18,518 23 | ..... | 18,518 23 |
| 1887 | 124 | ..... | 17,372 46 | ..... | 17,372 46 |
| 1888 | 139 | ..... | 16,246 90 | ..... | 16,246 90 |

TABLE No. 41 — (*Continued*) — CORTLAND COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 82 | 213 | \$4,603 60 | \$3,621 90 | \$8,225 50 |
| 1870 | 77 | 228 | 4,482 08 | 4,421 04 | 8,903 12 |
| 1871 | 65 | 270 | 3,788 18 | 2,600 00 | 6,388 18 |
| 1872 | 60 | ..... | 3,600 00 | 3,296 40 | 6,896 40 |
| 1873 | 65 | 240 | 3,368 87 | 2,849 45 | 6,218 32 |
| 1874 | 74 | 260 | 5,017 00 | 3,009 00 | 8,026 00 |
| 1875 | 72 | 376 | 4,682 75 | 3,280 66 | 7,913 41 |
| 1876 | 87 | 420 | 4,763 88 | 3,380 70 | 8,144 58 |
| 1877 | 96 | 380 | 4,932 52 | 3,890 20 | 8,822 72 |
| 1878 | 98 | 414 | 5,420 00 | 4,098 43 | 9,518 43 |
| 1879 | 103 | 425 | 5,614 00 | 4,465 74 | 10,079 74 |
| 1880 | 102 | 387 | 5,336 70 | 3,932 29 | 9,268 99 |
| 1881 | 104 | 26 | 6,328 31 | ..... | 6,328 31 |
| 1882 | 94 | 247 | 6,316 30 | 2,651 79 | 8,968 09 |
| 1883 | 86 | 220 | 8,452 03 | 2,402 50 | 10,854 53 |
| 1884 | 104 | 264 | 5,222 40 | 2,039 01 | 7,261 41 |
| 1885 | 109 | 206 | 5,508 16 | 2,352 75 | 7,860 91 |
| 1886 | 103 | 236 | 5,347 31 | 1,543 30 | 6,890 61 |
| 1887 | 94 | 235 | 5,918 39 | 1,810 73 | 7,729 12 |
| 1888 | 96 | 289 | 4,505 18 | 2,683 76 | 7,188 94 |

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — DELAWARE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 63 | 225 | \$4,270 33 | \$5,441 71 | \$9,712 04 |
| 1870 | 63 | 299 | 4,301 66 | 5,498 69 | 9,800 35 |
| 1871 | 50 | 320 | 4,033 62 | 7,200 91 | 11,234 53 |
| 1872 | 44 | 427 | 4,497 12 | 6,870 32 | 11,367 44 |
| 1873 | 42 | 354 | 4,649 06 | 6,772 93 | 11,421 99 |
| 1874 | 44 | 350 | 3,323 44 | 6,198 64 | 9,522 08 |
| 1875 | 34 | 686 | 2,987 65 | 7,327 66 | 10,315 31 |
| 1876 | 46 | 1,700 | 3,347 52 | 6,090 57 | 9,438 09 |
| 1877 | 44 | 476 | 2,880 31 | 5,015 01 | 7,895 32 |
| 1878 | 42 | 975 | 3,471 13 | 4,746 17 | 8,217 30 |
| 1879 | 35 | 738 | 2,114 60 | 8,846 82 | 10,961 42 |
| 1880 | 39 | 625 | 2,211 11 | 7,954 60 | 10,165 71 |
| 1881 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1882 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1883 | 39 | 363 | 2,374 16 | 6,799 06 | 9,173 22 |
| 1884 | 40 | 414 | 2,652 64 | 6,253 87 | 8,906 51 |
| 1885 | 37 | 397 | 2,273 28 | 6,649 02 | 8,922 30 |
| 1886 | 52 | 285 | 2,486 70 | 6,082 88 | 8,569 58 |
| 1887 | 46 | 322 | 3,756 86 | 6,266 92 | 10,023 77 |
| 1888 | 44 | ..... | 5,511 78 | ..... | 5,511 78 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — DUTCHESS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 116 | 136 | \$18,922 56 | \$2,737 92 | \$21,660 48 |
| 1870 | 90 | 70 | 17,133 94 | 1,094 60 | 18,228 54 |
| 1871 | 118 | 43 | 18,925 21 | 1,256 71 | 20,181 92 |
| 1872 | 106 | 40 | 16,767 84 | 1,295 27 | 18,063 11 |
| 1873 | 97 | 33 | 17,914 67 | 1,068 68 | 18,983 35 |
| 1874 | 84 | 40 | 17,877 98 | 1,636 92 | 19,514 90 |
| 1875 | 118 | 48 | 16,213 31 | 1,274 38 | 17,487 69 |
| 1876 | 169 | 98 | 17,505 20 | 2,219 98 | 19,725 18 |
| 1877 | 136 | 174 | 14,491 66 | 2,206 67 | 16,698 33 |
| 1878 | 143 | 250 | 12,695 85 | 2,678 11 | 15,373 96 |
| 1879 | 106 | 63 | 14,368 01 | 691 87 | 15,059 88 |
| 1880 | 101 | 3 | 15,021 28 | 98 50 | 15,119 78 |
| 1881 | 96 | ..... | 16,874 69 | ..... | 16,874 69 |
| 1882 | 106 | ..... | 17,354 67 | ..... | 17,354 67 |
| 1883 | 111 | ..... | 13,211 09 | ..... | 13,211 09 |
| 1884 | 94 | ..... | 11,354 58 | ..... | 11,354 58 |
| 1885 | 108 | ..... | 10,730 91 | ..... | 10,730 91 |
| 1886 | 94 | ..... | 10,697 34 | ..... | 10,697 34 |
| 1887 | 92 | ..... | 9,208 55 | ..... | 9,208 55 |
| 1888 | 59 | ..... | 9,342 37 | ..... | 9,342 37 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — POUGHKEEPSIE CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 66 | 665 | \$11,450 07 | \$2,636 69 | \$14,086 76 |
| 1870 | 69 | 721 | 10,424 69 | 2,484 86 | 12,909 55 |
| 1871 | 63 | 681 | 13,115 75 | 2,220 04 | 15,335 79 |
| 1872 | 62 | 610 | 10,834 89 | 2,567 98 | 13,402 87 |
| 1873 | 76 | 475 | 10,230 67 | 2,196 64 | 12,427 31 |
| 1874 | 73 | 1,062 | 9,140 20 | 3,768 26 | 12,908 46 |
| 1875 | 70 | 953 | 7,292 61 | 3,057 25 | 10,349 86 |
| 1876 | 72 | 927 | 7,863 00 | 3,600 00 | 11,463 00 |
| 1877 | 76 | 1,337 | 7,500 00 | 4,600 00 | 12,100 00 |
| 1878 | 78 | 1,391 | 7,600 00 | 5,400 00 | 13,000 00 |
| 1879 | 72 | 1,390 | 5,762 97 | 5,000 00 | 10,762 97 |
| 1880 | 76 | 1,021 | 6,300 00 | 4,000 00 | 10,300 00 |
| 1881 | 70 | 780 | 7,200 00 | 3,000 00 | 10,200 00 |
| 1882 | 69 | 790 | 7,400 00 | 3,150 00 | 10,550 00 |
| 1883 | 72 | 780 | 6,767 79 | 3,275 21 | 10,043 00 |
| 1884 | 70 | 1,003 | 6,794 14 | 3,113 84 | 9,907 98 |
| 1885 | 68 | 912 | 6,200 00 | 3,300 00 | 9,500 00 |
| 1886 | 67 | 833 | 6,300 00 | 3,136 00 | 9,436 00 |
| 1887 | 65 | 684 | 6,375 00 | 3,080 00 | 9,455 00 |
| 1888 | 66 | 632 | 6,150 75 | 3,125 00 | 9,275 75 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ERIE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 517 | 38,453 | \$59,565 63 | \$67,248 88 | \$126,814 51 |
| 1870 | 500 | 7,870 | 47,031 31 | 80,230 54 | 127,261 85 |
| 1871 | 521 | 5,638 | 44,365 45 | 80,003 32 | 124,368 77 |
| 1872 | 563 | 7,420 | 56,014 94 | 84,179 32 | 140,194 26 |
| 1873 | 789 | 6,917 | 92,410 01 | 76,832 24 | 169,242 25 |
| 1874 | 650 | 4,015 | 61,000 00 | 87,299 49 | 148,299 49 |
| 1875 | 605 | 10,000 | 99,631 00 | 127,919 00 | 227,550 00 |
| 1876 | 633 | 13,142 | 68,986 02 | 151,158 48 | 220,144 50 |
| 1877 | 715 | 11,284 | 60,146 85 | 133,296 83 | 193,443 68 |
| 1878 | 653 | 9,950 | 54,890 95 | 94,657 12 | 149,548 07 |
| 1879 | 665 | 5,844 | 66,722 23 | 77,934 66 | 144,656 89 |
| 1880 | 679 | 4,828 | 62,400 00 | 89,916 09 | 152,316 09 |
| 1881 | 678 | 5,182 | 62,107 93 | 66,398 17 | 128,506 10 |
| 1882 | 684 | 4,985 | 83,419 74 | 59,970 76 | 143,390 50 |
| 1883 | 605 | 4,151 | 73,439 41 | 59,224 08 | 132,663 49 |
| 1884 | 695 | 6,684 | 111,680 92 | 81,004 66 | 192,685 58 |
| 1885 | 706 | 3,596 | 97,307 79 | 51,634 98 | 148,942 77 |
| 1886 | 683 | 5,096 | 80,377 20 | 79,264 86 | 159,642 06 |
| 1887 | 664 | 4,194 | 69,328 22 | 35,576 66 | 104,904 88 |
| 1888 | 721 | 5,590 | 86,489 77 | 49,400 00 | 135,889 77 |

TABLE No 41 — (Continued) — Essex County.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 100 | 515 | \$7,117 23 | \$6,415 46 | \$13,532 69 |
| 1870 | 100 | 432 | 5,451 15 | 7,850 01 | 13,301 16 |
| 1871 | 97 | 361 | 5,048 14 | 8,255 81 | 13,303 95 |
| 1872 | 87 | 260 | 5,088 80 | 3,746 71 | 8,835 51 |
| 1873 | 84 | 232 | 5,250 00 | 4,762 98 | 10,012 98 |
| 1874 | 142 | 266 | 6,832 33 | 5,245 79 | 12,078 12 |
| 1875 | 115 | 1,234 | 7,249 20 | 6,493 93 | 13,743 13 |
| 1876 | 108 | 1,180 | 5,281 64 | 2,069 83 | 7,351 47 |
| 1877 | 131 | 3,270 | 24,043 95 | 18,735 84 | 42,779 79 |
| 1878 | 117 | 1,423 | 5,569 20 | 12,785 90 | 18,355 10 |
| 1879 | 105 | 2,122 | 4,935 84 | 2,434 97 | 7,370 81 |
| 1880 | 81 | 1,663 | 4,650 88 | 13,671 39 | 18,322 27 |
| 1881 | 84 | 319 | 4,307 24 | 1,569 15 | 5,876 39 |
| 1882 | 63 | 745 | 4,272 73 | 11,298 51 | 15,571 24 |
| 1883 | 66 | 690 | 5,674 45 | 10,831 62 | 16,506 07 |
| 1884 | 67 | 706 | 3,537 56 | 10,240 33 | 13,777 89 |
| 1885 | 69 | 865 | 3,557 10 | 13,862 81 | 17,419 91 |
| 1886 | 59 | 759 | 3,084 25 | 12,507 75 | 15,592 00 |
| 1887 | 60 | 664 | 2,948 40 | 11,737 07 | 14,685 47 |
| 1888 | 68 | 697 | 3,077 02 | 10,579 80 | 13,656 82 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — FRANKLIN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 56 | 459 | \$3,007 56 | \$5,871 30 | \$8,878 86 |
| 1870 | 67 | 381 | 2,909 47 | 5,872 21 | 8,781 68 |
| 1871 | 52 | 400 | 3,572 77 | 6,885 00 | 10,457 77 |
| 1872 | 53 | 407 | 3,929 76 | 5,560 82 | 9,490 58 |
| 1873 | 46 | 386 | 2,582 58 | 4,491 47 | 7,074 05 |
| 1874 | 51 | 418 | 3,313 66 | 4,724 73 | 8,038 39 |
| 1875 | 51 | 447 | 4,093 68 | 6,239 89 | 10,333 57 |
| 1876 | 56 | 545 | 4,415 13 | 7,556 52 | 11,971 65 |
| 1877 | 59 | 591 | 5,928 20 | 8,783 06 | 14,711 26 |
| 1878 | 66 | 542 | 6,633 08 | 7,052 59 | 13,685 67 |
| 1879 | 62 | 574 | 5,083 72 | 7,809 77 | 12,893 49 |
| 1880 | 68 | 601 | 5,423 93 | 7,454 00 | 12,877 93 |
| 1881 | 74 | 342 | 4,599 08 | 5,158 34 | 9,757 42 |
| 1882 | 70 | 30 | 6,017 93 | 6,241 82 | 12,259 75 |
| 1883 | 60 | 350 | 6,044 30 | 6,540 28 | 12,584 58 |
| 1884 | 63 | 754 | 4,658 65 | 5,898 02 | 10,551 67 |
| 1885 | 63 | 550 | 5,306 76 | 8,630 43 | 13,937 19 |
| 1886 | 52 | 558 | 6,098 72 | 7,181 99 | 13,280 71 |
| 1887 | 55 | 410 | 4,419 99 | 6,577 55 | 10,997 54 |
| 1888 | 46 | 475 | 4,106 24 | 7,761 14 | 11,867 38 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — FULTON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 51 | 151 | \$5,105 75 | \$5,875 39 | \$10,981 14 |
| 1870 | 46 | 97 | 10,431 00 | 3,960 00 | 14,391 00 |
| 1871 | 48 | 124 | 4,526 50 | 5,175 68 | 9,702 18 |
| 1872 | 48 | 40 | 6,000 50 | 4,970 68 | 10,971 18 |
| 1873 | 53 | ..... | 6,400 00 | 7,000 00 | 13,400 00 |
| 1874 | 70 | ..... | 7,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 15,000 00 |
| 1875 | 62 | ..... | 6,521 70 | 10,496 98 | 17,018 68 |
| 1876 | 58 | ..... | 6,738 06 | 8,820 43 | 15,558 49 |
| 1877 | 64 | 1,137 | 7,261 00 | 10,337 05 | 17,598 05 |
| 1878 | 73 | 1,513 | 7,473 00 | 10,077 15 | 17,550 15 |
| 1879 | 65 | 1,685 | 7,456 75 | 10,614 74 | 18,071 49 |
| 1880 | 50 | 1,625 | 5,938 75 | 10,781 14 | 16,719 89 |
| 1881 | 49 | 1,520 | 5,322 50 | 11,553 29 | 16,875 79 |
| 1882 | 53 | ..... | 5,382 25 | ..... | 5,382 25 |
| 1883 | 61 | ..... | * | * | * |
| 1884 | 73 | 1,498 | 5,646 50 | 14,396 56 | 20,043 06 |
| 1885 | 74 | 1,547 | 7,700 00 | 16,959 06 | 24,659 06 |
| 1886 | 67 | ..... | 7,384 00 | 7,179 61 | 14,563 61 |
| 1887 | 61 | ..... | 6,760 00 | ..... | 6,760 00 |
| 1888 | 62 | ..... | 6,353 00 | ..... | 6,353 00 |

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — GENESSEE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 84 | 772 | \$3,639 63 | \$2,728 61 | \$6,368 24 |
| 1870 | 72 | 797 | 4,489 51 | 2,682 33 | 7,171 84 |
| 1871 | 72 | 694 | 4,977 35 | 2,985 62 | 7,962 97 |
| 1872 | 65 | 979 | 4,193 98 | 2,823 05 | 7,017 03 |
| 1873 | 71 | 651 | 6,278 56 | 1,739 32 | 8,017 88 |
| 1874 | 62 | 1,391 | 4,714 06 | 1,962 14 | 6,676 20 |
| 1875 | 76 | 2,238 | 5,431 09 | 2,110 08 | 7,541 16 |
| 1876 | 81 | 1,637 | 5,874 81 | 9,754 38 | 15,629 19 |
| 1877 | 63 | 1,863 | 6,299 39 | 9,672 02 | 15,971 41 |
| 1878 | 60 | 1,989 | 5,582 60 | 8,590 87 | 14,173 47 |
| 1879 | 74 | 1,444 | 4,787 06 | 9,689 16 | 14,476 22 |
| 1880 | 69 | 1,222 | 5,140 66 | 7,876 40 | 13,017 06 |
| 1881 | 68 | 814 | 6,460 90 | 8,844 64 | 15,305 54 |
| 1882 | 76 | 1,069 | 5,771 87 | 8,122 59 | 13,894 46 |
| 1883 | 60 | 1,592 | 6,656 85 | 9,355 37 | 16,012 22 |
| 1884 | 65 | 1,236 | 6,149 60 | 7,587 56 | 13,737 16 |
| 1885 | 64 | 1,654 | 5,974 52 | 9,227 81 | 15,202 33 |
| 1886 | 72 | 1,120 | 7,005 27 | 7,831 70 | 14,836 97 |
| 1887 | 67 | 1,219 | 7,814 19 | 8,718 35 | 16,532 54 |
| 1888 | 51 | 1,081 | 10,308 01 | 10,711 99 | 21,020 00 |

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — GREENE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 123 | 563 | \$8,851 73 | \$604 55 | \$9,456 18 |
| 1870 | 134 | 657 | 8,195 81 | 1,250 03 | 9,445 84 |
| 1871 | 112 | 857 | 6,261 54 | 1,132 06 | 7,393 60 |
| 1872 | 126 | 874 | 5,402 47 | 1,703 60 | 7,106 07 |
| 1873 | 133 | 959 | 5,017 45 | 1,287 03 | 6,304 48 |
| 1874 | 115 | 2,782 | 5,685 53 | 3,076 23 | 8,761 76 |
| 1875 | 113 | 6,798 | 5,831 00 | 5,869 77 | 11,700 77 |
| 1876 | 97 | 5,257 | 5,458 91 | 2,629 24 | 8,088 15 |
| 1877 | 101 | 3,260 | 6,000 00 | 1,816 40 | 7,816 40 |
| 1878 | 100 | 2,542 | 4,503 09 | 1,708 44 | 6,211 53 |
| 1879 | 89 | 2,568 | 4,505 25 | 1,846 38 | 6,351 63 |
| 1880 | 79 | 1,872 | 5,208 30 | 1,248 80 | 6,457 10 |
| 1881 | 78 | 1,864 | 5,341 03 | 1,234 45 | 6,576 38 |
| 1882 | 70 | 1,645 | 6,030 48 | 1,264 82 | 7,295 30 |
| 1883 | 73 | 1,580 | 7,313 00 | 1,319 64 | 8,632 64 |
| 1884 | 71 | 862 | 6,664 10 | 1,068 64 | 7,732 74 |
| 1885 | 68 | 729 | 6,784 00 | 2,508 00 | 9,292 00 |
| 1886 | 90 | 2,269 | 4,757 82 | 1,698 75 | 6,456 57 |
| 1887 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 64 | 2,118 | 6,121 82 | 1,524 25 | 7,646 07 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — HERKIMER COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 115 | 2,858 | \$11,661 62 | \$18,616 46 | \$30,278 08 |
| 1870 | 94 | 3,038 | 9,443 17 | 21,135 83 | 30,579 00 |
| 1871 | 98 | 2,440 | 9,442 00 | 18,680 00 | 28,122 00 |
| 1872 | 96 | ..... | 8,632 91 | ..... | 8,632 91 |
| 1873 | 118 | ..... | 7,490 30 | ..... | 7,490 30 |
| 1874 | 93 | 129 | 8,145 47 | ..... | 8,145 47 |
| 1875 | 88 | 32 | 7,885 89 | 1,084 00 | 8,969 89 |
| 1876 | 98 | 81 | 11,189 20 | 2,180 45 | 13,369 65 |
| 1877 | 79 | ..... | 8,369 82 | ..... | 8,369 82 |
| 1878 | 59 | ..... | 5,298 03 | ..... | 5,298 03 |
| 1879 | 53 | ..... | 4,894 37 | ..... | 4,894 37 |
| 1880 | 47 | ..... | 4,535 65 | ..... | 4,535 65 |
| 1881 | 53 | 50 | 4,794 19 | 2,000 00 | 6,794 19 |
| 1882 | 85 | ..... | 6,396 00 | 2,000 00 | 8,396 00 |
| 1883 | 101 | 109 | 6,452 49 | 1,200 00 | 7,652 49 |
| 1884 | 102 | 50 | 6,901 60 | 1,500 00 | 8,401 60 |
| 1885 | 108 | ..... | 5,924 89 | ..... | 5,924 89 |
| 1886 | 112 | ..... | 8,104 45 | ..... | 8,104 45 |
| 1887 | 112 | 200 | 8,619 41 | 2,000 00 | 10,619 41 |
| 1888 | 101 | ..... | 9,533 44 | ..... | 9,533 44 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — JEFFERSON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 204 | 1,434 | \$14,421 95 | \$38,915 66 | \$53,337 61 |
| 1870 | 187 | 1,524 | 13,702 60 | 37,526 64 | 51,229 24 |
| 1871 | 190 | 1,510 | 12,335 97 | 40,509 77 | 52,845 74 |
| 1872 | 195 | ..... | 13,100 33 | 36,367 27 | 49,467 60 |
| 1873 | 170 | ..... | 12,537 39 | 29,381 11 | 41,918 50 |
| 1874 | 159 | 947 | 10,772 57 | 25,168 91 | 35,941 48 |
| 1875 | 155 | 891 | 12,018 71 | 25,659 47 | 37,678 18 |
| 1876 | 132 | 965 | 12,500 00 | 23,544 00 | 36,044 00 |
| 1877 | 147 | 1,668 | 12,670 00 | 27,820 00 | 40,490 00 |
| 1878 | 133 | 1,585 | 11,972 00 | 25,354 00 | 37,326 00 |
| 1879 | 117 | 1,825 | 11,272 00 | 30,459 42 | 41,731 42 |
| 1880 | 115 | 940 | 8,740 00 | 32,000 00 | 40,740 00 |
| 1881 | 122 | 1,410 | 9,046 17 | 28,671 09 | 37,717 26 |
| 1882 | 120 | 1,150 | 10,314 00 | 25,944 27 | 36,258 27 |
| 1883 | 112 | 1,180 | 12,087 00 | 25,394 00 | 36,481 00 |
| 1884 | 129 | 1,010 | 8,141 20 | 29,296 91 | 37,438 11 |
| 1885 | 136 | 1,131 | 8,797 93 | 29,173 19 | 37,971 12 |
| 1886 | 136 | 900 | 7,822 50 | 28,306 40 | 36,128 50 |
| 1887 | 136 | 800 | 8,300 00 | 24,000 00 | 32,300 00 |
| 1888 | 138 | 863 | 9,873 14 | 24,176 86 | 34,050 00 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGS COUNTY — BROOKLYN CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 2,206 | 32,829 | \$365,387 11. | \$112,155 26 | \$477,542 37 |
| 1870 | 2,556 | 38,170 | 395,679 39 | 163,436 77 | 559,116 16 |
| 1871 | 2,427 | 35,658 | 363,432 80 | 107,621 91 | 471,054 71 |
| 1872 | 2,235 | 22,863 | 305,179 79 | 95,771 43 | 400,951 22 |
| 1873 | 2,245 | 25,033 | 304,588 48 | 100,555 22 | 405,143 70 |
| 1874 | 1,974 | 36,411 | 290,950 70 | 134,935 25 | 425,885 95 |
| 1875 | 1,972 | 35,850 | 295,636 10 | 116,524 90 | 412,161 00 |
| 1876 | 2,177 | 44,208 | 268,655 31 | 98,815 61 | 367,470 92 |
| 1877 | 2,358 | 46,330 | 250,097 17 | 141,137 08 | 421,234 25 |
| 1878 | 2,459 | 36,877 | 255,470 53 | 57,054 40 | 312,524 93 |
| 1879 | 2,076 | ..... | 245,843 91 | ..... | 245,843 91 |
| 1880 | 2,184 | ..... | 207,900 14 | ..... | 207,900 14 |
| 1881 | 2,384 | ..... | 265,997 36 | ..... | 265,997 36 |
| 1882 | 2,458 | ..... | 287,236 34 | ..... | 287,236 34 |
| 1883 | 2,449 | ..... | 286,811 19 | ..... | 286,811 19 |
| 1884 | 2,548 | ..... | 290,353 37 | ..... | 290,353 37 |
| 1885 | 2,714 | ..... | 321,496 99 | ..... | 321,496 99 |
| 1886 | 2,826 | ..... | 348,940 00 | ..... | 348,940 00 |
| 1887 | 2,928 | ..... | 372,945 04 | ..... | 372,945 04 |
| 1888 | 3,189 | ..... | 426,463 14 | ..... | 426,463 14 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — LEWIS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 43 | 93 | \$4,866 04 | \$1,351 87 | \$6,217 91 |
| 1870 | 47 | 295 | 4,983 88 | 4,242 01 | 9,225 89 |
| 1871 | 55 | ..... | 5,684 00 | 2,634 01 | 8,318 01 |
| 1872 | 54 | 98 | 7,456 35 | 2,913 49 | 10,369 84 |
| 1873 | 62 | 95 | 7,516 18 | 1,455 15 | 8,971 33 |
| 1874 | 56 | 103 | 4,764 29 | 1,019 42 | 5,783 71 |
| 1875 | 54 | 120 | 6,833 48 | 1,399 11 | 8,232 59 |
| 1876 | 60 | 87 | 6,133 68 | 1,145 35 | 7,278 03 |
| 1877 | 64 | 119 | 6,148 03 | 1,747 53 | 7,895 56 |
| 1878 | 66 | 80 | 5,031 86 | 1,459 07 | 6,490 93 |
| 1879 | 56 | 106 | 6,410 72 | 2,614 87 | 9,025 59 |
| 1880 | 41 | 139 | 4,891 11 | 1,847 46 | 6,738 57 |
| 1881 | 56 | 202 | 6,146 19 | 1,863 03 | 8,009 22 |
| 1882 | 59 | 200 | 7,981 81 | 1,525 18 | 9,506 99 |
| 1883 | 59 | 217 | 7,628 43 | 2,044 32 | 9,672 75 |
| 1884 | 54 | 225 | 5,809 97 | 3,576 99 | 9,386 96 |
| 1885 | 69 | 182 | 5,936 84 | 2,898 47 | 8,835 31 |
| 1886 | 78 | 72 | 13,392 32 | 2,187 54 | 15,576 86 |
| 1887 | 73 | 102 | 6,176 24 | 3,314 82 | 9,491 06 |
| 1888 | 74 | 133 | 5,132 75 | 2,743 31 | 7,876 06 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 125 | ..... | \$13,674 22 | \$4,023 41 | \$17,697 63 |
| 1870 | 118 | 105 | 14,458 75 | 3,326 06 | 17,784 81 |
| 1871 | 120 | 185 | 13,748 35 | 3,422 73 | 17,171 08 |
| 1872 | 119 | 150 | 13,364 74 | 3,505 69 | 16,870 43 |
| 1873 | 125 | 135 | 13,285 32 | 2,755 97 | 16,041 29 |
| 1874 | 144 | 144 | 14,163 00 | 3,428 69 | 17,591 69 |
| 1875 | 147 | 170 | 17,437 13 | 3,634 47 | 21,071 60 |
| 1876 | 165 | 190 | 15,737 08 | 3,865 36 | 19,602 44 |
| 1877 | 152 | 180 | 16,254 66 | 3,564 23 | 19,818 89 |
| 1878 | 182 | 160 | 16,162 51 | 3,139 55 | 19,302 06 |
| 1879 | 158 | 148 | 16,946 82 | 3,031 87 | 19,978 69 |
| 1880 | 137 | ..... | 15,491 59 | 3,643 96 | 19,135 55 |
| 1881 | 150 | ..... | 12,240 69 | 3,688 78 | 15,929 47 |
| 1882 | 152 | ..... | 14,317 82 | 3,677 29 | 17,995 11 |
| 1883 | 153 | ..... | 13,629 52 | 4,809 86 | 18,439 38 |
| 1884 | 147 | ..... | 12,949 00 | 4,065 70 | 17,014 70 |
| 1885 | 142 | ..... | 13,411 36 | ..... | 13,411 36 |
| 1886 | 145 | ..... | 14,685 00 | 4,311 62 | 18,996 62 |
| 1887 | 132 | ..... | 13,918 02 | 4,385 24 | 18,303 26 |
| 1888 | 132 | ..... | 12,642 13 | 4,777 82 | 17,419 95 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MADISON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 125 | .. | \$7,820 28 | ..... | \$7,820 28 |
| 1870 | 105 | ..... | 9,418 07 | ..... | 9,418 07 |
| 1871 | 178 | ..... | 10,665 00 | ..... | 10,665 00 |
| 1872 | 115 | ..... | 12,076 00 | ..... | 12,076 00 |
| 1873 | 138 | ..... | 11,040 27 | ..... | 11,040 27 |
| 1874 | 154 | ..... | 13,337 60 | ..... | 13,337 60 |
| 1875 | 118 | ..... | 10,716 49 | ..... | 10,716 49 |
| 1876 | 106 | ..... | 9,392 57 | ..... | 9,392 57 |
| 1877 | 123 | 4,694 | 8,229 94 | \$9,662 40 | 17,892 34 |
| 1878 | 108 | 4,402 | 6,173 05 | 7,670 28 | 13,843 33 |
| 1879 | 108 | 1,118 | 6,285 30 | 4,646 02 | 10,931 32 |
| 1880 | 119 | ..... | 6,934 20 | ..... | 6,934 20 |
| 1881 | 103 | ..... | 7,221 00 | ..... | 7,221 00 |
| 1882* ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1883 | 119 | 1,398 | 8,154 02 | 4,579 65 | 12,733 67 |
| 1884 | 109 | 1,047 | 7,455 20 | 3,414 05 | 10,869 25 |
| 1885 | 111 | 1,481 | 7,003 11 | 5,650 83 | 12,653 94 |
| 1886 | 124 | 288 | 8,070 67 | 1,894 13 | 9,964 80 |
| 1887 | 120 | ..... | 7,905 55 | ..... | 7,905 55 |
| 1888 | 139 | ..... | 9,386 40 | ..... | 9,386 40 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONROE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 325 | 2,827 | \$20,770 52 | \$68,444 49 | \$89,214 71 |
| 1870 | 325 | 3,842 | 16,833 65 | 59,081 57 | 75,915 22 |
| 1871 | 250 | 1,955 | 22,265 80 | 59,070 51 | 81,336 31 |
| 1872 | 175 | 3,520 | 17,271 84 | 84,043 16 | 101,314 50 |
| 1873 | 254 | 3,502 | 21,412 96 | 88,240 00 | 109,652 96 |
| 1874 | 182 | 4,900 | 26,137 00 | 141,363 00 | 167,500 00 |
| 1875 | 184 | 6,430 | 23,701 31 | 102,423 44 | 126,124 75 |
| 1876 | 229 | 6,976 | 22,197 24 | 105,049 26 | 127,246 50 |
| 1877 | 249 | 6,524 | 24,452 00 | 99,400 00 | 123,852 00 |
| 1878 | 250 | 10,760 | 18,147 56 | 86,100 00 | 104,247 56 |
| 1879 | 241 | 5,965 | 18,912 29 | 95,164 56 | 114,076 85 |
| 1880 | 214 | 4,665 | 19,842 62 | 84,649 25 | 104,491 87 |
| 1881 | 218 | 4,402 | 18,859 14 | 74,525 75 | 93,384 89 |
| 1882 | 194 | 4,624 | 18,748 22 | 77,222 64 | 95,970 86 |
| 1883 | 183 | 3,921 | 17,939 13 | 76,856 15 | 94,795 28 |
| 1884 | 221 | 3,069 | 18,068 38 | 67,428 37 | 85,496 75 |
| 1885 | 217 | 3,278 | 17,782 77 | 74,590 45 | 92,373 22 |
| 1886 | 202 | 3,344 | 17,952 83 | 76,854 77 | 94,807 60 |
| 1887 | 209 | 2,916 | 16,813 64 | 55,325 78 | 72,139 42 |
| 1888 | 239 | 2,975 | 17,448 52 | 53,272 21 | 70,720 73 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 64 | 1,360 | \$6,800 00 | \$29,000 00 | \$35,800 00 |
| 1870 | 92 | 300 | 8,900 00 | 325 00 | 9,225 00 |
| 1871 | 97 | 327 | 12,610 00 | 245 25 | 12,855 25 |
| 1872 | 94 | 156 | 8,000 00 | 500 00 | 8,500 00 |
| 1873* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | 57 | 234 | 6,000 00 | 438 00 | 6,438 00 |
| 1875* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1876* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1877* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1878* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1879* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1881 | 66 | 139 | 9,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| 1882 | 78 | 111 | + | + | ..... |
| 1883 | 86 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1884 | 80 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1885 | 78 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1886 | 82 | ..... | 7,325 29 | ..... | 7,325 29 |
| 1887 | 75 | ..... | 9,852 00 | ..... | 9,852 00 |
| 1888 | 78 | ..... | 10,825 00 | ..... | 10,825 00 |

* No report furnished.

† Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NEW YORK CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 5,420 | 19,616 | \$588,834 83 | \$128,385 67 | \$717,220 50 |
| 1870 | 6,141 | 35,595 | 688,903 00 | 126,360 52 | 815,263 52 |
| 1871 | 5,877 | *4,970 | 690,987 53 | 123,732 60 | 814,720 13 |
| 1872 | 5,843 | *8,429 | 718,970 56 | 104,051 04 | 823,021 60 |
| 1873 | 6,073 | *9,263 | 773,484 22 | 104,165 94 | 877,650 16 |
| 1874 | 6,679 | *11,511 | 688,001 25 | 102,102 52 | 790,103 77 |
| 1875 | 6,458 | 27,153 | 737,842 36 | 95,521 70 | 833,364 06 |
| 1876 | 6,438 | 6,431 | 712,482 49 | 74,395 98 | 786,878 47 |
| 1877 | 6,553 | 15,391 | 716,177 16 | 83,248 79 | 799,425 95 |
| 1878 | 7,227 | 13,519 | 696,275 51 | 59,430 49 | 755,706 00 |
| 1879 | 6,904 | 15,101 | 767,628 01 | 59,909 62 | 827,537 63 |
| 1880 | 7,284 | 13,749 | 795,604 66 | 58,701 88 | 854,306 54 |
| 1881 | 7,408 | 25,012 | 797,658 26 | 56,837 52 | 854,495 78 |
| 1882 | 7,731 | 9,643 | 872,957 34 | 58,628 53 | 931,586 87 |
| 1883 | 8,273 | 9,215 | 1,012,832 99 | 57,488 00 | 1,070,320 99 |
| 1884 | 8,662 | 7,581 | 949,304 68 | 32,051 52 | 981,356 20 |
| 1885 | 8,952 | 8,890 | 955,463 46 | 43,100 00 | 998,563 46 |
| 1886 | 8,913 | 8,093 | 959,683 25 | 73,000 00 | 1,032,683 25 |
| 1887 | 9,028 | 5,172 | 952,649 41 | 69,365 33 | 1,022,014 74 |
| 1888 | 9,467 | 7,607 | 1,410,484 00 | 50,000 00 | 1,460,484 00 |

* Families.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NIAGARA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 140 | 6,825 | \$24,703 09 | \$24,703 09 | \$49,406 18 |
| 1870 | 112 | 5,978 | 13,568 22 | 21,290 59 | 34,858 81 |
| 1871 | 148 | 5,352 | 13,661 88 | 18,259 65 | 31,921 53 |
| 1872 | 142 | 5,010 | 13,904 29 | 17,175 60 | 31,079 89 |
| 1873 | 135 | 3,018 | 16,908 94 | 12,281 04 | 29,189 98 |
| 1874 | 132 | 2,774 | 15,328 10 | 10,148 24 | 25,476 34 |
| 1875 | 133 | 3,828 | 11,614 19 | 13,206 66 | 24,820 85 |
| 1876 | 119 | 4,962 | 16,166 98 | 14,394 71 | 30,561 69 |
| 1877 | 114 | 7,920 | 15,715 94 | 19,841 92 | 35,557 86 |
| 1878 | 196 | 9,596 | 16,906 20 | 21,090 04 | 37,996 24 |
| 1879 | 206 | 3,687 | 15,386 03 | 12,625 40 | 28,011 43 |
| 1880 | 102 | 2,137 | 13,233 35 | 8,416 45 | 21,649 80 |
| 1881 | 75 | ..... | 11,840 38 | ..... | 11,840 38 |
| 1882 | 92 | ..... | 11,210 48 | ..... | 11,210 48 |
| 1883 | 94 | ..... | 11,500 00 | ..... | 11,500 00 |
| 1884 | 94 | ..... | 12,447 66 | ..... | 12,447 66 |
| 1885 | 100 | ..... | 12,629 98 | ..... | 12,629 98 |
| 1886 | 100 | ..... | 13,892 36 | ..... | 13,892 36 |
| 1887 | 72 | ..... | 15,784 34 | ..... | 15,784 34 |
| 1888 | 76 | ..... | 13,471 70 | ..... | 13,471 70 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONEIDA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 242 | 6,120 | \$30,050 18 | \$45,450 75 | \$75,500 93 |
| 1870 | 251 | 3,340 | 28,330 61 | 26,329 92 | 54,660 53 |
| 1871 | 296 | 3,972 | 29,872 00 | 23,643 25 | 53,515 25 |
| 1872 | 287 | 3,871 | 23,726 86 | 29,106 00 | 52,832 86 |
| 1873 | 289 | 2,853 | 25,187 51 | 24,597 66 | 49,785 17 |
| 1874 | 307 | 4,604 | 26,122 24 | 24,093 88 | 50,216 12 |
| 1875 | 303 | 2,874 | 25,657 78 | 16,525 18 | 42,182 96 |
| 1876 | 350 | 4,440 | 25,336 35 | 19,988 53 | 45,324 88 |
| 1877 | 345 | 3,164 | 36,010 74 | 19,798 32 | 55,809 06 |
| 1878 | 345 | ..... | 26,558 19 | ..... | 26,558 19 |
| 1879 | 385 | ..... | * | * | ..... |
| 1880 | 419 | ..... | * | * | ..... |
| 1881 | 437 | ..... | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| 1882 | 477 | ..... | 36,195 71 | ..... | 36,195 71 |
| 1883 | 472 | 4,659 | 45,304 49 | 24,522 25 | 69,826 74 |
| 1884 | 483 | 2,665 | 48,279 83 | 25,551 58 | 73,831 41 |
| 1885 | 502 | 3,224 | 52,874 86 | 30,841 91 | 83,716 77 |
| 1886 | 540 | 3,001 | 57,828 77 | 31,716 11 | 89,544 88 |
| 1887 | 518 | 2,956 | 56,520 00 | 29,942 12 | 86,362 12 |
| 1888 | 561 | 2,981 | 62,911 26 | 30,937 95 | 93,849 21 |

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONONDAGA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 198 | 3,771 | \$19,228 25 | \$63,737 89 | \$82,966 14 |
| 1870 | 194 | 3,696 | 17,585 41 | 72,954 99 | 90,540 40 |
| 1871 | 200 | 4,500 | 16,793 08 | 63,787 78 | 80,580 86 |
| 1872 | 173 | ..... | 11,367 15 | 3,508 83 | 14,875 98 |
| 1873 | 192 | 53 | 15,156 90 | 39 75 | 15,196 65 |
| 1874 | 202 | 339 | 4,081 36 | 11,334 34 | 15,415 70 |
| 1875 | 228 | 4,182 | 15,608 00 | 17,690 38 | 33,298 38 |
| 1876 | 236 | 6,273 | 15,511 00 | 54,908 00 | 70,419 00 |
| 1877 | 247 | 6,720 | 19,579 19 | 67,000 00 | 86,579 19 |
| 1878 | 251 | 4,631 | 15,050 00 | 54,878 44 | 69,928 44 |
| 1879 | 243 | 3,793 | 19,573 89 | 55,335 79 | 74,909 68 |
| 1880 | 254 | 3,779 | 18,168 28 | 43,934 60 | 62,102 88 |
| 1881 | 229 | 3,068 | 18,274 10 | 48,000 00 | 66,274 10 |
| 1882 | 247 | 2,700 | 18,040 70 | 41,000 00 | 59,040 70 |
| 1883 | 263 | 2,500 | 24,246 32 | 40,000 00 | 64,246 32 |
| 1884 | 270 | ..... | 18,598 70 | ..... | 18,598 70 |
| 1885 | 270 | 475 | 21,091 93 | 9,000 00 | 30,091 93 |
| 1886 | 289 | 450 | 18,093 10 | 8,500 00 | 26,593 10 |
| 1887 | 282 | 500 | 18,391 76 | 35,000 00 | 53,391 76 |
| 1888 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGS COUNTY — BROOKLYN CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 2,206 | 32,829 | \$365,387 11. | \$112,155 26 | \$477,542 37 |
| 1870 | 2,556 | 38,170 | 395,679 39 | 163,436 77 | 559,116 16 |
| 1871 | 2,427 | 35,658 | 363,432 80 | 107,621 91 | 471,054 71 |
| 1872 | 2,235 | 22,863 | 305,179 79 | 95,771 43 | 400,951 22 |
| 1873 | 2,245 | 25,033 | 304,588 48 | 100,555 22 | 405,143 70 |
| 1874 | 1,974 | 36,411 | 290,950 70 | 134,935 25 | 425,885 95 |
| 1875 | 1,972 | 35,850 | 295,636 10 | 116,524 90 | 412,161 00 |
| 1876 | 2,177 | 44,208 | 268,655 31 | 98,815 61 | 367,470 92 |
| 1877 | 2,358 | 46,330 | 280,097 17 | 141,137 08 | 421,234 25 |
| 1878 | 2,459 | 36,877 | 255,470 53 | 57,054 40 | 312,524 93 |
| 1879 | 2,076 | ..... | 245,843 91 | ..... | 245,843 91 |
| 1880 | 2,184 | ..... | 207,900 14 | ..... | 207,900 14 |
| 1881 | 2,384 | ..... | 265,997 36 | ..... | 265,997 36 |
| 1882 | 2,458 | ..... | 287,236 34 | ..... | 287,236 34 |
| 1883 | 2,449 | ..... | 286,811 19 | ..... | 286,811 19 |
| 1884 | 2,548 | ..... | 290,353 37 | ..... | 290,353 37 |
| 1885 | 2,714 | ..... | 321,496 99 | ..... | 321,496 99 |
| 1886 | 2,826 | ..... | 348,940 00 | ..... | 348,940 00 |
| 1887 | 2,928 | ..... | 372,945 04 | ..... | 372,945 04 |
| 1888 | 3,189 | ..... | 426,463 14 | ..... | 426,463 14 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — LEWIS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 43 | 93 | \$4,866 04 | \$1,351 87 | \$6,217 91 |
| 1870 | 47 | 295 | 4,983 88 | 4,242 01 | 9,225 89 |
| 1871 | 55 | ..... | 5,684 00 | 2,634 01 | 8,318 01 |
| 1872 | 54 | 98 | 7,456 35 | 2,913 49 | 10,369 84 |
| 1873 | 62 | 95 | 7,516 18 | 1,455 15 | 8,971 33 |
| 1874 | 56 | 103 | 4,764 29 | 1,019 42 | 5,783 71 |
| 1875 | 54 | 120 | 6,833 48 | 1,399 11 | 8,232 59 |
| 1876 | 60 | 87 | 6,133 68 | 1,145 35 | 7,278 03 |
| 1877 | 64 | 119 | 6,148 03 | 1,747 53 | 7,895 56 |
| 1878 | 66 | 80 | 5,031 86 | 1,459 07 | 6,490 93 |
| 1879 | 56 | 106 | 6,410 72 | 2,614 87 | 9,025 59 |
| 1880 | 41 | 139 | 4,891 11 | 1,847 46 | 6,738 57 |
| 1881 | 56 | 202 | 6,146 19 | 1,863 03 | 8,009 22 |
| 1882 | 59 | 200 | 7,981 81 | 1,525 18 | 9,506 99 |
| 1883 | 59 | 217 | 7,628 43 | 2,044 32 | 9,672 75 |
| 1884 | 54 | 225 | 5,809 97 | 3,576 99 | 9,386 96 |
| 1885 | 69 | 182 | 5,936 84 | 2,898 47 | 8,835 31 |
| 1886 | 78 | 72 | 13,392 32 | 2,187 54 | 15,576 86 |
| 1887 | 73 | 102 | 6,176 24 | 3,314 82 | 9,491 06 |
| 1888 | 74 | 133 | 5,132 75 | 2,743 31 | 7,876 06 |

TABLE No. 41—(Continued)—LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 125 | ..... | \$13,674 22 | \$4,023 41 | \$17,697 63 |
| 1870 | 118 | 105 | 14,458 75 | 3,326 06 | 17,784 81 |
| 1871 | 120 | 185 | 13,748 35 | 3,422 73 | 17,171 08 |
| 1872 | 119 | 150 | 13,364 74 | 3,505 69 | 16,870 43 |
| 1873 | 125 | 135 | 13,285 32 | 2,755 97 | 16,041 29 |
| 1874 | 144 | 144 | 14,163 00 | 3,428 69 | 17,591 69 |
| 1875 | 147 | 170 | 17,437 13 | 3,634 47 | 21,071 60 |
| 1876 | 165 | 190 | 15,737 08 | 3,865 36 | 19,602 44 |
| 1877 | 152 | 180 | 16,254 66 | 3,564 23 | 19,818 89 |
| 1878 | 182 | 160 | 16,162 51 | 3,139 55 | 19,302 06 |
| 1879 | 158 | 148 | 16,946 82 | 3,031 87 | 19,978 69 |
| 1880 | 137 | ..... | 15,491 59 | 3,643 96 | 19,135 55 |
| 1881 | 150 | ..... | 12,240 69 | 3,688 78 | 15,929 47 |
| 1882 | 152 | ..... | 14,317 82 | 3,677 29 | 17,995 11 |
| 1883 | 153 | ..... | 13,629 52 | 4,809 86 | 18,439 38 |
| 1884 | 147 | ..... | 12,949 00 | 4,065 70 | 17,014 70 |
| 1885 | 142 | ..... | 13,411 36 | ..... | 13,411 36 |
| 1886 | 145 | ..... | 14,685 00 | 4,311 62 | 18,996 62 |
| 1887 | 132 | ..... | 13,918 02 | 4,385 24 | 18,303 26 |
| 1888 | 132 | ..... | 12,642 13 | 4,777 82 | 17,419 95 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MADISON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 125 | .. | \$7,820 28 | ..... | \$7,820 28 |
| 1870 | 105 | ..... | 9,418 07 | ..... | 9,418 07 |
| 1871 | 178 | ..... | 10,665 00 | ..... | 10,665 00 |
| 1872 | 115 | ..... | 12,076 00 | ..... | 12,076 00 |
| 1873 | 138 | ..... | 11,040 27 | ..... | 11,040 27 |
| 1874 | 154 | ..... | 13,337 60 | ..... | 13,337 60 |
| 1875 | 118 | ..... | 10,716 49 | ..... | 10,716 49 |
| 1876 | 106 | ..... | 9,392 57 | ..... | 9,392 57 |
| 1877 | 123 | 4,694 | 8,229 94 | \$9,662 40 | 17,892 34 |
| 1878 | 108 | 4,402 | 6,173 05 | 7,670 28 | 13,843 33 |
| 1879 | 108 | 1,118 | 6,285 30 | 4,646 02 | 10,931 32 |
| 1880 | 119 | ..... | 6,934 20 | ..... | 6,934 20 |
| 1881 | 103 | ..... | 7,221 00 | ..... | 7,221 00 |
| 1882* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1883 | 119 | 1,398 | 8,154 02 | 4,579 65 | 12,733 67 |
| 1884 | 109 | 1,047 | 7,455 20 | 3,414 05 | 10,869 25 |
| 1885 | 111 | 1,481 | 7,003 11 | 5,650 83 | 12,653 94 |
| 1886 | 124 | 288 | 8,070 67 | 1,894 13 | 9,964 80 |
| 1887 | 120 | ..... | 7,905 55 | ..... | 7,905 55 |
| 1888 | 139 | ..... | 9,386 40 | ..... | 9,386 40 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONROE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 325 | 2,827 | \$20,770 52 | \$68,444 49 | \$89,214 71 |
| 1870 | 325 | 3,842 | 16,833 65 | 59,081 57 | 75,915 22 |
| 1871 | 250 | 1,955 | 22,265 80 | 59,070 51 | 81,336 31 |
| 1872 | 175 | 3,520 | 17,271 34 | 84,043 16 | 101,314 50 |
| 1873 | 254 | 3,502 | 21,412 96 | 88,240 00 | 109,652 96 |
| 1874 | 182 | 4,900 | 26,137 00 | 141,363 00 | 167,500 00 |
| 1875 | 184 | 6,430 | 23,701 31 | 102,423 44 | 126,124 75 |
| 1876 | 229 | 6,976 | 22,197 24 | 105,049 26 | 127,246 50 |
| 1877 | 249 | 6,524 | 24,452 00 | 99,400 00 | 123,852 00 |
| 1878 | 250 | 10,760 | 18,147 56 | 86,100 00 | 104,247 56 |
| 1879 | 241 | 5,965 | 18,912 29 | 95,164 56 | 114,076 85 |
| 1880 | 214 | 4,665 | 19,842 62 | 84,649 25 | 104,491 87 |
| 1881 | 218 | 4,402 | 18,859 14 | 74,525 75 | 93,384 89 |
| 1882 | 194 | 4,624 | 18,748 22 | 77,222 64 | 95,970 86 |
| 1883 | 183 | 3,921 | 17,939 13 | 76,856 15 | 94,795 28 |
| 1884 | 221 | 3,069 | 18,068 38 | 67,428 37 | 85,496 75 |
| 1885 | 217 | 3,278 | 17,792 77 | 74,590 45 | 92,373 22 |
| 1886 | 202 | 3,844 | 17,952 83 | 76,854 77 | 94,807 60 |
| 1887 | 209 | 2,916 | 16,813 64 | 55,325 78 | 72,139 42 |
| 1888 | 239 | 2,975 | 17,448 52 | 53,272 21 | 70,720 73 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 64 | 1,360 | \$6,800 00 | \$29,000 00 | \$35,800 00 |
| 1870 | 92 | 300 | 8,900 00 | 325 00 | 9,225 00 |
| 1871 | 97 | 327 | 12,610 00 | 245 25 | 12,855 25 |
| 1872 | 94 | 156 | 8,000 00 | 500 00 | 8,500 00 |
| 1873* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | 57 | 234 | 6,000 00 | 438 00 | 6,438 00 |
| 1875* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1876* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1877* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1878* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1879* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1881 | 66 | 139 | 9,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| 1882 | 78 | 111 | + | + | ..... |
| 1883 | 86 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1884 | 80 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1885 | 78 | ..... | + | + | ..... |
| 1886 | 82 | ..... | 7,325 29 | ..... | 7,325 29 |
| 1887 | 75 | ..... | 9,852 00 | ..... | 9,852 00 |
| 1888 | 78 | ..... | 10,825 00 | ..... | 10,825 00 |

* No report furnished.

† Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NEW YORK CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 5,420 | 19,616 | \$588,834 83 | \$128,385 67 | \$717,220 50 |
| 1870 | 6,141 | 35,595 | 688,903 00 | 126,360 52 | 815,263 52 |
| 1871 | 5,877 | *4,970 | 690,987 53 | 123,732 60 | 814,720 13 |
| 1872 | 5,843 | *8,429 | 718,970 56 | 104,051 04 | 823,021 60 |
| 1873 | 6,073 | *9,263 | 773,484 22 | 104,165 94 | 877,650 16 |
| 1874 | 6,679 | *11,511 | 688,001 25 | 102,102 52 | 790,103 77 |
| 1875 | 6,458 | 27,153 | 737,842 36 | 95,521 70 | 833,364 06 |
| 1876 | 6,438 | 6,431 | 712,482 49 | 74,395 98 | 786,878 47 |
| 1877 | 6,553 | 15,391 | 716,177 16 | 83,248 79 | 799,425 95 |
| 1878 | 7,227 | 13,519 | 696,275 51 | 59,430 49 | 755,706 00 |
| 1879 | 6,904 | 15,101 | 767,628 01 | 59,909 62 | 827,537 63 |
| 1880 | 7,284 | 13,749 | 795,604 66 | 58,701 88 | 854,306 54 |
| 1881 | 7,408 | 25,012 | 797,658 26 | 56,837 52 | 854,495 78 |
| 1882 | 7,731 | 9,643 | 872,957 34 | 58,628 53 | 931,585 87 |
| 1883 | 8,273 | 9,215 | 1,012,832 99 | 57,488 00 | 1,070,320 99 |
| 1884 | 8,662 | 7,581 | 949,304 68 | 32,051 52 | 981,356 20 |
| 1885 | 8,952 | 8,890 | 955,463 46 | 43,100 00 | 998,563 46 |
| 1886 | 8,913 | 8,093 | 959,683 25 | 73,000 00 | 1,032,683 25 |
| 1887 | 9,028 | 5,172 | 952,649 41 | 69,365 33 | 1,022,014 74 |
| 1888 | 9,467 | 7,607 | 1,410,484 00 | 50,000 00 | 1,460,484 00 |

* Families.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NIAGARA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 140 | 6,825 | \$24,703 09 | \$24,703 09 | \$49,406 18 |
| 1870 | 112 | 5,978 | 13,568 22 | 21,290 59 | 34,858 81 |
| 1871 | 148 | 5,352 | 13,661 88 | 18,259 65 | 31,921 53 |
| 1872 | 142 | 5,010 | 13,904 29 | 17,175 60 | 31,079 89 |
| 1873 | 135 | 3,018 | 16,908 94 | 12,281 04 | 29,189 98 |
| 1874 | 132 | 2,774 | 15,328 10 | 10,148 24 | 25,476 34 |
| 1875 | 133 | 3,828 | 11,614 19 | 13,206 66 | 24,820 85 |
| 1876 | 119 | 4,962 | 16,166 98 | 14,394 71 | 30,561 69 |
| 1877 | 114 | 7,920 | 15,715 94 | 19,841 92 | 35,557 86 |
| 1878 | 196 | 9,596 | 16,906 20 | 21,090 04 | 37,996 24 |
| 1879 | 206 | 3,687 | 15,386 03 | 12,625 40 | 28,011 43 |
| 1880 | 102 | 2,137 | 13,233 35 | 8,416 45 | 21,649 80 |
| 1881 | 75 | ..... | 11,840 38 | ..... | 11,840 38 |
| 1882 | 92 | ..... | 11,210 48 | ..... | 11,210 48 |
| 1883 | 94 | ..... | 11,500 00 | ..... | 11,500 00 |
| 1884 | 94 | ..... | 12,447 66 | ..... | 12,447 66 |
| 1885 | 100 | ..... | 12,629 98 | ..... | 12,629 98 |
| 1886 | 100 | ..... | 13,892 36 | ..... | 13,892 36 |
| 1887 | 72 | ..... | 15,784 34 | ..... | 15,784 34 |
| 1888 | 76 | ..... | 13,471 70 | ..... | 13,471 70 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONEIDA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 242 | 6,120 | \$30,050 18 | \$45,450 75 | \$75,500 93 |
| 1870 | 251 | 3,340 | 28,330 61 | 26,329 92 | 54,660 53 |
| 1871 | 296 | 3,972 | 29,872 00 | 23,643 25 | 53,515 25 |
| 1872 | 287 | 3,871 | 28,726 86 | 29,106 00 | 52,832 86 |
| 1873 | 289 | 2,853 | 25,187 51 | 24,597 66 | 49,785 17 |
| 1874 | 307 | 4,604 | 26,122 24 | 24,093 88 | 50,216 12 |
| 1875 | 303 | 2,874 | 25,657 78 | 16,525 18 | 42,182 96 |
| 1876 | 350 | 4,440 | 25,336 35 | 19,988 53 | 45,324 88 |
| 1877 | 345 | 3,164 | 36,010 74 | 19,798 32 | 55,809 06 |
| 1878 | 345 | ..... | 26,558 19 | ..... | 26,558 19 |
| 1879 | 385 | ..... | * | * | ..... |
| 1880 | 419 | ..... | * | * | ..... |
| 1881 | 437 | ..... | 4,000 00 | ..... | 4,000 00 |
| 1882 | 477 | ..... | 36,195 71 | ..... | 36,195 71 |
| 1883 | 472 | 4,659 | 45,304 49 | 24,522 25 | 69,826 74 |
| 1884 | 483 | 2,665 | 48,279 83 | 25,551 58 | 73,831 41 |
| 1885 | 502 | 3,224 | 52,874 86 | 30,841 91 | 83,716 77 |
| 1886 | 540 | 3,001 | 57,828 77 | 31,716 11 | 89,544 88 |
| 1887 | 518 | 2,956 | 56,520 00 | 29,842 12 | 86,362 12 |
| 1888 | 561 | 2,981 | 62,911 26 | 30,937 95 | 93,849 21 |

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONONDAGA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 198 | 3,771 | \$19,228 25 | \$63,737 89 | \$82,966 14 |
| 1870 | 194 | 3,696 | 17,585 41 | 72,954 99 | 90,540 40 |
| 1871 | 200 | 4,500 | 16,793 08 | 63,787 78 | 80,580 86 |
| 1872 | 173 | ..... | 11,367 15 | 3,508 83 | 14,875 98 |
| 1873 | 192 | 53 | 15,156 90 | 39 75 | 15,196 65 |
| 1874 | 202 | 339 | 4,081 36 | 11,334 34 | 15,415 70 |
| 1875 | 228 | 4,182 | 15,608 00 | 17,690 38 | 33,298 38 |
| 1876 | 236 | 6,273 | 15,511 00 | 54,908 00 | 70,419 00 |
| 1877 | 247 | 6,720 | 19,579 19 | 67,000 00 | 86,579 19 |
| 1878 | 251 | 4,631 | 15,050 00 | 54,878 44 | 69,928 44 |
| 1879 | 243 | 3,793 | 19,573 89 | 55,335 79 | 74,909 68 |
| 1880 | 254 | 3,779 | 18,168 28 | 43,934 60 | 62,102 88 |
| 1881 | 229 | 3,058 | 18,274 10 | 48,000 00 | 66,274 10 |
| 1882 | 247 | 2,700 | 18,040 70 | 41,000 00 | 59,040 70 |
| 1883 | 263 | 2,500 | 24,246 32 | 40,000 00 | 64,246 32 |
| 1884 | 270 | ..... | 18,598 70 | ..... | 18,598 70 |
| 1885 | 270 | 475 | 21,091 93 | 9,000 00 | 30,091 93 |
| 1886 | 289 | 450 | 18,093 10 | 8,500 00 | 26,593 10 |
| 1887 | 282 | 500 | 18,391 76 | 35,000 00 | 53,391 76 |
| 1888 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ONTARIO COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 111 | 909 | \$13,059 79 | \$6,181 35 | \$19,241 14 |
| 1870 | 106 | 1,103 | 10,700 37 | 6,834 97 | 17,535 34 |
| 1871 | 100 | 1,124 | 6,957 99 | 6,060 64 | 13,018 63 |
| 1872 | 92 | 952 | 10,180 83 | 6,266 58 | 16,447 41 |
| 1873 | 112 | 1,043 | 6,507 82 | 6,699 40 | 13,207 22 |
| 1874 | 113 | 1,386 | 10,551 50 | 8,293 65 | 18,845 15 |
| 1875 | 101 | 2,498 | 9,358 43 | 9,924 54 | 19,282 97 |
| 1876 | 101 | 2,790 | 8,322 30 | 14,383 47 | 22,705 77 |
| 1877 | 96 | 8,649 | 11,200 97 | 21,953 85 | 33,154 82 |
| 1878 | 91 | 8,251 | 6,792 99 | 17,117 86 | 23,910 85 |
| 1879 | 84 | 1,741 | 7,030 59 | 21,137 86 | 28,177 45 |
| 1880 | 87 | 1,586 | 6,938 60 | 20,557 06 | 27,495 66 |
| 1881 | 88 | 1,191 | 6,648 18 | 13,702 15 | 20,350 33 |
| 1882 | 76 | 967 | 8,126 45 | 10,033 72 | 18,160 17 |
| 1883 | 74 | 916 | 9,204 34 | 10,837 44 | 20,041 78 |
| 1884 | 71 | 1,255 | 7,619 90 | 12,583 43 | 20,203 33 |
| 1885 | 70 | 1,294 | 12,626 61 | 12,827 25 | 25,453 86 |
| 1886 | 72 | 1,216 | 6,788 26 | 13,215 09 | 20,003 35 |
| 1887 | 79 | 1,313 | 5,838 88 | 13,814 45 | 19,653 33 |
| 1888 | 73 | 1,265 | 7,386 25 | 15,115 06 | 22,501 31 |

TABLE No. 14 — (Continued) — ORANGE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 140 | ..... | \$18,694 94 | ..... | \$18,694 94 |
| 1870 | 204 | 57 | 17,907 14 | \$1,874 46 | 19,781 60 |
| 1871 | 153 | 100 | 18,040 95 | 2,715 33 | 15,756 28 |
| 1872 | 190 | 200 | 18,774 23 | 3,124 56 | 21,898 79 |
| 1873 | 235 | 52 | 28,590 72 | 3,184 64 | 26,775 36 |
| 1874 | 185 | 72 | 29,049 86 | 3,218 29 | 32,268 15 |
| 1875 | 179 | 44 | 36,417 37 | 3,002 74 | 39,420 11 |
| 1876 | 205 | ..... | 31,837 26 | 2,429 44 | 34,266 70 |
| 1877 | 294 | 487 | 28,605 06 | 5,674 51 | 34,279 57 |
| 1878 | 322 | 521 | 38,782 57 | 6,255 38 | 45,037 95 |
| 1879 | 297 | 776 | 44,048 95 | 8,090 39 | 52,139 34 |
| 1880 | 286 | 860 | 40,880 57 | 9,503 17 | 50,383 74 |
| 1881 | 226 | 835 | 39,648 22 | 7,831 36 | 47,479 58 |
| 1882 | 196 | 444 | 14,249 00 | 4,409 06 | 18,658 06 |
| 1883 | 198 | 356 | 19,285 19 | 6,545 36 | 25,830 55 |
| 1884 | 200 | 343 | 20,967 12 | 6,229 49 | 27,196 61 |
| 1885 | 211 | 200 | 24,700 30 | 5,574 10 | 30,274 40 |
| 1886 | 211 | 175 | 20,426 44 | 4,183 20 | 24,609 64 |
| 1887 | 222 | 200 | 26,080 62 | 3,358 20 | 29,438 82 |
| 1888 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — NEWBURGH CITY AND TOWN ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 50 | 110 | \$6,568 67 | \$1,077 06 | \$7,645 73 |
| 1870 | 51 | 300 | 7,882 95 | 634 10 | 8,517 05 |
| 1871 | 60 | 118 | 9,263 73 | 895 86 | 10,159 59 |
| 1872 | 62 | 329 | 10,146 83 | 1,756 31 | 11,903 14 |
| 1873 | 64 | 360 | 8,416 73 | 2,317 03 | 10,733 76 |
| 1874 | 65 | 854 | 12,127 68 | 3,594 45 | 15,722 13 |
| 1875 | 60 | 2,710 | 21,267 82 | 4,079 97 | 25,347 79 |
| 1876 | 36 | 397 | 2,540 91 | 3,828 24 | 6,369 15 |
| 1877 | 59 | 755 | 17,341 28 | 2,494 00 | 19,835 28 |
| 1878 | 56 | 574 | 4,425 10 | 4,908 22 | 9,333 32 |
| 1879 | 65 | 821 | 12,250 66 | 1,242 50 | 13,493 16 |
| 1880 | 88 | ..... | 12,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 15,600 00 |
| 1881 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1882 | 71 | 369 | 8,109 70 | 2,273 78 | 10,383 48 |
| 1883 | 79 | 349 | 10,559 15 | 5,895 72 | 16,454 87 |
| 1884 | 79 | 392 | 8,949 13 | 5,981 00 | 14,930 13 |
| 1885 | 86 | 1,015 | 10,083 70 | 7,161 44 | 17,245 14 |
| 1886 | 97 | 921 | 11,879 49 | 8,097 11 | 19,976 60 |
| 1887 | 85 | 869 | 10,917 44 | 7,249 12 | 18,166 56 |
| 1888 | 91 | 805 | 9,297 46 | 7,294 26 | 16,591 72 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ORLEANS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 98 | 613 | \$6,075 00 | \$3,438 41 | \$9,513 41 |
| 1870 | 80 | 580 | 5,961 94 | 3,460 71 | 9,422 65 |
| 1871 | 90 | 546 | 6,422 14 | 3,327 42 | 9,749 56 |
| 1872 | 77 | 550 | 5,779 57 | 3,476 53 | 9,256 10 |
| 1873 | 72 | 112 | 7,683 71 | 3,248 37 | 10,932 08 |
| 1874 | 74 | 259 | 7,686 13 | 3,737 48 | 11,423 61 |
| 1875 | 81 | 1,096 | 8,017 70 | 4,585 53 | 12,603 23 |
| 1876 | 71 | 277 | 9,190 74 | 6,527 17 | 15,717 91 |
| 1877 | 75 | 1,233 | 10,252 53 | 6,931 43 | 17,183 96 |
| 1878 | 84 | 1,397 | 11,502 99 | 7,248 74 | 18,751 73 |
| 1879 | 95 | 450 | 10,392 24 | 7,299 17 | 17,691 41 |
| 1880 | 99 | 350 | 7,354 34 | 10,308 98 | 17,663 32 |
| 1881 | 71 | 854 | 13,097 32 | 5,405 03 | 18,502 35 |
| 1882 | 56 | 581 | 10,101 15 | 8,134 29 | 18,235 44 |
| 1883 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1884 | 70 | 1,025 | 7,464 47 | 9,756 80 | 17,221 27 |
| 1885 | 78 | 506 | 4,840 99 | 9,738 40 | 14,579 39 |
| 1886 | 81 | 478 | 10,670 48 | 10,531 16 | 21,201 64 |
| 1887 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 78 | 786 | 11,400 18 | 15,590 10 | 26,990 28 |

*No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OSWEGO COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 76 | 3,250 | \$11,343 32 | \$60,136 85 | \$71,480 17 |
| 1870 | 60 | 736 | 9,384 64 | 12,108 88 | 21,493 52 |
| 1871 | 66 | 1,506 | 12,330 17 | 12,853 77 | 25,183 94 |
| 1872 | 65 | ..... | 11,065 40 | 13,894 07 | 24,959 47 |
| 1873 | 69 | 1,239 | 12,134 25 | 9,294 71 | 21,428 96 |
| 1874 | 82 | 1,643 | 13,449 75 | 34,255 22 | 47,704 97 |
| 1875 | 88 | 1,791 | 13,915 85 | 34,286 96 | 48,202 81 |
| 1876 | 94 | 18 | 7,332 31 | 10,333 20 | 17,665 51 |
| 1877 | 87 | 113 | 7,714 29 | 9,941 03 | 17,655 32 |
| 1878 | 58 | 63 | 6,789 75 | 9,855 64 | 16,645 39 |
| 1879 | 99 | 2,286 | 8,767 99 | 27,972 28 | 36,740 27 |
| 1880 | 48 | 1,950 | 6,988 81 | 21,289 28 | 28,278 09 |
| 1881 | 114 | 3,338 | 7,523 37 | 44,884 36 | 52,407 73 |
| 1882 | 111 | 1,600 | 8,753 94 | 11,458 16 | 20,212 10 |
| 1883 | 118 | 1,702 | 9,211 02 | 21,994 22 | 31,205 24 |
| 1884 | 101 | 1,735 | 9,374 95 | 33,274 88 | 42,649 83 |
| 1885 | 124 | 1,542 | 10,400 93 | 19,792 33 | 33,193 26 |
| 1886 | 137 | 1,947 | 9,743 53 | 36,723 46 | 46,466 99 |
| 1887 | 142 | 2,018 | 11,125 85 | 27,425 21 | 38,551 06 |
| 1888 | 150 | 1,530 | 12,826 13 | 39,828 42 | 52,654 55 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OSWEGO CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 44 | 1,304 | \$3,473 53 | \$15,401 94 | \$18,875 47 |
| 1870 | 58 | ..... | 5,058 81 | ..... | 5,058 81 |
| 1871 | 59 | 35 | 4,081 51 | 1,360 50 | 5,442 01 |
| 1872 | 69 | 30 | 4,202 98 | 1,825 14 | 6,028 12 |
| 1873 | 60 | 48 | 4,851 56 | 1,147 21 | 5,998 77 |
| 1874 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | 60 | 548 | 6,863 92 | 13,629 07 | 20,492 99 |
| 1876 | 56 | 585 | 9,281 96 | 18,373 11 | 27,655 07 |
| 1877 | 74 | 1,020 | 9,750 01 | 21,615 39 | 31,365 40 |
| 1878 | 62 | 3,993 | 7,537 12 | 27,607 50 | 35,144 62 |
| 1879 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880 | 59 | ..... | 4,835 00 | 14,925 32 | 19,760 32 |
| 1881 | 49 | ..... | 7,198 50 | 13,384 00 | 20,582 50 |
| 1882 | 44 | ..... | 11,662 00 | ..... | 11,662 00 |
| 1883 | 48 | 1,242 | 3,196 54 | 8,869 03 | 12,065 57 |
| 1884 | 37 | 876 | 3,420 48 | 7,915 91 | 11,336 39 |
| 1885 | 43 | 724 | 3,461 81 | 6,299 50 | 9,761 31 |
| 1886 | 47 | 645 | 7,561 28 | 6,558 87 | 14,120 15 |
| 1887 | 49 | 652 | 4,427 26 | 6,474 95 | 10,902 21 |
| 1888 | 43 | 873 | 3,529 56 | 7,079 83 | 10,609 39 |

*No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — OTSEGO COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 114 | 195 | \$10,685 88 | \$3,457 56 | \$14,143 44 |
| 1870 | 137 | 77 | 10,612 70 | 1,833 10 | 12,445 80 |
| 1871 | 103 | 173 | 11,330 05 | 3,405 93 | 14,735 98 |
| 1872 | 93 | 184 | 9,391 56 | 3,626 48 | 13,018 04 |
| 1873 | 94 | 209 | 8,403 92 | 3,536 51 | 11,940 43 |
| 1874 | 90 | ..... | 11,267 03 | 6,842 12 | 18,109 15 |
| 1875 | 86 | 642 | 9,144 02 | 9,814 81 | 18,958 83 |
| 1876 | 110 | 1,198 | 8,165 92 | 8,201 62 | 16,367 54 |
| 1877 | 102 | 685 | 9,347 94 | 5,612 88 | 14,960 82 |
| 1878 | 115 | 1,175 | 8,180 28 | 8,061 03 | 16,241 31 |
| 1879 | 90 | 413 | 13,727 53 | 6,793 82 | 20,521 35 |
| 1880 | 90 | 400 | 13,400 00 | 6,264 00 | 19,664 00 |
| 1881 | 103 | 365 | 13,487 95 | 7,828 62 | 21,316 57 |
| 1882 | 111 | 319 | 8,652 52 | 7,447 80 | 16,100 32 |
| 1883 | 88 | 269 | 11,522 28 | 6,564 83 | 18,087 11 |
| 1884 | 86 | 227 | 11,531 04 | 5,287 86 | 16,818 90 |
| 1885 | 72 | 317 | 9,209 45 | 4,576 72 | 13,786 17 |
| 1886 | 77 | 227 | 9,694 50 | 4,840 07 | 14,534 57 |
| 1887 | 93 | 219 | 9,013 71 | 4,223 57 | 13,237 28 |
| 1888 | 88 | 206 | 7,563 97 | 5,453 08 | 13,017 05 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — PUTNAM COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 36 | 390 | \$2,771 56 | \$750 00 | \$3,521 56 |
| 1870 | 32 | 814 | 2,121 96 | 2,275 34 | 4,397 04 |
| 1871 | 27 | 817 | 2,000 00 | 2,200 00 | 4,200 00 |
| 1872 | 38 | ..... | 1,428 07 | ..... | 1,428 07 |
| 1873 | 40 | 100 | * | * | * |
| 1874 | 39 | 45 | 2,030 98 | ..... | 2,030 98 |
| 1875 | 34 | 208 | 1,802 50 | 22 50 | 1,825 00 |
| 1876 | 36 | ..... | 2,800 00 | ..... | 2,800 00 |
| 1877 | 49 | 128 | 2,781 09 | ..... | 2,781 09 |
| 1878 | 55 | 119 | 2,993 00 | ..... | 2,993 00 |
| 1879 | 38 | 75 | 2,919 81 | 500 00 | 3,419 81 |
| 1880 | 34 | 126 | 2,744 29 | ..... | 2,744 29 |
| 1881 | 37 | ..... | 3,050 00 | ..... | 3,050 00 |
| 1882 | 38 | ..... | * | * | * |
| 1883 | 33 | ..... | 2,600 00 | ..... | 2,600 00 |
| 1884 | 37 | ..... | 3,200 00 | ..... | 3,200 00 |
| 1885 | 42 | ..... | 3,400 00 | ..... | 3,400 00 |
| 1886 | 45 | ..... | 3,014 84 | ..... | 3,014 84 |
| 1887 | 46 | ..... | 3,677 22 | ..... | 3,677 22 |
| 1888 † ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Not furnished.

† Report too imperfect for use after correspondence.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — QUEENS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 93 | 253 | \$11,877 96 | \$2,013 38 | \$13,891 34 |
| 1870 | 92 | 375 | 9,086 77 | 971 44 | 10,058 21 |
| 1871 | 99 | 378 | 11,121 00 | 1,235 82 | 12,356 82 |
| 1872 | 95 | 1,029 | 13,361 69 | 1,300 09 | 14,661 78 |
| 1873 | 171 | 1,120 | 11,540 03 | 1,460 87 | 13,000 90 |
| 1874 | 93 | 5,850 | 23,927 56 | 6,128 34 | 30,055 90 |
| 1875 | 223 | 11,441 | 24,231 76 | 10,056 53 | 34,288 29 |
| 1876 | 112 | 9,868 | 20,006 12 | 8,461 39 | 28,467 51 |
| 1877 | 80 | 12,468 | 14,812 75 | 12,717 90 | 27,530 65 |
| 1878 | 89 | 8,978 | 17,904 04 | 5,016 84 | 22,920 88 |
| 1879 | 94 | 327 | 13,637 66 | 4,094 08 | 17,731 74 |
| 1880 | 56 | 5,128 | 15,584 10 | 3,711 36 | 19,295 46 |
| 1881 | 53 | 3,394 | 6,822 75 | 39,607 20 | 46,429 95 |
| 1882 | 50 | 1,350 | 11,382 37 | 35,143 05 | 46,525 42 |
| 1883 | 56 | 125 | 11,287 30 | 2,526 57 | 13,813 87 |
| 1884 | 64 | 250 | 10,735 16 | 7,986 78 | 18,721 94 |
| 1885 | 74 | 131 | 13,470 34 | 6,845 89 | 20,316 23 |
| 1886 | 43 | 175 | 12,266 38 | 6,965 54 | 19,231 92 |
| 1887 | 66 | 170 | 11,928 17 | 6,533 18 | 18,461 35 |
| 1888 | 63 | 3,260 | 11,750 56 | *48,960 94 | 60,711 50 |

* Includes \$41,227.54 given by town overseers.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — RENSSELAER COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 155 | 497 | * | * | * |
| 1870 | 124 | 1,636 | \$18,755 19 | \$19,028 13 | \$37,783 32 |
| 1871 | 115 | 1,524 | 20,867 18 | 15,193 65 | 36,060 83 |
| 1872 | 122 | 700 | 19,612 00 | 8,959 00 | 28,571 00 |
| 1873 | 192 | 151 | 21,700 82 | 9,922 61 | 31,713 43 |
| 1874 | 182 | 875 | 24,019 85 | 12,617 59 | 36,637 44 |
| 1875 | 172 | 587 | 20,608 93 | 10,058 06 | 30,666 96 |
| 1876 | 201 | 147 | 17,344 77 | 8,169 45 | 25,514 22 |
| 1877 | 209 | 192 | 30,166 60 | 12,555 62 | 42,722 22 |
| 1878 | 220 | 871 | 20,979 87 | 11,549 05 | 32,528 92 |
| 1879 | 179 | 466 | 20,521 13 | 6,358 25 | 26,879 38 |
| 1880 | 142 | 1,008 | 17,166 20 | 10,605 69 | 27,771 89 |
| 1881 | 159 | 871 | 15,747 26 | 9,688 58 | 25,435 84 |
| 1882 | 146 | 923 | 21,656 52 | 9,793 08 | 31,449 60 |
| 1883 | 192 | 1,047 | 21,226 56 | 11,740 04 | 32,966 60 |
| 1884 | 250 | 945 | 16,908 15 | 11,368 06 | 28,276 21 |
| 1885 | 268 | 877 | 20,945 80 | 11,006 31 | 31,952 11 |
| 1886 | 260 | 724 | 22,537 59 | 11,208 12 | 33,745 71 |
| 1887 | 263 | 662 | 23,232 75 | 9,989 58 | 33,212 33 |
| 1888 | 284 | 802 | 24,631 25 | 11,635 40 | 36,316 65 |

* Not furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — RICHMOND COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 90 | 1,139 | \$8,892 82 | \$4,742 30 | \$13,635 12 |
| 1870 | 85 | 1,220 | 8,773 33 | 5,265 74 | 14,039 07 |
| 1871 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 97 | 751 | 7,998 55 | ..... | 7,998 55 |
| 1873 | 110 | 1,230 | 11,863 61 | 7,797 97 | 19,661 58 |
| 1874 | 108 | 1,345 | 14,033 00 | 6,056 80 | 20,089 80 |
| 1875 | 124 | 1,655 | 12,804 26 | 5,668 98 | 18,473 24 |
| 1876 | 93 | 1,513 | 15,603 44 | 5,312 17 | 20,915 61 |
| 1877 | 110 | 2,882 | 12,655 04 | 7,682 17 | 20,337 21 |
| 1878 | 108 | 1,799 | 13,382 54 | 6,500 98 | 19,883 52 |
| 1879 | 112 | 1,667 | 12,630 91 | 5,308 88 | 17,938 79 |
| 1880 | 105 | 1,246 | 11,267 06 | 3,424 95 | 14,692 01 |
| 1881 | 121 | 345 | 13,121 37 | 2,932 49 | 16,053 86 |
| 1882 | 116 | 326 | 15,644 26 | 2,714 14 | 18,358 40 |
| 1883 | 120 | 328 | 17,449 09 | 3,002 92 | 20,452 01 |
| 1884 | 137 | 379 | 16,080 53 | 4,229 48 | 20,310 06 |
| 1885 | 146 | 415 | 16,024 46 | 4,120 86 | 20,145 32 |
| 1886 | 150 | 369 | 22,193 65 | 5,175 75 | 27,369 40 |
| 1887 | 158 | 403 | 15,222 91 | 4,957 53 | 20,180 44 |
| 1888 | 160 | 415 | 15,989 47 | 4,118 49 | 20,107 96 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ROCKLAND COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 52 | 280 | \$4,053 47 | \$10,226 64 | \$14,280 11 |
| 1870 | 51 | 173 | 4,563 24 | 1,685 00 | 6,248 24 |
| 1871 | 48 | ..... | 3,114 57 | 4,091 52 | 7,206 09 |
| 1872 | 45 | 600 | 3,610 42 | 4,702 81 | 8,313 23 |
| 1873 | 57 | 900 | 3,746 30 | 4,193 73 | 7,940 03 |
| 1874 | 50 | 6,735 | 3,212 55 | 10,376 47 | 14,589 02 |
| 1875 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1876 | 46 | 1,267 | 6,398 98 | 3,137 56 | 9,536 54 |
| 1877 | 66 | 132 | 8,598 00 | 3,020 00 | 11,618 00 |
| 1878 | 64 | 400 | 6,686 00 | 3,966 62 | 10,652 62 |
| 1879 | 55 | 63 | 7,921 35 | 3,131 54 | 11,052 89 |
| 1880 | 46 | 29 | 6,419 10 | 1,658 35 | 8,077 45 |
| 1881 | 42 | 26 | 6,786 75 | 1,362 43 | 8,149 18 |
| 1882 | 45 | 26 | 7,418 21 | 922 25 | 8,340 46 |
| 1883 | 61 | 30 | 5,875 79 | 457 97 | 6,333 76 |
| 1884 | 52 | 27 | 6,860 80 | 694 84 | 7,555 64 |
| 1885 | 52 | 32 | 5,133 14 | 946 75 | 6,079 89 |
| 1886 | 56 | ..... | 5,726 26 | ..... | 5,726 26 |
| 1887 | 61 | ..... | 3,450 63 | ..... | 3,450 63 |
| 1888 | 72 | 394 | 6,860 96 | 5,868 33 | 12,729 29 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — St. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 106 | 2,733 | \$10,527 56 | \$34,056 59 | \$44,584 15 |
| 1870 | 124 | 1,610 | 12,293 16 | 28,781 43 | 41,074 59 |
| 1871 | 127 | 1,646 | 12,143 25 | 31,389 93 | 43,533 18 |
| 1872 | 106 | 2,224 | 9,027 35 | 30,039 89 | 39,067 24 |
| 1873 | 111 | 2,382 | 8,464 03 | 27,615 35 | 36,079 38 |
| 1874 | 118 | 2,021 | 6,615 16 | 27,582 26 | 34,197 42 |
| 1875 | 135 | 2,219 | 7,600 50 | 26,700 62 | 34,301 12 |
| 1876 | 140 | 2,486 | 7,253 15 | 28,012 49 | 35,265 64 |
| 1877 | 151 | 3,587 | 7,668 50 | 33,916 12 | 41,584 62 |
| 1878 | 162 | 2,827 | 6,241 37 | 25,926 73 | 32,168 10 |
| 1879 | 172 | 3,641 | 5,784 53 | 25,953 70 | 31,738 23 |
| 1880 | 180 | 3,130 | 8,461 77 | 24,833 44 | 33,295 21 |
| 1881 | 189 | 2,372 | 13,733 42 | 25,479 43 | 39,212 85 |
| 1882 | 191 | 1,138 | 13,279 79 | 4,114 79 | 17,394 58 |
| 1883 | 173 | 586 | 14,001 93 | 3,511 62 | 17,513 55 |
| 1884 | 175 | 698 | 11,420 61 | 7,061 60 | 18,482 21 |
| 1885 | 184 | 437 | 16,765 77 | 5,604 57 | 22,370 34 |
| 1886 | 167 | 642 | 16,028 26 | 8,746 32 | 24,774 58 |
| 1887 | 160 | 673 | 13,474 67 | 10,645 88 | 24,120 55 |
| 1888 | 149 | 471 | 15,920 68 | 11,070 65 | 26,993 33 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SARATOGA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 131 | 17 | \$15,160 26 | \$544 50 | \$15,704 76 |
| 1870 | 122 | 17 | 15,020 42 | 457 77 | 15,478 19 |
| 1871 | 133 | ..... | 14,884 50 | ..... | 14,884 50 |
| 1872 | 111 | ..... | 12,103 71 | ..... | 12,103 71 |
| 1873 | 115 | 64 | 13,173 83 | ..... | 13,173 83 |
| 1874 | 129 | 352 | 12,832 40 | 210 00 | 13,042 40 |
| 1875 | 146 | 634 | 12,104 52 | 477 80 | 12,582 32 |
| 1876 | 165 | 65 | 14,492 23 | 103 00 | 14,595 23 |
| 1877 | 163 | ..... | 11,499 87 | 146 67 | 11,646 54 |
| 1878 | 167 | 200 | 10,327 87 | 150 00 | 10,477 87 |
| 1879 | 145 | ..... | 9,801 27 | ..... | 9,801 27 |
| 1880 | 138 | ..... | 8,963 22 | ..... | 8,963 22 |
| 1881 | 133 | ..... | 9,305 72 | ..... | 9,305 72 |
| 1882 | 124 | ..... | 10,618 34 | ..... | 10,618 34 |
| 1883 | 134 | ..... | 12,553 31 | ..... | 12,553 31 |
| 1884 | 134 | ..... | 9,933 07 | ..... | 9,933 07 |
| 1885 | 135 | ..... | 10,961 34 | ..... | 10,961 34 |
| 1886 | 123 | ..... | 11,000 00 | ..... | 11,000 00 |
| 1887 | 124 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| 1888 | 114 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 75 | 761 | \$10,092 00 | \$2,333 71 | \$12,425 71 |
| 1870 | 57 | 1,228 | 10,177 80 | 2,167 44 | 12,345 24 |
| 1871 | 55 | 1,168 | 9,155 70 | 2,373 03 | 11,528 73 |
| 1872 | 56 | 700 | 8,801 49 | 2,521 32 | 11,322 81 |
| 1873 | 64 | 1,443 | 8,072 13 | 2,400 16 | 10,472 29 |
| 1874 | 60 | 2,913 | 8,163 12 | 2,490 43 | 10,653 55 |
| 1875 | 52 | 3,473 | 10,699 89 | 4,155 38 | 14,855 27 |
| 1876 | 58 | 3,888 | 9,259 39 | 2,227 46 | 11,486 85 |
| 1877 | 54 | 4,991 | 10,093 01 | 4,976 73 | 15,069 74 |
| 1878 | 59 | 4,374 | 9,912 50 | 6,286 74 | 16,199 24 |
| 1879 | 46 | 2,742 | 8,667 59 | 4,262 68 | 12,930 27 |
| 1880 | 54 | 2,398 | 5,287 68 | 3,380 71 | 9,208 39 |
| 1881 | 56 | 2,715 | 6,049 32 | 3,357 05 | 9,386 37 |
| 1882 | 51 | 2,602 | 6,158 77 | 4,217 42 | 10,376 19 |
| 1883 | 60 | 3,742 | 5,594 91 | 5,145 80 | 10,740 71 |
| 1884 | 64 | 3,641 | 7,693 15 | 3,381 78 | 11,074 93 |
| 1885 | 64 | 147 | 7,692 94 | 3,095 90 | 10,788 84 |
| 1886 | 63 | 151 | 6,176 80 | 2,530 97 | 8,707 77 |
| 1887 | 57 | 153 | 7,159 60 | 2,472 60 | 9,632 20 |
| 1888 | 62 | 151 | 7,268 28 | 2,178 45 | 9,446 73 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHOSHARIE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 76 | 145 | \$5,387 98 | \$2,174 00 | \$7,562 98 |
| 1870 | 81 | 105 | 5,173 59 | 2,794 00 | 7,967 59 |
| 1871 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 52 | 125 | 3,914 97 | 60 00 | 3,974 97 |
| 1873 | 68 | 54 | 5,236 55 | 1,484 50 | 6,721 05 |
| 1874 | 58 | 63 | 4,137 31 | 1,109 58 | 5,248 69 |
| 1875 | 60 | 60 | 6,985 17 | 787 37 | 7,772 54 |
| 1876 | 57 | ..... | 4,597 00 | 2,460 00 | 7,057 00 |
| 1877 | 57 | ..... | 3,738 72 | 2,095 22 | 5,833 94 |
| 1878 | 62 | 70 | * | * | * |
| 1879 | 60 | 31 | 5,280 55 | 532 87 | 5,813 42 |
| 1880 | 42 | ..... | 2,713 27 | 399 26 | 3,112 53 |
| 1881 | 35 | 25 | 3,000 00 | 600 00 | 3,600 00 |
| 1882 | 33 | 14 | 4,000 00 | 25 00 | 4,025 00 |
| 1883 | † 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1884 | 33 | ..... | 4,370 79 | ..... | 4,370 79 |
| 1885 | 37 | ..... | 1,619 58 | ..... | 1,619 58 |
| 1886 | 40 | ..... | 4,325 40 | 753 20 | 5,078 60 |
| 1887 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 40 | † | † | 3,650 00 | 3,650 00 |

* No report furnished.

† No further items furnished.

‡ Not given.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SENECA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 87 | 1,663 | \$11,927 00 | \$6,935 13 | \$18,862 13 |
| 1870 | 80 | ... | 8,979 04 | ..... | 8,979 04 |
| 1871 | 91 | 452 | 7,779 00 | ..... | 7,779 00 |
| 1872 | 87 | 641 | 7,202 26 | 4,353 95 | 11,556 18 |
| 1873 | 55 | 279 | 5,555 88 | 5,331 20 | 10,887 08 |
| 1874 | 45 | 627 | 4,538 58 | 5,000 19 | 9,538 77 |
| 1875 | 41 | 264 | 5,740 66 | ..... | 5,740 66 |
| 1876 | 56 | 371 | 4,606 44 | 1,305 48 | 5,911 92 |
| 1877 | 81 | 1,153 | 6,129 65 | 8,730 71 | 14,860 36 |
| 1878* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1879 | 74 | 479 | 8,485 30 | 7,820 94 | 16,306 24 |
| 1880 | 50 | 475 | 4,089 80 | 7,351 75 | 11,431 54 |
| 1881 | 51 | 430 | 4,967 44 | 8,348 03 | 13,315 47 |
| 1882 | 59 | 482 | 5,955 82 | 8,782 56 | 14,738 38 |
| 1883 | 60 | 434 | 5,120 84 | 8,170 56 | 13,291 40 |
| 1884 | 58 | 616 | 5,078 45 | 8,564 11 | 13,642 56 |
| 1885 | 60 | 455 | 6,774 94 | 9,383 69 | 16,158 63 |
| 1886 | 67 | 475 | 7,674 40 | 7,014 00 | 14,688 40 |
| 1887* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 54 | ..... | 7,268 61 | ..... | 7,268 61 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — STEUBEN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 93 | 1,836 | \$7,652 13 | \$11,216 88 | \$18,869 01 |
| 1870 | 91 | 1,593 | 7,961 54 | 13,947 90 | 21,909 44 |
| 1871 | 85 | 1,373 | 8,030 24 | 10,395 44 | 18,425 68 |
| 1872 | 79 | 1,040 | 7,741 02 | 11,560 92 | 19,301 94 |
| 1873 | 90 | 1,399 | 6,818 05 | 11,570 39 | 18,388 44 |
| 1874 | 98 | ..... | 6,760 44 | 12,672 86 | 19,433 30 |
| 1875 | 107 | 1,374 | 7,919 13 | 14,673 75 | 22,592 88 |
| 1876 | 115 | 1,137 | 8,166 69 | 14,406 47 | 22,573 16 |
| 1877 | 113 | 848 | 7,690 56 | 20,756 09 | 28,446 65 |
| 1878 | 102 | 1,268 | 7,866 06 | 17,263 96 | 25,130 02 |
| 1879 | 89 | 1,314 | 5,374 29 | 16,498 18 | 21,872 47 |
| 1880 | 91 | 1,042 | 4,332 06 | 18,832 83 | 23,164 89 |
| 1881 | 80 | 962 | 7,777 36 | 14,336 79 | 22,114 15 |
| 1882 | 77 | 976 | 4,186 84 | 17,225 95 | 21,412 79 |
| 1883 | 75 | 1,028 | 5,546 67 | 17,187 17 | 22,733 84 |
| 1884 | 59 | 956 | 4,841 90 | 18,087 14 | 22,929 04 |
| 1885 | 59 | 1,034 | 4,545 73 | 17,046 59 | 21,592 32 |
| 1886 | 79 | 747 | 4,121 24 | 9,936 58 | 14,057 82 |
| 1887 | 71 | ..... | 11,584 07 | 9,726 18 | 21,310 25 |
| 1888 | 64 | 871 | 7,583 11 | 14,642 99 | 22,226 10 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SUFFOLK COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1860* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871† | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 80 | 210 | \$11,205 '04 | \$22,859 72 | \$34,064 70 |
| 1873 | 117 | 394 | 17,121 88 | 18,278 10 | 85,399 98 |
| 1874 | 128 | 377 | 15,711 44 | 12,786 77 | 28,498 21 |
| 1875 | 128 | 743 | 15,352 07 | 17,198 78 | 32,550 85 |
| 1876 | 128 | 1,850 | 17,131 81 | 15,815 28 | 32,947 04 |
| 1877 | 137 | 2,160 | 20,333 26 | 20,847 86 | 40,081 12 |
| 1878 | 164 | 900 | 17,100 00 | 900 00 | 18,000 00 |
| 1879 | 166 | 900 | 19,600 00 | 19,676 43 | 39,276 43 |
| 1880 | 170 | 984 | 19,751 29 | 15,328 16 | 35,079 45 |
| 1881 | 141 | 837 | 25,204 09 | 13,495 97 | 38,700 98 |
| 1882 | 175 | 907 | 25,558 16 | 10,817 65 | 42,375 81 |
| 1883 | 165 | 1,070 | 27,276 31 | 17,851 40 | 44,027 71 |
| 1884 | 196 | 877 | 19,646 42 | 18,325 36 | 37,971 78 |
| 1885 | 193 | 1,120 | 18,083 44 | 1,076 40 | 19,759 84 |
| 1886 | 184 | 1,000 | 12,783 95 | 19,089 61 | 31,873 56 |
| 1887 | 176 | 884 | 17,128 64 | 17,000 45 | 34,129 09 |
| 1888 | 181 | 1,088 | 14,664 65 | 18,516 65 | 33,181 30 |

* No report furnished. (No poor-house.)

† Poor-house opened November, 1871.

TABLE No. 41—(Continued)—SULLIVAN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 80 | 220 | \$9,819 94 | \$8,066 75 | \$17,886 69 |
| 1870 | 65 | 305 | 10,278 21 | 8,269 15 | 18,547 36 |
| 1871 | 73 | 173 | 9,561 43 | 1,440 03 | 11,001 46 |
| 1872 | 69 | 270 | 4,784 02 | 4,257 35 | 9,041 37 |
| 1873 | 80 | 133 | 4,793 72 | 3,249 09 | 8,042 81 |
| 1874 | 75 | 149 | 7,660 98 | 2,135 87 | 9,796 85 |
| 1875 | 110 | 125 | 7,308 06 | 3,108 44 | 10,416 50 |
| 1876 | 93 | 132 | 8,173 89 | 2,854 49 | 11,028 38 |
| 1877 | 105 | 40 | 1,311 10 | 3,933 21 | 5,244 31 |
| 1878 | 102 | 47 | 8,485 43 | 2,461 82 | 10,947 25 |
| 1879 | 96 | 458 | 9,045 46 | 3,936 65 | 12,982 11 |
| 1880 | 95 | 1,221 | 10,317 83 | 2,732 75 | 13,050 58 |
| 1881 | 93 | 1,019 | 6,580 43 | 1,832 40 | 8,412 83 |
| 1882 | 98 | 984 | 7,574 46 | 2,144 57 | 9,719 03 |
| 1883 | 87 | 760 | 8,050 75 | 2,456 22 | 10,506 97 |
| 1884 | 93 | 355 | 5,592 42 | 4,422 07 | 10,014 49 |
| 1885 | 95 | 620 | 5,579 93 | 3,893 56 | 9,473 49 |
| 1886 | 96 | 450 | 5,786 49 | 3,160 55 | 8,947 04 |
| 1887 | 94 | 450 | 5,265 98 | 3,496 10 | 8,762 08 |
| 1888 | 95 | 450 | 5,567 42 | 3,596 37 | 9,063 79 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — TOGA COUNTRY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869..... | 73 | 904 | \$7,529 10 | \$10,315 13 | \$17,844 23 |
| 1870..... | 50 | 904 | 6,654 28 | 9,270 85 | 15,925 13 |
| 1871..... | 48 | 210 | 6,025 41 | 7,311 55 | 13,336 96 |
| 1872..... | 55 | 648 | 4,972 69 | 7,070 50 | 12,043 19 |
| 1873..... | 59 | 612 | 3,929 02 | 11,311 19 | 15,240 21 |
| 1874..... | 48 | 864 | 4,251 88 | 13,167 98 | 17,419 86 |
| 1875..... | 53 | 930 | 4,735 29 | 12,926 97 | 17,662 26 |
| 1876..... | 64 | 1,871 | 4,808 54 | 10,630 04 | 15,438 58 |
| 1877..... | 63 | 2,201 | 4,666 07 | 19,655 74 | 24,321 81 |
| 1878..... | 51 | 1,436 | 3,916 77 | 15,951 38 | 19,868 15 |
| 1879..... | 57 | 1,005 | 2,673 20 | 15,236 19 | 17,909 39 |
| 1880..... | 52 | 937 | 3,205 64 | 13,677 63 | 16,883 27 |
| 1881..... | 58 | 1,000 | 4,055 94 | 13,096 39 | 17,152 33 |
| 1882..... | 51 | 988 | 3,839 73 | 13,198 54 | 17,038 17 |
| 1883..... | 50 | 1,148 | 2,459 87 | 10,790 98 | 13,250 85 |
| 1884..... | 47 | 991 | 2,329 81 | 3,209 29 | 5,539 10 |
| 1885..... | 70 | 990 | 3,749 89 | 10,349 46 | 14,099 35 |
| 1886..... | 83 | 247 | 1,669 00 | 1,999 65 | 3,668 65 |
| 1887..... | 82 | 1,149 | 5,565 44 | 16,196 90 | 21,762 34 |
| 1888..... | 108 | 1,226 | 6,994 97 | 13,737 08 | 20,732 05 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — TOMPKINS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 50 | ..... | \$2,285 67 | \$1,306 35 | \$3,592 02 |
| 1870 | 48 | 381 | 3,462 51 | 6,853 63 | 10,316 14 |
| 1871 | 37 | 495 | 2,290 41 | 7,509 40 | 9,799 81 |
| 1872 | 38 | 136 | 1,857 28 | 1,230 00 | 3,087 28 |
| 1873 | 41 | 200 | 2,088 25 | 6,155 32 | 8,243 57 |
| 1874 | 38 | 337 | 3,074 31 | 7,303 34 | 10,377 65 |
| 1875 | 37 | 838 | 2,928 61 | 1,553 46 | 4,482 07 |
| 1876 | 40 | 903 | 2,510 75 | 10,248 11 | 12,758 86 |
| 1877 | 54 | 1,928 | 3,670 98 | 3,446 82 | 7,117 80 |
| 1878 | 47 | 242 | 1,973 76 | 3,098 04 | 5,071 80 |
| 1879 | 39 | 503 | 5,067 84 | 10,442 28 | 15,510 42 |
| 1880 | 46 | 486 | 3,652 74 | 10,616 73 | 14,269 47 |
| 1881 | 40 | 401 | 3,355 18 | 13,114 62 | 16,469 80 |
| 1882 | 46 | 346 | 2,439 06 | 10,353 75 | 12,792 81 |
| 1883 | 35 | 74 | 2,800 61 | 1,902 95 | 4,703 56 |
| 1884 | 35 | 341 | 5,304 53 | 7,665 61 | 12,970 14 |
| 1885* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1886* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1887 | 31 | 448 | 4,377 27 | 12,174 46 | 16,551 73 |
| 1888 | 34 | 588 | 3,032 85 | 19,199 36 | 22,232 21 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ULSTER COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 123 | 2,017 | \$ 11,994 38 | \$9,176 78 | \$21,162 16 |
| 1870 | 140 | 3,649 | 15,139 66 | 19,798 15 | 34,987 81 |
| 1871 | 126 | 1,685 | 11,710 59 | 7,558 76 | 19,269 35 |
| 1872 | 109 | 197 | 10,497 05 | 287 00 | 10,784 05 |
| 1873 | 130 | 1,998 | 10,414 73 | 11,985 50 | 22,401 23 |
| 1874 | 123 | ..... | 10,557 29 | 2,600 00 | 13,157 29 |
| 1875 | 149 | ..... | 11,275 03 | 498 06 | 11,773 09 |
| 1876 | 135 | 187 | 9,207 86 | 287 00 | 9,494 86 |
| 1877 | 149 | 199 | 11,480 00 | 350 00 | 11,830 00 |
| 1878 | 204 | ..... | 12,586 00 | ..... | 12,586 00 |
| 1879* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880 | 92 | ..... | 4,403 36 | ..... | 4,403 36 |
| 1881 | 69 | 103 | 5,623 01 | 991 88 | 5,614 89 |
| 1882 | 68 | 318 | 4,727 52 | 1,652 66 | 6,380 18 |
| 1883 | 64 | 1,001 | 4,891 48 | 6,166 86 | 11,058 34 |
| 1884 | 70 | 1,245 | 4,624 82 | 8,263 10 | 12,907 92 |
| 1885 | 74 | 1,336 | 5,333 58 | 7,954 38 | 13,287 96 |
| 1886 | 82 | 1,059 | 4,691 35 | 8,303 33 | 12,994 68 |
| 1887 | 134 | 1,209 | 7,985 38 | 7,968 61 | 15,053 99 |
| 1888 | 135 | 867 | 9,200 29 | 7,841 21 | 17,041 50 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGSTON CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1873 | 30 | 1,404 | \$4,775 82 | \$4,253 34 | \$9,029 16 |
| 1874 | 42 | 2,084 | 5,166 02 | 8,380 18 | 13,546 20 |
| 1875 | 55 | 3,575 | 7,867 30 | 9,750 68 | 17,617 98 |
| 1876 | 103 | 2,801 | 7,552 87 | 11,882 05 | 19,434 92 |
| 1877 | 69 | 2,135 | 11,050 21 | 14,842 58 | 25,892 79 |
| 1878 | 65 | 1,718 | 9,024 48 | 6,645 01 | 15,669 49 |
| 1879 | 64 | 688 | 6,758 41 | 2,009 73 | 8,768 14 |
| 1880 | 56 | 1,378 | 8,741 74 | 2,012 42 | 10,754 16 |
| 1881 | 51 | 938 | 11,927 96 | 2,730 78 | 14,658 74 |
| 1882 | 47 | 997 | 10,796 21 | 2,622 86 | 13,419 07 |
| 1883 | 52 | 671 | 7,248 84 | 2,667 96 | 9,916 80 |
| 1884 | 58 | 687 | 10,962 64 | 3,438 71 | 14,401 35 |
| 1885 | 46 | 1,270 | 10,261 83 | 7,098 24 | 17,360 07 |
| 1886 | 50 | 1,375 | 7,924 73 | 6,456 17 | 14,380 90 |
| 1887 | 43 | 1,212 | 8,777 81 | 7,999 57 | 16,777 38 |
| 1888 | 50 | 1,231 | 8,986 22 | 6,586 25 | 15,572 47 |

* No report this year.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 75 | 761 | \$10,092 00 | \$2,333 71 | \$12,425 71 |
| 1870 | 57 | 1,228 | 10,177 80 | 2,167 44 | 12,345 24 |
| 1871 | 55 | 1,168 | 9,155 70 | 2,373 03 | 11,528 73 |
| 1872 | 56 | 700 | 8,801 49 | 2,521 32 | 11,322 81 |
| 1873 | 64 | 1,443 | 8,072 13 | 2,400 16 | 10,472 29 |
| 1874 | 60 | 2,913 | 8,163 12 | 2,490 43 | 10,653 55 |
| 1875 | 52 | 3,473 | 10,699 89 | 4,155 38 | 14,855 27 |
| 1876 | 58 | 3,888 | 9,259 39 | 2,227 46 | 11,486 85 |
| 1877 | 54 | 4,991 | 10,093 01 | 4,976 73 | 15,069 74 |
| 1878 | 59 | 4,374 | 9,912 50 | 6,286 74 | 16,199 24 |
| 1879 | 46 | 2,742 | 8,667 59 | 4,262 68 | 12,930 27 |
| 1880 | 54 | 2,398 | 5,287 68 | 3,380 71 | 9,208 39 |
| 1881 | 56 | 2,715 | 6,049 32 | 3,357 05 | 9,386 37 |
| 1882 | 51 | 2,602 | 6,158 77 | 4,217 42 | 10,376 19 |
| 1883 | 60 | 3,742 | 5,594 91 | 5,145 80 | 10,740 71 |
| 1884 | 64 | 3,641 | 7,693 15 | 3,381 78 | 11,074 93 |
| 1885 | 64 | 147 | 7,692 94 | 3,095 90 | 10,788 84 |
| 1886 | 63 | 151 | 6,176 80 | 2,530 97 | 8,707 77 |
| 1887 | 57 | 153 | 7,159 60 | 2,472 60 | 9,632 20 |
| 1888 | 62 | 151 | 7,268 28 | 2,178 45 | 9,446 73 |

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 76 | 145 | \$5,387 98 | \$2,174 00 | \$7,562 98 |
| 1870 | 81 | 105 | 5,173 59 | 2,794 00 | 7,967 59 |
| 1871 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 52 | 125 | 3,914 97 | 60 00 | 3,974 97 |
| 1873 | 68 | 54 | 5,236 55 | 1,484 50 | 6,721 05 |
| 1874 | 58 | 63 | 4,137 31 | 1,109 58 | 5,248 69 |
| 1875 | 60 | 60 | 6,985 17 | 787 37 | 7,772 54 |
| 1876 | 57 | ..... | 4,597 00 | 2,460 00 | 7,057 00 |
| 1877 | 57 | ..... | 3,738 72 | 2,095 22 | 5,833 94 |
| 1878 | 62 | 70 | * | * | * |
| 1879 | 60 | 31 | 5,280 55 | 532 87 | 5,813 42 |
| 1880 | 42 | ..... | 2,713 27 | 399 26 | 3,112 53 |
| 1881 | 35 | 25 | 3,000 00 | 600 00 | 3,600 00 |
| 1882 | 33 | 14 | 4,000 00 | 25 00 | 4,025 00 |
| 1883 | † 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1884 | 33 | ..... | 4,370 79 | ..... | 4,370 79 |
| 1885 | 37 | ..... | 1,619 58 | ..... | 1,619 58 |
| 1886 | 40 | ..... | 4,325 40 | 753 20 | 5,078 60 |
| 1887 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 40 | † | † | 3,650 00 | 3,650 00 |

* No report furnished.

† No further items furnished.

‡ Not given.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SENECA COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 87 | 1,663 | \$11,927 00 | \$6,935 13 | \$18,862 13 |
| 1870 | 80 | ... | 8,979 04 | ..... | 8,979 04 |
| 1871 | 91 | 452 | 7,779 00 | ..... | 7,779 00 |
| 1872 | 87 | 641 | 7,202 26 | 4,353 95 | 11,556 18 |
| 1873 | 55 | 279 | 5,555 88 | 5,331 20 | 10,887 08 |
| 1874 | 45 | 627 | 4,538 58 | 5,000 19 | 9,538 77 |
| 1875 | 41 | 264 | 5,740 66 | ..... | 5,740 66 |
| 1876 | 56 | 371 | 4,606 44 | 1,305 48 | 5,911 92 |
| 1877 | 81 | 1,153 | 6,129 65 | 8,730 71 | 14,860 36 |
| 1878* . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1879 | 74 | 479 | 8,485 30 | 7,820 94 | 16,306 24 |
| 1880 | 50 | 475 | 4,089 80 | 7,351 75 | 11,431 54 |
| 1881 | 51 | 430 | 4,967 44 | 8,348 03 | 13,315 47 |
| 1882 | 59 | 482 | 5,955 82 | 8,782 56 | 14,738 38 |
| 1883 | 60 | 434 | 5,120 84 | 8,170 56 | 13,291 40 |
| 1884 | 58 | 616 | 5,078 45 | 8,564 11 | 13,642 56 |
| 1885 | 60 | 455 | 6,774 94 | 9,383 69 | 16,158 63 |
| 1886 | 67 | 475 | 7,674 40 | 7,014 00 | 14,688 40 |
| 1887* . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1888 | 54 | ..... | 7,268 61 | ..... | 7,268 61 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — STEUBEN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 93 | 1,836 | \$7,652 13 | \$11,216 88 | \$18,869 01 |
| 1870 | 91 | 1,593 | 7,961 54 | 13,947 90 | 21,909 44 |
| 1871 | 85 | 1,373 | 8,030 24 | 10,395 44 | 18,425 68 |
| 1872 | 79 | 1,040 | 7,741 02 | 11,560 92 | 19,301 94 |
| 1873 | 90 | 1,399 | 6,818 05 | 11,570 39 | 18,388 44 |
| 1874 | 98 | ..... | 6,760 44 | 12,672 86 | 19,433 30 |
| 1875 | 107 | 1,374 | 7,919 13 | 14,673 75 | 22,592 88 |
| 1876 | 115 | 1,137 | 8,166 69 | 14,406 47 | 22,573 16 |
| 1877 | 113 | 848 | 7,690 56 | 20,756 09 | 28,446 65 |
| 1878 | 102 | 1,268 | 7,866 06 | 17,263 96 | 25,130 02 |
| 1879 | 89 | 1,314 | 5,374 29 | 16,498 18 | 21,872 47 |
| 1880 | 91 | 1,042 | 4,332 06 | 18,832 83 | 23,164 89 |
| 1881 | 80 | 962 | 7,777 36 | 14,336 79 | 22,114 15 |
| 1882 | 77 | 976 | 4,186 84 | 17,225 95 | 21,412 79 |
| 1883 | 75 | 1,028 | 5,546 67 | 17,187 17 | 22,733 84 |
| 1884 | 59 | 956 | 4,841 90 | 18,087 14 | 22,929 04 |
| 1885 | 59 | 1,034 | 4,545 73 | 17,046 59 | 21,592 32 |
| 1886 | 79 | 747 | 4,121 24 | 9,936 58 | 14,057 82 |
| 1887 | 71 | ..... | 11,584 07 | 9,726 18 | 21,310 25 |
| 1888 | 64 | 871 | 7,583 11 | 14,642 99 | 22,226 10 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SUFFOLK COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871† | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 80 | 210 | \$11,205 04 | \$22,860 72 | \$34,064 76 |
| 1873 | 117 | 394 | 17,121 88 | 18,278 10 | 35,399 98 |
| 1874 | 128 | 377 | 15,711 44 | 12,780 77 | 28,492 21 |
| 1875 | 128 | 743 | 15,352 07 | 17,108 78 | 32,460 85 |
| 1876 | 128 | 1,350 | 17,131 81 | 15,815 28 | 32,947 04 |
| 1877 | 137 | 2,160 | 20,333 26 | 20,347 86 | 40,681 12 |
| 1878 | 164 | 900 | 17,100 00 | 900 00 | 18,000 00 |
| 1879 | 166 | 900 | 19,600 00 | 10,076 43 | 29,676 43 |
| 1880 | 170 | 984 | 10,751 29 | 15,328 16 | 26,079 45 |
| 1881 | 141 | 837 | 25,204 99 | 13,495 97 | 38,700 96 |
| 1882 | 175 | 907 | 25,558 16 | 10,817 05 | 36,375 21 |
| 1883 | 165 | 1,070 | 27,276 31 | 17,351 40 | 44,627 71 |
| 1884 | 106 | 877 | 19,646 42 | 18,325 36 | 37,971 78 |
| 1885 | 193 | 1,120 | 18,083 44 | 1,076 40 | 19,159 84 |
| 1886 | 184 | 1,000 | 12,783 95 | 10,080 01 | 22,863 96 |
| 1887 | 176 | 884 | 17,128 64 | 17,000 45 | 34,129 09 |
| 1888 | 181 | 1,088 | 14,664 05 | 18,516 05 | 33,180 10 |

* No report furnished. (No poor-house.)

† Poor-house opened November, 1871.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — SULLIVAN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number temporarily supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 80 | 220 | \$9,819 94 | \$8,066 75 | \$17,886 69 |
| 1870 | 65 | 305 | 10,278 21 | 8,269 15 | 18,547 36 |
| 1871 | 73 | 173 | 9,561 43 | 1,440 03 | 11,001 46 |
| 1872 | 69 | 270 | 4,784 02 | 4,257 35 | 9,041 37 |
| 1873 | 80 | 133 | 4,793 72 | 3,249 09 | 8,042 81 |
| 1874 | 75 | 140 | 7,660 98 | 2,135 87 | 9,796 85 |
| 1875 | 110 | 125 | 7,308 06 | 3,108 44 | 10,416 50 |
| 1876 | 93 | 132 | 8,173 89 | 2,854 49 | 11,028 38 |
| 1877 | 105 | 40 | 1,311 10 | 3,933 21 | 5,244 31 |
| 1878 | 102 | 47 | 8,485 43 | 2,461 82 | 10,947 25 |
| 1879 | 96 | 458 | 9,045 46 | 3,936 65 | 12,982 11 |
| 1880 | 95 | 1,221 | 10,317 83 | 2,732 75 | 13,050 58 |
| 1881 | 93 | 1,019 | 6,580 43 | 1,832 40 | 8,412 83 |
| 1882 | 98 | 984 | 7,574 46 | 2,144 57 | 9,719 03 |
| 1883 | 87 | 760 | 8,050 75 | 2,456 22 | 10,506 97 |
| 1884 | 93 | 355 | 5,592 42 | 4,422 07 | 10,014 49 |
| 1885 | 95 | 620 | 5,579 93 | 3,893 56 | 9,473 49 |
| 1886 | 96 | 450 | 5,786 49 | 3,160 55 | 8,947 04 |
| 1887 | 94 | 450 | 5,265 98 | 3,496 10 | 8,762 08 |
| 1888 | 95 | 450 | 5,567 42 | 3,596 37 | 9,063 79 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — Tioga County.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869..... | 73 | 904 | \$7,529 10 | \$10,315 13 | \$17,844 23 |
| 1870..... | 50 | 904 | 6,654 28 | 9,270 85 | 15,925 13 |
| 1871..... | 48 | 210 | 6,025 41 | 7,311 55 | 13,336 96 |
| 1872..... | 55 | 643 | 4,972 69 | 7,070 50 | 12,043 19 |
| 1873..... | 59 | 612 | 3,929 02 | 11,311 19 | 15,240 21 |
| 1874..... | 48 | 864 | 4,251 88 | 13,167 98 | 17,419 86 |
| 1875..... | 53 | 930 | 4,735 29 | 12,926 97 | 17,662 26 |
| 1876..... | 64 | 1,871 | 4,808 54 | 10,630 04 | 15,438 58 |
| 1877..... | 63 | 2,201 | 4,666 07 | 19,655 74 | 24,321 81 |
| 1878..... | 51 | 1,436 | 3,916 77 | 15,951 38 | 19,868 15 |
| 1879..... | 57 | 1,005 | 2,673 20 | 15,236 19 | 17,909 39 |
| 1880..... | 52 | 937 | 3,205 64 | 13,677 63 | 16,883 27 |
| 1881..... | 58 | 1,000 | 4,055 94 | 13,096 39 | 17,152 33 |
| 1882..... | 51 | 988 | 3,839 73 | 13,198 54 | 17,038 17 |
| 1883..... | 50 | 1,148 | 2,459 87 | 10,790 98 | 13,250 85 |
| 1884..... | 47 | 991 | 2,329 81 | 3,209 29 | 5,539 10 |
| 1885..... | 70 | 990 | 3,749 89 | 10,349 46 | 14,099 35 |
| 1886..... | 83 | 247 | 1,669 00 | 1,999 65 | 3,668 65 |
| 1887..... | 82 | 1,149 | 5,565 44 | 16,196 90 | 21,762 34 |
| 1888..... | 108 | 1,226 | 6,994 97 | 13,737 08 | 20,732 05 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — TOMPKINS COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 50 | ..... | \$2,285 67 | \$1,306 35 | \$3,592 02 |
| 1870 | 48 | 381 | 3,462 51 | 6,853 63 | 10,316 14 |
| 1871 | 37 | 495 | 2,290 41 | 7,509 40 | 9,799 81 |
| 1872 | 38 | 136 | 1,857 28 | 1,230 00 | 3,087 28 |
| 1873 | 41 | 200 | 2,088 25 | 6,155 32 | 8,243 57 |
| 1874 | 38 | 337 | 3,074 31 | 7,303 34 | 10,377 65 |
| 1875 | 37 | 838 | 2,928 61 | 1,553 46 | 4,482 07 |
| 1876 | 40 | 903 | 2,510 75 | 10,248 11 | 12,758 86 |
| 1877 | 54 | 1,928 | 3,670 98 | 3,446 82 | 7,117 80 |
| 1878 | 47 | 242 | 1,973 76 | 3,098 04 | 5,071 80 |
| 1879 | 39 | 503 | 5,067 84 | 10,442 28 | 15,510 42 |
| 1880 | 46 | 486 | 3,652 74 | 10,616 73 | 14,269 47 |
| 1881 | 40 | 401 | 3,355 18 | 13,114 62 | 16,469 80 |
| 1882 | 46 | 346 | 2,439 06 | 10,353 75 | 12,792 81 |
| 1883 | 35 | 74 | 2,800 61 | 1,902 95 | 4,703 56 |
| 1884 | 35 | 341 | 5,304 53 | 7,665 61 | 12,970 14 |
| 1885* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1886* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1887 | 31 | 448 | 4,377 27 | 12,174 46 | 16,551 73 |
| 1888 | 34 | 588 | 3,032 85 | 19,199 36 | 22,232 21 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — ULSTER COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 123 | 2,017 | \$ 11,994 38 | \$9,176 78 | \$21,162 16 |
| 1870 | 140 | 3,649 | 16,139 66 | 19,798 15 | 34,937 81 |
| 1871 | 126 | 1,685 | 11,710 59 | 7,558 76 | 19,269 35 |
| 1872 | 109 | 197 | 10,497 05 | 287 00 | 10,784 05 |
| 1873 | 130 | 1,998 | 10,414 73 | 11,985 50 | 22,401 23 |
| 1874 | 123 | ..... | 10,557 29 | 2,600 00 | 13,157 29 |
| 1875 | 149 | ..... | 11,275 03 | 498 06 | 11,773 09 |
| 1876 | 135 | 187 | 9,207 86 | 287 00 | 9,494 86 |
| 1877 | 149 | 199 | 11,480 00 | 350 00 | 11,830 00 |
| 1878 | 204 | ..... | 12,586 00 | ..... | 12,586 00 |
| 1879* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1880 | 92 | ..... | 4,403 36 | ..... | 4,403 36 |
| 1881 | 69 | 103 | 5,623 01 | 991 88 | 5,614 89 |
| 1882 | 68 | 318 | 4,727 52 | 1,652 66 | 6,380 18 |
| 1883 | 64 | 1,001 | 4,891 48 | 6,166 86 | 11,058 34 |
| 1884 | 70 | 1,245 | 4,624 82 | 8,283 10 | 12,907 92 |
| 1885 | 74 | 1,336 | 5,333 58 | 7,954 38 | 13,287 96 |
| 1886 | 82 | 1,059 | 4,691 35 | 8,303 33 | 12,994 68 |
| 1887 | 134 | 1,209 | 7,985 38 | 7,968 61 | 15,053 99 |
| 1888 | 135 | 867 | 9,200 29 | 7,841 21 | 17,041 50 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — KINGSTON CITY ALMS-HOUSE.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 * | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1873 | 30 | 1,404 | \$4,775 82 | \$4,253 34 | \$9,029 16 |
| 1874 | 42 | 2,084 | 5,166 02 | 8,380 18 | 13,546 20 |
| 1875 | 55 | 3,575 | 7,867 30 | 9,750 68 | 17,617 98 |
| 1876 | 103 | 2,801 | 7,552 87 | 11,882 05 | 19,434 92 |
| 1877 | 69 | 2,135 | 11,050 21 | 14,842 58 | 25,892 79 |
| 1878 | 65 | 1,718 | 9,024 48 | 6,645 01 | 15,669 49 |
| 1879 | 64 | 688 | 6,758 41 | 2,009 73 | 8,768 14 |
| 1880 | 56 | 1,378 | 8,741 74 | 2,012 42 | 10,754 16 |
| 1881 | 51 | 938 | 11,927 96 | 2,730 78 | 14,658 74 |
| 1882 | 47 | 997 | 10,796 21 | 2,622 86 | 13,419 07 |
| 1883 | 52 | 671 | 7,248 84 | 2,667 96 | 9,916 80 |
| 1884 | 58 | 687 | 10,962 64 | 3,438 71 | 14,401 35 |
| 1885 | 46 | 1,270 | 10,261 83 | 7,098 24 | 17,360 07 |
| 1886 | 50 | 1,375 | 7,924 73 | 6,456 17 | 14,380 90 |
| 1887 | 43 | 1,212 | 8,777 81 | 7,999 57 | 16,777 38 |
| 1888 | 50 | 1,231 | 8,986 22 | 6,586 25 | 15,572 47 |

* No report this year.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WARREN COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 43 | ..... | \$4,996 74 | ..... | \$4,996 74 |
| 1870 | 41 | 17 | 4,144 63 | \$346 86 | 4,491 49 |
| 1871 | 46 | ..... | 4,850 92 | ..... | 4,850 92 |
| 1872 | 47 | 156 | 3,421 60 | 2,067 49 | 5,489 09 |
| 1873 | 49 | 165 | 3,627 20 | 2,100 00 | 5,727 20 |
| 1874 | 55 | 14 | 4,481 86 | 410 60 | 4,892 46 |
| 1875 | 67 | 15 | 4,877 55 | 762 20 | 5,639 75 |
| 1876 | 82 | 73 | 6,136 63 | 1,111 48 | 7,248 11 |
| 1877 | 86 | 450 | 5,494 44 | 1,431 53 | 6,925 97 |
| 1878 | 73 | 180 | 4,658 13 | 956 37 | 5,614 50 |
| 1879 | 73 | 280 | 4,073 04 | 741 87 | 4,814 91 |
| 1880 | 73 | 136 | 5,910 86 | 665 30 | 6,576 16 |
| 1881 | 67 | 206 | 5,061 10 | 930 78 | 5,991 88 |
| 1882 | 64 | 379 | 5,314 46 | 791 15 | 6,105 61 |
| 1883 | 63 | 120 | 3,973 31 | 1,252 55 | 5,225 86 |
| 1884 | 63 | 194 | 5,291 34 | 2,684 65 | 7,975 99 |
| 1885 | 64 | 293 | 5,504 11 | 2,785 06 | 8,289 17 |
| 1886 | 57 | 322 | 5,868 53 | 2,996 92 | 8,865 45 |
| 1887 | 53 | 222 | 3,985 80 | 3,410 48 | 7,396 28 |
| 1888 | 54 | 265 | 4,213 52 | 3,514 53 | 7,728 05 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WASHINGTON COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 126 | 301 | \$10,819 90 | \$1,185 09 | \$12,004 99 |
| 1870 | 127 | 461 | 9,951 81 | 2,056 84 | 12,008 65 |
| 1871 | 109 | 645 | 9,785 01 | 1,872 08 | 11,657 09 |
| 1872 | 88 | ..... | 9,785 01 | ..... | 9,785 01 |
| 1873 | 112 | ..... | 9,905 18 | ..... | 9,905 18 |
| 1874 | 104 | ..... | 10,108 18 | ..... | 10,108 18 |
| 1875 | 112 | ..... | 11,575 72 | ..... | 11,575 72 |
| 1876 | 130 | ..... | 10,983 33 | ..... | 10,983 33 |
| 1877 | 126 | ..... | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| 1878 | 119 | ..... | 7,436 00 | ..... | 7,436 00 |
| 1879 | 119 | ..... | 7,515 00 | ..... | 7,515 00 |
| 1880 | 127 | ..... | 8,005 46 | ..... | 8,005 46 |
| 1881 | 117 | ..... | 8,966 11 | ..... | 8,966 11 |
| 1882 | 101 | 1,534 | 8,522 24 | 6,047 13 | 14,569 37 |
| 1883 | 89 | 1,003 | 9,012 87 | 4,509 85 | 13,522 72 |
| 1884 | 92 | ..... | 9,085 18 | ..... | 9,085 18 |
| 1885 | 83 | ..... | 7,048 21 | ..... | 7,048 21 |
| 1886 | 79 | 1,460 | 6,424 00 | 5,706 12 | 12,130 12 |
| 1887 | 88 | 1,559 | 6,572 19 | 5,005 73 | 11,577 92 |
| 1888 | 84 | 1,183 | 6,654 89 | 3,478 43 | 10,133 32 |

TABLE No. 41. — (Continued) — WAYNE COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 89 | 89 | \$9,504 37 | \$12,860 99 | \$22,365 36 |
| 1870 | 84 | 672 | 9,023 36 | 18,221 60 | 27,244 96 |
| 1871 | 84 | 2,210 | 9,138 37 | 14,362 19 | 23,500 56 |
| 1872 | 70 | 400 | 6,409 83 | 3,979 52 | 10,389 35 |
| 1873 | 73 | 298 | 5,855 71 | 5,272 61 | 11,128 32 |
| 1874 | 74 | ..... | 6,454 38 | 5,133 78 | 11,588 16 |
| 1875 | 83 | 740 | 8,771 29 | 5,134 93 | 13,906 22 |
| 1876 | 94 | 639 | 8,447 09 | 4,372 14 | 12,819 23 |
| 1877 | 96 | 718 | 9,322 27 | 4,772 67 | 14,094 94 |
| 1878 | 109 | 1,228 | 8,463 31 | 4,140 19 | 12,603 50 |
| 1879 | 103 | 781 | 9,155 26 | 4,790 88 | 13,946 14 |
| 1880 | 115 | 653 | 8,398 05 | 3,464 99 | 11,863 04 |
| 1881 | 114 | 766 | 10,215 23 | 4,333 75 | 14,548 98 |
| 1882 | 146 | 1,720 | 12,941 09 | 4,046 94 | 16,988 03 |
| 1883 | 176 | 2,252 | 13,696 04 | 3,241 09 | 16,937 13 |
| 1884 | 169 | 1,706 | 13,842 20 | 3,592 97 | 17,435 17 |
| 1885 | 146 | 2,450 | 15,605 51 | 4,171 70 | 19,777 21 |
| 1886 | 146 | 699 | 12,654 69 | 3,814 44 | 16,479 13 |
| 1887 | 149 | 191 | 13,403 33 | 3,258 37 | 16,661 70 |
| 1888 | 152 | 1,459 | 10,281 34 | 3,258 37 | 13,539 71 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 306 | 48 | * \$27,062 50 | \$1,141 00 | \$28,203 50 |
| 1870 | 376 | 50 | 25,895 43 | 1,417 33 | 27,312 76 |
| 1871 | 382 | 45 | 22,530 99 | 1,657 42 | 24,188 41 |
| 1872 | 371 | 63 | 22,709 15 | 1,443 75 | 24,152 90 |
| 1873 | 331 | 54 | 28,196 57 | 1,485 49 | 29,682 07 |
| 1874 | 269 | 41 | 22,762 35 | 1,594 83 | 24,357 18 |
| 1875 | 189 | 34 | 19,775 60 | 1,088 00 | 20,863 60 |
| 1876 | 369 | 39 | 20,687 32 | 1,334 50 | 22,021 82 |
| 1877 | 262 | 48 | 18,539 99 | 1,121 50 | 19,661 49 |
| 1878 | 177 | 28 | 16,140 02 | 881 25 | 17,021 27 |
| 1879 | 202 | 37 | 16,126 48 | 664 07 | 16,790 55 |
| 1880 | 153 | 65 | 14,930 76 | 527 68 | 15,458 44 |
| 1881 * ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1882 | 167 | 29 | 20,730 09 | 714 53 | 21,434 62 |
| 1883 | 129 | 30 | 16,105 34 | 920 20 | 17,025 54 |
| 1884 | 150 | 16 | 13,198 07 | 649 41 | 13,847 48 |
| 1885 | 166 | 21 | 11,110 30 | 657 43 | 11,767 73 |
| 1886 | 168 | 35 | 14,068 17 | 941 83 | 15,010 00 |
| 1887 | 164 | 42 | 14,729 03 | 1,035 29 | 15,764 32 |
| 1888 | 175 | 47 | 14,118 49 | 1,318 73 | 15,437 22 |

* No report furnished.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued) — WYOMING COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 55 | 158 | \$5,069 00 | \$559 18 | \$5,628 18 |
| 1870 | 56 | 227 | 5,715 01 | 4,346 20 | 10,061 21 |
| 1871 | 44 | 169 | 5,018 78 | 2,755 91 | 7,774 69 |
| 1872 | 44 | 168 | 4,569 39 | 2,679 91 | 7,249 30 |
| 1873 | 51 | 123 | 3,865 43 | 1,253 70 | 5,119 13 |
| 1874 | 51 | 267 | 4,624 21 | 779 96 | 5,404 17 |
| 1875 | 69 | 243 | 4,458 94 | 2,550 43 | 7,009 37 |
| 1876 | 61 | 356 | 4,652 21 | 2,480 37 | 7,132 58 |
| 1877 | 63 | 750 | 4,325 22 | 4,454 32 | 8,779 54 |
| 1878 | 67 | 482 | 3,730 46 | 4,217 78 | 7,948 24 |
| 1879 | 66 | 434 | 4,752 56 | 5,141 26 | 9,893 82 |
| 1880 | 76 | 546 | 5,923 73 | 4,920 20 | 10,843 93 |
| 1881 | 79 | 400 | 4,488 50 | 4,500 00 | 8,988 50 |
| 1882 | 74 | 325 | 4,420 11 | 3,500 00 | 7,920 11 |
| 1883 | 71 | 272 | 4,745 00 | 3,600 00 | 8,345 00 |
| 1884 | 67 | 234 | 4,247 25 | 3,618 72 | 7,865 97 |
| 1885 | 68 | 127 | 5,216 87 | 603 79 | 5,820 66 |
| 1886 | 66 | 385 | 6,276 57 | 4,178 43 | 10,455 00 |
| 1887 | 77 | 344 | 5,483 82 | 3,032 36 | 8,516 18 |
| 1888 | 81 | 390 | 5,074 03 | 5,434 35 | 10,508 38 |

TABLE No. 41 — (Concluded) — YATES COUNTY.

| YEAR. | Average number supported. | Number temporarily relieved. | Expended for support. | Expended for relief. | Total expenditure. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1869 | 63 | ..... | \$6,895 93 | \$1,693 63 | \$8,589 56 |
| 1870 | 70 | 53 | 5,308 70 | 2,312 84 | 7,621 54 |
| 1871 | 42 | 88 | 6,048 71 | 3,124 10 | 9,172 81 |
| 1872 | 34 | ..... | 2,997 42 | 4,087 12 | 7,084 54 |
| 1873 | 33 | 89 | 4,377 19 | 3,189 95 | 7,567 14 |
| 1874 | 36 | 177 | 3,242 43 | 5,670 97 | 8,913 40 |
| 1875 | 42 | 736 | 3,852 45 | 7,646 15 | 11,498 60 |
| 1876 | 34 | 938 | 4,230 95 | 7,077 89 | 11,308 84 |
| 1877 | 34 | 2,520 | 5,290 90 | 12,145 77 | 17,436 67 |
| 1878 | 36 | 2,833 | 4,393 21 | 6,059 94 | 10,453 15 |
| 1879 | 37 | 26 | 4,069 37 | 537 87 | 4,607 24 |
| 1880 | 36 | 52 | 3,323 17 | 781 46 | 4,104 63 |
| 1881 | 24 | 94 | 2,605 14 | 736 94 | 3,342 08 |
| 1882 | 32 | 26 | 2,812 09 | 550 89 | 3,362 98 |
| 1883 | 32 | 20 | 3,343 36 | 946 21 | 4,289 57 |
| 1884 | 32 | 19 | 3,980 76 | 634 80 | 4,615 56 |
| 1885 | 29 | 24 | 4,349 29 | 998 75 | 5,348 04 |
| 1886 | 37 | 31 | 3,713 98 | 1,265 26 | 4,979 24 |
| 1887 | 37 | 172 | 5,921 77 | 1,236 51 | 7,158 28 |
| 1888 | 40 | 521 | 3,388 71 | 10,440 24 | 13,828 95 |

